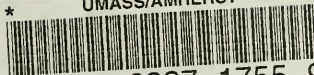


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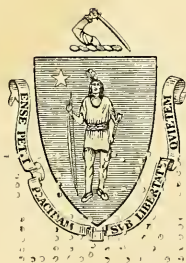
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1930

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

850. 5-'31. Order 2251.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Trustees	3
Reports of Officers and Statistics:	
Report of the Psychiatric Work	5
Lyman School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	6
Physician's Report	8
Statistics concerning Boys	10
Treasurer's Report	13
Valuation of Property	14
Statistical Form for State Institutions	14
Industrial School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	15
Physician's Report	
Statistics concerning Boys	
Treasurer's Report	
Valuation of Property	
Statistical Form for State Institutions	
Boys Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	
Statistics concerning Work of Boys Parole Branch	2
Industrial School for Girls:	
Superintendent's Report	26
Physician's Report	27
Statistics concerning Girls	28
Treasurer's Report	30
Valuation of Property	31
Statistical Form for State Institutions	31
Girls Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	32
Statistics concerning Work of Girls Parole Branch	35
Trust Funds	36

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman*.
 CLARENCE J. MCKENZIE, WINTHROP, *Vice-Chairman*.
 JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE COLBURN, WELLESLEY HILLS.
 AMY E. TAYLOR, LEXINGTON.
 EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, SWAMPSCOTT.
 RANSOM C. PINGREE, BOSTON.
 BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE.
 WILLIAM B. THURBER, MILTON.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

THE SCHOOLS

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. Normal capacity of the school, 400. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the mechanical arts. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. LANSING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, established 1854, is located at Lansing, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. Normal capacity of the school, 400. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on the mechanical arts. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Mr. J. W. L. [Name], an able and public spirited citizen, who served from September, 1925, resigned in June, 1930, and was succeeded by Mr. [Name], who was appointed in July, 1930. Mr. [Name] has considerable experience in private business, and in public affairs.

The Board is indebted to all those loyal and faithful officers and employees who conscientiously assist in carrying out the purposes entrusted to the Board. Much of the success of the institutions and of the parole branches is due to them, many of whom have for long periods given intelligent and self-effacing service. Among those of longest service in the visiting department was Miss Sarah W. Carpenter, who had been in the Girls Parole Branch since November 6, 1906. She passed away on February 20, 1930, and the gratitude of the wards of the Trustees whom she has helped will be an unwritten memorial to her service.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1930 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings, in addition to the 37 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 2,032 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Trustees	3
Reports of Officers and Statistics:	
Report of the Psychiatric Work	5
Lyman School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	6
Physician's Report	8
Statistics concerning Boys	10
Treasurer's Report	13
Valuation of Property	14
Statistical Form for State Institutions	14
Industrial School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	15
Physician's Report	
Statistics concerning Boys	
Treasurer's Report	
Valuation of Property	
Statistical Form for State In	
Boys Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	
Statistics concerning Work o	
Industrial School for Girls:	
Superintendent's Report	
Physician's Report	
Statistics concerning Girls	
Treasurer's Report	
Valuation of Property	
Statistical Form for State In	
Girls Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	
Statistics concerning Work of	
Trust Funds	

Smith College



The Commonwealth

DEPARTMENT OF P

DIVISION OF JUVENILE

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS

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Library

THE SCHOOLS

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2. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 262. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

CHANGES IN BOARD.

William L. S. Brayton of Fall River, an able and public spirited citizen, who was appointed a Trustee in September, 1925, resigned in June, 1930, on account of the increased business demands on his time. He was succeeded by William B. Thurber of Milton, who was appointed in July, 1930. Mr. Thurber brings to the Board wide experience in private business, and in public, charitable and educational affairs.

The Trustees have abiding gratitude to all those loyal and faithful officers and employees who conscientiously assist in carrying out the purposes entrusted to the Board. Much of the success of the institutions and of the parole branches is due to them, many of whom have for long periods given intelligent and self-effacing service. Among those of longest service in the visiting department was Miss Sarah W. Carpenter, who had been in the Girls Parole Branch since November 6, 1906. She passed away on February 20, 1930, and the gratitude of the wards of the Trustees whom she has helped will be an unwritten memorial to her service.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1930 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings, in addition to the 37 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 2,032 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

There have been 106 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 55 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS.

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1930.*

	1928	1929	1930
Lyman School for Boys	345	326	306
Industrial School for Boys	350	355	436
Industrial School for Girls	212	199	177

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1930; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1930.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1930
	1928	1929	1930		
Lyman School for Boys	499	523	484	480	488
Industrial School for Boys	297	295	319	284	315
Industrial School for Girls	304	308	315	262	305

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1930.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1921	341	352	133	826
1922	277	273	121	671
1923	295	227	116	638
1924	239	320	151	760
1925	356	364	147	867
1926	350	342	164	856
1927	340	319	189	848
1928	345	350	212	907
1929	326	355	199	880
1930	306	436	177	919
Totals	3,225	3,338	1,699	8,172

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD.

On November 30, 1930, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 4,446, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1930.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys	488	1,623	2,111
Industrial School for Boys	315	1,052	1,367
Industrial School for Girls	305	663	968
Totals	1,108	3,338	4,446

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1929 and 1930 is shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY.

	1929	1930
Lyman School for Boys	12.05 mos.	12.15 mos.
Industrial School for Boys	9.7 mos.	8.3 mos.
Industrial School for Girls	1 yr. 4 mos. 13 days	1 yr. 4 mos. 25 days

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WORK

MANLY B. ROOT, M.D.

The routine work of the Mental Hygiene Clinic has continued with little change this year. More precision is being reached in testing and in recommendations for school and work placements. As previously, only routine tests are made at the Industrial School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls, with psychiatric examination of special cases. At the Lyman School for Boys, the work is still an integral part of the institutional regime. To be of the greatest service, the psychiatrist must spend much time among the boys in their work, school, play and cottage life.

The clinic is in the midst of a statistical compilation of records on 1,000 cases. These 1,000 cases will be followed as closely as time permits, and their follow-up over a period of years should give valuable information as to the types of boys, subsequent careers, various relationships, etc.

At the close of the fiscal year, there were approximately 30 outstandingly psychopathic and badly feeble-minded boys in the Lyman School. Problems arising from the presence of so many of these boys have been discussed in previous reports. There is no distinct psychopathic, or even feeble-minded type, but the duller and more unstable boys are, on the whole, the more difficult they are to influence and control.

Nearly every one agrees that there should be children's psychopathic hospitals, where neurotic, unstable, psychopathic, and psychotic children may receive adequate study, care, and treatment. At present there is no such institution in Massachusetts.

Tentative plans have been considered for devoting a special cottage at the Lyman School for Boys, where the boys are younger, to the treatment of 15 to 20 psychopathic and badly defective boys. There is much to be said both for and against such a proposal. Some of the arguments for such a cottage are presented, as follows:

These boys, when placed a few in each cottage with the more normal boy, upset discipline. They have to go unpunished where other boys are punished, and the presence in a cottage of a few boys "getting away with things" makes it harder to hold others up to a good standard of conduct. These boys, who often do not realize the extent of their wrong doing, are being constantly brought up by masters for discipline. The consequence is that they often become less able to adjust because of their fear of reproof.

In a cottage for such boys, the standard of order need not be any lower, but a more varied and less exhausting program would obtain. The officers would expect many disorderly incidents, outbreaks of temper, fights, etc., and could approach them with the knowledge that these boys have poor self-control. Untoward incidents would pass unnoticed less often than in other cottages. Reasoning and talking it over would largely replace discipline, and much friction might be expected to be eliminated.

A corollary to this advantage is another—group training would still be very important, but individual training would be greatly stressed. There would be living together a group of boys who do not know how to get along with each other. By constant observation, checking up, advising, listening, with a minimum of reproof, and of punishment, the boy

would be helped to assist in his own improvement scheme. More than in cottages for normal boys, each boy would be regarded as a particular individual, needing treatment all his own, as well as group treatment.

The strain of competing with brighter and more stable boys, and of striving for impossible conduct goals, is of great hindrance to these boys, only adding to their feelings of inferiority and making it easy for them to become discouraged because there seems to be no use in trying to be good.

In a psychiatric cottage, they would live in an atmosphere where the idea is to help individuals, where lesser standards would be held to, but such as would not be impossible of attainment. Praise would sound louder than blame, and there would be glory obtainable for all.

Flagging interest because of poor concentration characterizes many of these boys under consideration. They simply cannot work and study as long as normal boys—the routine is deadly to them.

In a special cottage all routine would be elastic. Work, study, and play would come in shorter periods. A great deal of constructive play, such as rug and basket making, raffia work, gardening, simple carpentry, etc., would help to keep boys busy, happy, and learning things during what seems to them play.

It is naturally expected by the superintendent and officers that the psychiatrist should be of special help in the treatment and training of this group. What they need is that during their waking hours, all the adults with whom they come in contact should be firm in the enforcing of what rules are necessary, watchful of all conduct, checking up on it, keen to point out faults which occur, but above all, tranquil, calm when untoward things happen, always master of the situation. It has been said that the one generalization that can be made about delinquents is that they have been brought up in their homes in an atmosphere of insecurity, turmoil, quarreling and bickering. Parents should control their children firmly but lovingly, with no animosity. Many of our boys appear to have been reared as though child nurture were a series of fights—now the parent winning, now the child. The plea for calm, dispassionate authority is one that cannot be stressed too much for an institution as a whole, as well as for this proposed cottage. It is necessary that officers, to be successful, should control, lead, advise, praise, and punish the boys without becoming angry. An interest in the boy, with stimulation toward his taking a real interest in his own improvement, should be the ruling emotional attitude of officers directly in charge of him.

There are, of course, arguments against the establishment of such a cottage, which will not be entered into at this time. If, however, plans for such a cottage are developed, these boys of low mentality would be happier, would lead a more varied life, would be striving after only possible goals, and would get the feeling of being understood and of consciously helping in their own reformation. It would seem that such an experiment might be worth while.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

The past year has been one of encouragement in many respects. There has been no serious sickness and only a mild epidemic of scarlet fever at the beginning of the year. The daily average enrollment was 39 less than the previous year, or 484. The number of commitments dropped from 326 to 306. There were a number of the older boys returned to the school, due to the serious unemployment conditions, as, in many cases, men with families were given the work which boys of our type could do. The average length of stay of boys released during the year has increased slightly from 12.05 to 12.15 months.

The health of the boys has been exceptionally good. The boys are well

looked after by Dr. Ayer, the school physician, whose report is incorporated herewith. The boys' teeth are well cared for by Dr. Harold Cushing, who examines all boys and does the necessary dental work at the school infirmary.

ACADEMIC.

The average age of the boys committed to the Lyman School is approximately twelve years. In view of that, at least 65 per cent of all boys receive 25 hours of academic training each week. The average attendance in the academic classes for the year ending November 30, 1930 was 309. Four hundred and twelve boys began school work during the year and 414 boys were discharged.

Our general aim in the academic department is to give our boys, as nearly as possible, the equivalent of the work of outside schools; to vary the routine of our work so that they may be free from the monotony of institution life; and lastly, to try to build a new code of morals and ethics which will shape their minds for a more wholesome appreciation of life.

The system of studies is similar to that used in the public schools. It is found, however, that owing to the lower mentality of the average institution boy and the variations of the classes due to new arrivals and discharges, progress must necessarily be slower and frequent reviews must be given to bring the majority up to a standard.

It is expedient to give a boy a Binet test before placing him in school. Often a boy who has fallen into delinquency is no longer interested in his school work. A fairly accurate indication of his mental worth is given by the test. By comparison of the test with the report of the teacher, the boy is placed in the grade where he will make the most progress.

The gymnasium work consists of the standard drills and setting up exercises, together with instruction in whatever sports may be in season. The boys are at an age to receive much benefit by physical exercise. Much of the work is in the teaching of the fundamentals of the various sports, yet the spirit of play is never neglected.

Each grade is given two periods of music work and one period of choir and community song work each week.

Special instruction in drawing is given twice a week to boys who have special talent in that line of work. Each class receives two periods of drawing a week.

In conjunction with the academic department, morning sessions in sloyd and band work are given to about 90 boys.

As in years past, our boys' band stands out as an organization of which any school may feel proud. It consists of 35 boy musicians, all of whom receive their musical training at the school. The band has not only performed for the entertainment of the school, but has taken part in functions outside of our school, and has received merited praise. Many of the boys continue their band practice after being paroled, and are playing with credit in professional bands.

MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC.

The psychiatric clinic has become more and more useful to the administration. School and work placements are being made with less trial and error and more certainty. A boy has to feel fairly well contented before he can be helped much. By fitting boys into their proper niches, necessary adjustment may be made, and friction reduced. The clinic also deals with many so-called "problem boys," and is of great assistance in their treatment.

PRINT SHOP.

The results from this department during the past year have been very satisfactory. There has been no change in the equipment except the in-

stallation of safety devices on all presses. Ninety per cent of the equipment is in good shape and unless there is a radical change in the work, can easily take care of all needs.

Much might be said about the nature of the work, but the technical side would take up most of the story. There has been an increase in volume of work over any former period. If there are further increases, they can be met with modern automatic feeds, which at some future time will be needed for instruction as well as a necessity, as the time of the hand-fed press is rapidly passing. Visitors have sometimes been surprised that a linotype machine is not included in our equipment. Perhaps the best answer to this is the grade of boy we now have to train. Most all boys love machinery, and it is far easier to teach them the routine mechanical phase than to develop the art of composition. It is our aim to teach the apprentice to carry the job from case to customer, regardless of the number of operations it must pass through. It is therefore imperative that care in selection of boys must be exercised to insure placement when they leave the school.

Most of the printing of the Department of Public Welfare is done here, and as it includes work for about ten different groups or branches within the department, the volume of work may readily be seen.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The physical condition of the school is good. General repairs to all buildings have been followed up consistently during the year. At the laundry a new washer and two extractors, equipped with safety devices, have been installed. A new dough mixer was placed in the central kitchen. Two silos were added to the farm buildings. A 100 Kilowatt engine and generator has been purchased and is now being installed at the power plant. The outstanding improvement of the year is the completion of a new brick cottage for boys. Another brick cottage for boys, and a new assembly building, are in process of construction and should be ready for occupancy in the early summer.

FARM.

The season of 1930, though without the usual amount of rain, was very favorable for all crops raised on the farm. An abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables and fruits was produced. The apple crop was exceptionally good; the milk production was increased over that of last year; and the hay crop was unusually large.

Two new silos were built and 344 tons of silage corn were harvested. The dairy has shown excellent results, having produced 223,725 quarts of milk, 6,193 pounds of butter, 581 pounds of veal and 4,444 pounds of beef. The swine herd produced 20,076 pounds of pork. The farm also produced 2,460 bushels of potatoes.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

T. H. AYER, M.D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1930, is respectfully submitted.

The work at the hospital has been somewhat different from that of other years, in that there have been more surgical cases than usual. Cases of appendicitis, mastoid disease, and minor accidents causing fractures, have been larger in number.

During a mild epidemic of scarlet fever at the beginning of the year, all of the boys in the school were given the Dick test. Judging from the results of that test, given by the State Department of Health, only a very small per cent of our boys were found susceptible to the disease.

Following is a summary of the work done during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 357.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 22,782.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 382.
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,379.
 Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 397.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 9.
 Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 63.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 98.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 27.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 4.
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 3.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 306.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 698.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 114.
 Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 66.
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 7.
 Monson State Hospital, 3.
 Worcester City Hospital, 8.
 Westboro State Hospital for X-ray, 27.
 Westfield State Sanatorium, 2.
 Worcester Isolation Hospital, 1.
 Worcester State Hospital, 2.
 Worcester Belmont Hospital, 6.
 Framingham Clinic, 9.
 Memorial Hospital Clinic, 2.

Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.

Number of operations performed:

Tonsils and adenoids, 51.

Cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation:

Hernia, 7.
 Circumcision, 5.
 Appendicitis, 8.
 Undescended testicle, 3.
 Acute mastoid, 3.
 Nasal septum, 1.
 Growth around arms, 3.
 Rectal abscess, 1.

Special cases:

Scarlet fever, 11.
 Pneumonia, 1.
 Serious injury to hand, 1.
 Tubercular abdominal glands, 1.
 Tubercular disease of the ilium, 1.
 Rectal abscess, 1.
 Abscess of knee, 1.
 Suppurating glands of neck, 1.
 Suppurating ears, 6.
 Alopecia, 1.

Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 48.

Number of inmates given glasses, 29.

Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 143.

Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 150.

Number of inmates whose noses and throats were treated, 81.

Number of inmates vaccinated, 6.

Tetanus serum given, 4.

Diphtheria immunization, 156.

Dick test given to all, 496.

Scarlet fever immunizations, 31.

Fractures, 15.

REPORT OF DENTAL WORK PERFORMED BY

HAROLD B. CUSHING, D.M.D.

The following figures are the total operations of each type of work: Amalgam fillings, 1,011; copper cement fillings, 1,127; extractions, 597; prophylaxis, 950; treatments, 335.

There were a few serious dental operations which were successfully treated. A great many of the new boys come into the clinic showing lack of cleaning and care to the teeth. They are taught while in the school to brush their teeth daily, and their teeth are in good condition when they are paroled from the school.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1930.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1929.....	506
Committed during the year	302
Recommitted during the year	2
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys.....	2
Returned from parole.....	382
Returned from absence without leave.....	78
Returned from hospitals.....	47
Returned from leave of absence.....	8
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	4
	825
	1,331*
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	436
Paroled to others than relatives.....	86
Boarded in foster homes.....	138
Absent without leave.....	88
Released to hospitals.....	49
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys.....	17
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	4
Granted leave of absence.....	11
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2
Taken to Westfield State Sanatorium.....	2
Committed to State Hospitals.....	3
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents.....	1
Taken to Monson State Hospital.....	3
Released to court on habeas.....	2
Discharged	1
	843
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1930.....	488

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1930, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1930	Previously	Totals
Barnstable	1	124	125
Berkshire	4	469	473
Bristol	30	1,496	1,526
Dukes	1	25	26
Essex	45	2,195	2,240
Franklin	3	128	131
Hampden	29	1,195	1,224
Hampshire	5	218	223
Middlesex	55	3,237	3,292
Nantucket	1	29	30
Norfolk	8	793	801
Plymouth	18	415	433
Suffolk	82	3,439	3,521
Worcester	24	1,665	1,689
Totals	306	15,428	15,734

* This represents 819 individuals.

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Fathers born in United States....	23	16	24	19	20	27	17	19	22	12
Mothers born in United States....	26	22	15	25	18	25	25	26	24	21
Fathers foreign born	29	19	17	23	22	27	22	25	22	22
Mothers foreign born	26	17	17	19	20	26	20	18	24	16
Both parents born in United States	44	38	44	26	58	68	77	84	73	75
Both parents foreign born	178	171	165	173	216	213	211	206	198	183
Nativity of both parents unknown..	44	18	38	30	31	12	5	10	6	10
Nativity of one parent unknown...	42	29	29	34	24	9	8	5	6	5
Per cent of foreign parentage....	52	62	56	59	61	61	62	60	60	60
Per cent of American parentage...	13	14	14	9	13	19	22	25	22	21
Per cent of unknown parentage ..	13	6	13	10	1	3	1	3	1	3

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Born in United States....	311	244	284	264	325	328	320	322	315	288
Foreign born	24	31	11	22	28	21	20	23	11	18
Unknown nativity	6	2	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1930	Committed from 1885 to 1929	Committed Previous to 1885	Totals
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	2	10	25	37
Eight	3	60	115	178
Nine	9	210	231	450
Ten	15	468	440	923
Eleven	27	872	615	1,514
Twelve	54	1,594	748	2,396
Thirteen	77	2,462	897	3,436
Fourteen	102	3,582	778	4,462
Fifteen	17	347	913	1,277
Sixteen	—	32	523	555
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	—	3	17	20
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	306	9,656	5,518	15,480

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Had parents, 187.
Had no parents, 17.
Had father only, 36.
Had mother only, 43.
Had stepfather, 19.
Had stepmother, 15.
Had intemperate father, 108.
Had intemperate mother, 4.
Had both parents intemperate, 19.
Had parents separated, 28.
Had attended church, 304.
Had never attended church, 2.
Had not attended school within one year, 1.
Had been arrested before, 273.
Had been inmates of other institutions, 30.
Had used tobacco, 215.
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 7.
Were attending school, 176.
Were idle, 122.
Parents owning residence, 68.
Members of family had been arrested, 139.

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during the year ending November 30, 1930.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
5	—	3 (or under)	15	1	4
3	—	4	11	1	5
12	—	5	6	1	6
27	—	6	7	1	7
29	—	7	4	1	8
13	—	8	1	1	9
16	—	9	2	1	10
24	—	10	3	1	11
30	—	11	1	2	1
37	1	—	2	2	6
30	1	1			
29	1	2			
24	1	3			

Total number paroled for first time during year 331. Average length of stay in the school 12.15 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Breaking and entering, 111.	Ringling false alarm of fire, 3.
Delinquent child, 3.	Malicious injury to property, 1.
Larceny, 112.	Habitual school offender, 1.
Stubbornness, 33.	Trespass, 2.
Running away, 11.	Assault with dangerous weapon, 1.
Unlawful appropriation of automobiles, 15.	Lewdness, 3.
Assault and battery, 5.	Indecent assault, 3.
Setting fires, 2.	Total, 306.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1920-21	467.35	341	752	276
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
1926-27	486.19	340	640	180
1927-28	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29	522.97	326	663	216
1929-30	483.99	306	660	183
Average for ten years	469.89	322.5	660.6	207.5

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*

A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

Years		Years	
1921	14.04	1926	14.21
1922	14.18	1927	14.21
1923	13.95	1928	14.05
1924	14.10	1929	14.18
1925	13.78	1930	14.24

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

Months		Months	
1921	11.11	1926	11.88
1922	11.53	1927	12.46
1923	11.59	1928	11.43
1924	12.18	1929	12.05
1925	12.36	1930	12.15

C. *Average age at commitment for past ten years.*

Years		Years	
1921	13.20	1926	13.32
1922	13.04	1927	13.20
1923	12.97	1928	12.69
1924	13.09	1929	13.32
1925	13.19	1930	13.23

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1921	458	1926	326
1922	443	1927	353
1923	398	1928	412
1924	351	1929	359
1925	357	1930	382

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1921	\$9.56	\$9.55	1926	\$8.64	\$8.61
1922	9.61	9.60	1927	9.37	9.34
1923	11.26	11.21	1928	9.27	9.24
1924	8.94	8.89	1929	8.80	8.76
1925	9.20	9.18	1930	9.51	9.45

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

In 1st grade, 2	In 8th grade, 38
In 2nd grade, 5	In 9th grade, 8
In 3rd grade, 22	In High School, 5
In 4th grade, 34	Special Class, 21
In 5th grade, 48	Continuation, 7
In 6th grade, 59	Ungraded, 3
In 7th grade, 54	Total, 306

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1930:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

PERSONAL SERVICES:—

Reimbursement from the Board of Retirement	\$27.12
Sales	1,300.48

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Refunds previous years	46.71
Interest on bank balances	140.96

Total Income	\$1,515.27
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Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—

Advance	\$15,000.00
Current year refunds	96.88
	\$15,096.88
Receipts on account of maintenance	119,505.49
Lyman Trust Fund Income	9.00
	\$134,611.37
	\$136,126.64

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—

Institution Income	1,468.56
Refunds account previous years	46.71
Refunds account maintenance	96.88
	\$1,612.15

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION:—

Return of advance	\$15,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance	119,505.49
Lyman Trust Fund Income	9.00
	\$134,514.49
	\$136,126.64

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$251,900.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)	239,455.99
	\$12,444.01

Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth

Analysis of Expenses

PERSONAL SERVICES	\$117,281.46	
FOOD	33,194.12	
MEDICAL AND GENERAL CARE	6,736.36	
FARM	18,256.91	
HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER	18,889.18	
GARAGE, STABLE AND GROUNDS	1,846.98	
TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION AND OFFICE EXPENSES	3,579.98	
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION	2,266.83	
CLOTHING AND MATERIALS	15,184.39	
FURNISHINGS AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES	8,443.17	
REPAIRS, ORDINARY	7,149.80	
REPAIRS AND RENEWALS	6,626.81	
Total expenses for maintenance		\$239,455.99

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriation carried forward from 1929	\$53,997.08
Appropriations, current year	113,000.00
	<u>\$166,997.08</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Brick Cottage	\$75,000.00	\$52,074.97	\$73,077.89	\$1,922.11
Improvements in Power Plant	8,000.00	—	—	8,000.00
Construction and Equipment of a Brick Cottage, 1930	55,000.00	290.00	290.00	54,710.00
Construction and Equipment of an Assembly Building	50,000.00	12,829.64	12,829.64	37,170.36
	<u>\$188,000.00</u>	<u>\$65,194.61</u>	<u>\$86,197.53</u>	<u>\$101,802.47</u>

During the year the average number of inmates has been 483.99.

Total cost of maintenance, \$239,455.99.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.51.

Receipts from sales, \$1,300.48.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.05.

All other institution receipts, \$168.08.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.01.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.45.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1930.

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$50,553.67
Buildings	635,319.00
Total real estate	<u>\$685,872.67</u>

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property	<u>\$166,690.10</u>
Total valuation of property	<u>\$852,562.77</u>

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	506	—	506
Number received during the year	825	—	825
Number passing out of institution during the year	843	—	843
Number at the end of the fiscal year	488	—	488
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	483.99	—	483.99
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	67.22	42.9	110.12

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1929	1,588
Released on parole during year 1930	660
Total	<u>2,248</u>
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.....	625
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1930	1,623
Net gain	<u>35</u>

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:—

1. Salaries and wages	\$117,281.46
2. Subsistence	33,194.12
3. Clothing	15,184.39
4. Ordinary repairs	7,149.80
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	66,646.22
Total for institution	\$239,455.99

Expenditures for Parole Branch.¹

Salaries	\$37,718.99
Office and other expenses	21,298.67
Boarded boys under fourteen	23,716.97
Total	\$82,734.63
Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out.....	\$6,327.44

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEYGEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

In submitting the annual report for the year 1930, attention is first called to the crowded condition of the school and the rapidly changing population made necessary by the pressure of the numbers being committed. It may be that the sudden increase in commitments is due to the present industrial condition, and may be expected to subside as these conditions improve. With a normal capacity of 284, the school carried an average of 319. This was maintained only by cutting the average length of stay in the school from ten months, as for some years past, to 8.3 months for 1930. In all, 876 individual boys were dealt with during the year.

These conditions have placed a tremendous pressure on the facilities of the school, both as regards physical equipment and personnel. An open institution, such as ours, must have, in order to function at all well, at least a minimum of cohesion among the boys. When the group membership changes as rapidly as it has the past year, there is little time to develop leaders, common interests, or a sense of dependence on and obligation to one another. Group activities not only of the work sort, but of the play type, have been given increased emphasis and helped make it possible for the institution to come through thus far with a reasonably happy and profitably busy group of boys.

This extreme over-crowding may be considered only temporary, but for several years past, the school has been filled to capacity. This makes impossible the segregation of boys of widely different types into such groups as will make for the best results in management and training. Obviously, young, inexperienced lads should not be placed with larger, older, sophisticated types. Yet with a crowded school, the boy is likely to find himself in a group for which he is not fitted. If the school is to work well, even under a normal rate of commitments, there should be added to the present available nine cottages, one, if not two more units for housing thirty boys each.

¹The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH.

Our lads cannot be trained to become skilled workmen in the short time they are with us; yet it is possible to develop in them an interest in the accomplishment of worth-while tasks, and for many of those who, through continued academic failure, have lost confidence in themselves, there is a marked development of confidence and self respect.

The boys have been doing particularly well in their occupational training, due in part to the practice of studying the boy and his needs before assignment is made to any department—that is, the cabinet or machine shop, the garden group, the bakery, etc. There is taken into account the lad's physical and mental equipment, his temperament, and the probable chance of his using in the future the knowledge and skill acquired. Also by a personal interview, the lad's personal preference is found, and so far as possible, given first consideration.

Farm. This year the farm and garden crops were very satisfactory. In addition to an adequate supply of winter vegetables and apples, there are 22,000 quarts of canned vegetables, 10,000 quarts of canned fruit, and 11,000 quarts of apple butter available for use during the coming year.

Employees' Dwellings. A two-family house, which is to be used as an employees' dwelling, will soon be ready for occupancy. It was started last Spring and has been built by the boys under their instructors.

New Athletic Field. About five acres of the new athletic field have been loamed and seeded down. The first five acres seeded down two years ago will be opened up for use this Spring.

New Sewage Disposal Plant. A new sewage disposal plant has been constructed on the high gravel bank near the Nashua River at a point just north of the boundary line between the towns of Shirley and Lancaster. The plant consists of a large concrete collecting tank, a concrete dosing tank, and eight filter beds. To connect this plant with the existing sewerage system, it was necessary to build three thousand feet of new main sewer from a point just in front of the kitchen and laundry building. In order to secure the best location for this main sewer, a new culvert and seven hundred feet of the main road, just north of the athletic field, had to be rebuilt. This new section takes care of the warehouse, shops and new houses, which could not enter the old system. The plant was put in operation about December 1, 1930. There yet remains a considerable amount of grading to be done around the beds. This will be completed as early in the spring as possible to get at it.

Sewer at Lancaster. Several hundred feet of new sewer was laid at the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.

Clearing Land. About four acres more of land were cleared and made ready to put under cultivation at the south meadow.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWARD LILLY, M.D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1930 is respectfully submitted.

There have been none of the usual contagious diseases this year. In the spring several minor cases of septic sore throat were encountered. With the assistance of the District Health Officer, the carrier of the infection was promptly located and isolated. What might have been a serious epidemic was stopped after five cases.

The physical condition of the boys admitted to the institution during the past year has been generally poor. A boy is rarely found who has not at least one physical defect. Major defects, such as cardiac, pulmonary and spinal afflictions, seem to be encountered with increasing frequency. However, after an average stay at the school of eight months, the boys'

general condition is greatly improved, and, in addition, there is an average gain in weight of about eleven pounds.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 363.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 6,054.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 327.

Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 1,886.

Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 327.

Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 325.

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 32.

Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.

Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 16.

Average number of patients in hospital daily, 6.

Number of new inmates examined by physician, 436.

Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 508.

Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 112.

Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 31.

State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 5.

Ayer Memorial Hospital, 1.

Special cases:

Syphilis, 1.

Tuberculosis, 1.

Lobar pneumonia, 4.

Poliomyelitis, 1.

Hydrocele, 1.

Tendon suture, 1.

Septic sore throat, 5.

Abscess of head, 1.

Appendicitis, 6.

Consultations, 10.

Fractures:

Humerus, 1.

Clavicle, 3.

Thumb, 1.

Radius and ulna, 1.

Compound metatarsal, 2.

Tibia and fibula, 1.

Tibia, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

Number of amalgam fillings, 79.

Number of cement fillings, 165.

Number of cleanings, 772.

Number of extractions, 770.

Number of treatments, 1,540.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 160.

Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 44.

Number of inmates given glasses, 19.

Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 11.

Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 10.

Number of inmates given treatment for nose and throat, 26.

Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 8.

Operation for cervical cellulitis, 1.

Operations for sinusitis, 3.

Operation for cervical adenitis, 1.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1930.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1929	295	
Committed during the year	420	
Re-committed during the year	1	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer	15	
Returned from parole	146	
Returned from leave of absence	8	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital	33	
Returned from Court	2	
Returned from Worcester State Hospital	1	
Returned from Ayer Memorial Hospital	1	
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital	1	923
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Paroled	396	
Returned cases re-paroled	112	
Granted leave of absence	8	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	12	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents, Bridgewater	1	
Committed to Monson State Hospital	1	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital	4	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	31	
Taken to Ayer Memorial Hospital	1	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury	5	
Taken to Boston Psychopathic Hospital	1	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys	2	
Discharged as an unfit subject	1	
Taken to Court on habeas and not returned	1	
Taken to Court on habeas and returned later	2	
Absent without leave	30	608
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Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1930.....		315

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Both parents born in the United States, 82.
 Both parents foreign born, 218.
 Father foreign born and mother native born, 23.
 Father native born and mother foreign born, 23.
 Mother foreign born and father unknown, 4.
 Father foreign born and mother unknown, 10.
 Father native born and mother unknown, 20.
 Mother native born and father unknown, 18.
 Nativity of parents unknown, 28.
 Total, 436.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending November 30, 1930.*

Born in the United States, 401.	
Birthplace not known, 6.	
Born in foreign countries, 29.	
Canada and provinces, 14.	France, 1.
Italy, 7.	Ireland, 1.
Russia, 1.	England, 1.
Portugal, 1.	Hawaii, 1.
Austria, 1.	Total, 436.
Lithuania, 1.	

TABLE 19.—*Cause of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Larceny, 107.
 Breaking and entering, 58.
 Breaking and entering and larceny, 67.
 Attempt to break and enter, 4.

Attempted larceny, 1
 Unlawful appropriation of auto, 80.
 Violating auto laws, 19.
 Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent, 32.
 Forgery, 1.
 Assault and battery, 2.
 Assault, 3.
 Indecent assault, 3.
 Failure on parole, 15.
 Being a runaway, 12.
 Carrying a dangerous weapon, 6.
 Lewdness, 3.
 Unnatural act, 2.
 Destroying property, 4.
 Receiving stolen goods, 3.
 Vagrancy, 3.
 Malicious mischief, 4.
 Robbery, 1.
 Gaming, 1.
 Setting fires, 2.
 Taking horse, 1.
 Indecent exposure, 2.
 Total, 436.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 308.
 Had father only, 40.
 Had mother only, 63.
 Had foster parents, 2.
 Parents unknown, 3.
 Both parents dead, 20.
 Had step-father, 31.
 Had step-mother, 20.
 Had intemperate father, i.e., father who drank liquor, 90.
 Parents separated, 27.
 Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 101.
 Had parents owning residence, 106.
 Had attended school within one year, 164.
 Had attended school within two years, 91.
 Had attended school within three years, 80.
 Had attended school within four years, 16.
 Had attended school within five years, 9.
 Were attending school, 76.
 Had been in court before, 348.
 Had drunk intoxicating liquor, 47.
 Had used tobacco, 300.
 Had been inmates of another institution, 91.

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending November 30, 1930.*

14-15	1	(Transfer from Lyman School)
15-16	164	
16-17	183	
17-18	83	
Over 18	5	
Total, 436		

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Ungraded class, 13.	In 7th grade, 116.
In 4th grade or below, 16.	In 8th grade, 116.
In 5th grade, 32.	In High School, 98.
In 6th grade, 55.	Total, 436.

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1930.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1.....	—	2	62	—	9
3.....	—	3	60	—	10
5.....	—	4	26	—	11
11.....	—	5	17	1	—
45.....	—	6	8	1	1
77.....	—	7	1	1	2
80.....	—	8	1	1	3

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 397; average length of stay in the school, 8.3 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1930:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

<i>Income</i>			
PERSONAL SERVICES:—			
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$58.31		
Sales	599.45		
Interest earned	75.40		
Total income		\$733.16	
OTHER RECEIPTS:—			
Refunds of previous years			3.03
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:</i>			
APPROPRIATIONS:—			
MAINTENANCE:—			
Advance	\$8,000.00		
Payments on account of maintenance	79,490.54		
Maintenance refunds	41.11		
		\$87,531.65	
			\$88,267.84
<i>Payments</i>			
TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—			
Institution income	\$733.16		
Refunds, account maintenance	41.11		
Refunds of previous years	3.03		
		\$777.30	
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—			
On account of maintenance	\$79,490.54		
Return of advance	8,000.00		
		\$87,490.54	
Total		\$88,267.84	

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward	\$155.73
Appropriation, current year	166,500.00
	\$166,655.73
Expenses (as analyzed below)	160,031.09
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$6,624.64

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$75,757.57
Food	18,561.03
Medical and general care	3,889.10
Farm	15,053.66
Heat, light and power	13,687.99
Garage, stable and grounds	2,430.30
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,623.63
Religious instruction	1,969.22
Clothing and materials	10,482.49
Furnishings and household supplies	6,479.24
Repairs, ordinary	7,174.71
Repairs and renewals	1,922.15
Total expenses for maintenance	\$160,031.09

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Extension to shop building	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	—
Additional house for employees ...	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	—
Sewage disposal system	8,000.00	6,145.70	6,145.70	\$1,854.30
	<u>\$32,000.00</u>	<u>\$30,145.70</u>	<u>\$30,145.70</u>	<u>\$1,854.30</u>

During the year the average number of inmates has been 319.

Total cost for maintenance, \$160,031.09.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.65.

Receipts from sales, \$599.45.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0361.

All other institution receipts, \$136.74.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0082.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.60.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1930.

REAL ESTATE			
Land		\$33,288.00	
Buildings		528,390.00	
Total Real Estate			\$561,678.00
PERSONAL PROPERTY			
Personal Property			\$138,082.00
Total Valuation of Property			\$699,760.00

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution.

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	295	—	295
Number received during the year	628	—	628
Number passing out of the institution during the year	608	—	608
Number at end of the fiscal year	315	—	315
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during year	319	—	319
Number of individuals actually represented	832	—	832
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	55	20	75

Number in Care of Parole Branch.

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1929	949
Number of boys paroled during year 1930	508
	1,457
Became of age, died, honorably discharged	405
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1930	1,052
Net gain	103

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSE:—

1. Salaries and wages	\$75,757.57
2. Subsistence	18,561.03
3. Clothing	10,482.49
4. Ordinary repairs	7,174.71
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	48,005.29

Total for institution \$160,031.09

Expenditures for Parole Branch.

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, John J. Smith, Supt. (See page 25.)

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e.g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL

Executive head of Parole Branch: JOHN J. SMITH

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

JOHN J. SMITH, *Superintendent*

On November 30, 1930, there were 2,675 boys on parole in the care of this department—1,623 of whom were on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 1,052 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. This represents a net gain of 103 for the year. Under ordinary conditions this increase would be a problem, but with industrial conditions so bad, the problem became acute. With a staff of only thirteen visitors supervising nearly 2,700 boys, it may readily be seen that any increase in numbers makes it even more difficult to give proper supervision.

We cannot recall when industrial conditions, so far as our boys are concerned, were so bad as during 1930. In fact, it was hard to find employment even on farms, where in previous years little trouble was experienced. Farmers were unable to obtain adequate prices for their products, and were, therefore, not in a financial position to pay much in wages, while some were forced to get inexperienced help at little or no wages.

There are probably no men in the state who have been fairer with our boys than the farmers. They have always been willing to pay boys what they were worth, and to increase their wages when they showed improvement. This fairness applies not only to boys at wages, but also to those paroled at board. Most of the foster homes for small boys are located in the country, and it is the farmer who in almost every case provides a home for such a boy. We have been particularly fortunate in having a sufficient number of good foster homes for boarded boys. The foster parents are, apparently, interested more in the welfare of the child than in the small amount of board which they receive.

From the Lyman School, there were paroled to their own homes, or to relatives, 436; paroled to foster homes, at wages, 86; paroled to foster homes, at board, 138—a total of 660. From the Industrial School for Boys, there were paroled 508 boys—437 to their own homes or to relatives and 71 to foster homes.

The trustees granted honorable discharge to 26 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and to 44 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. Only those whose records were exceptional were recommended for honorable discharge.

Nearly 19,000 visits were made during the year—6,500 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys and the balance to those on parole from the Lyman School for Boys. More than 1,500 home investigations were made, as well as approximately 150 investigations of foster homes.

The problem of the boy who is a misfit in a foster home is still serious. It frequently happens that a boy has to be tried in several foster homes before he does reasonably well. During the year nearly 600 relocations were made, in the hope of adjusting boys so that they would do their best.

Visitors in the city districts were called upon to aid boys in their care in procuring employment, as many seem to have only the slightest idea of how to obtain work. A total of more than 1,100 hours was devoted to seeking employment in the city for our boys.

On November 30, 1930, this department held 598 separate accounts for boys in its care, with total deposits of \$29,158.21.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE
BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1929.....	1,588
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1930.....	660
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1930.....	2,248

Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1930.	382
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1930.	124
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year	39
Boys committed to other institutions during year	47
Boys who died during the year	5
Honorably discharged from custody during year	26
Boys recommitted	2
	<hr/> 625
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1930	1,623
Net gain	35

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1930.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	54	3.33
Out of Commonwealth	147	9.06
At board, attending school	95	5.85
Attending school, not boarded	302	18.61
Employed on farms	78	4.81
In mills (textile)	22	1.35
In other mills and factories	66	4.07
Idle	182	11.21
Classed as laborers	54	3.33
In machine shops	7	.43
In shoe shops	32	1.97
Clerks and in stores	25	1.54
In other institutions	11	.68
Ill	13	.80
Occupations unknown	70	4.31
Odd jobs	74	4.56
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	126	7.76
In printing plants	4	.25
Recently released	28	1.73
Messengers and doing errands	13	.80
In different occupations	163	10.04
Teamsters and truck drivers	57	3.51
	<hr/> 1,623	<hr/> 100.00

The records of the above 1,623 boys show that at the time of the last report, 1,205, or 74.25 per cent, were doing well; 55, or 3.39 per cent, were doing fairly well; 20, or 1.23 per cent, were doing badly; out of Commonwealth, 147, or 9.06 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 126, or 7.76 per cent, were unknown, and occupations unknown, 70, or 4.31 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings for boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes or with relatives	436
Number of boys paroled to others	86
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	138
	<hr/>
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation	660
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1930	95

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1930.*

For violation of parole	354
For relocation and other purposes	28
	<hr/>
Total number returned	382

TABLE 28.—*Occupation of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1930.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	18	14.51
On farms	2	1.61
In textile mills	4	3.22
In different occupations	12	9.68
Chauffeurs	7	5.65
Whereabouts unknown and out of Commonwealth	49	39.52
Idle	3	2.42
In factories	7	5.65
Laborers	15	12.10
In institutions	2	1.61
Odd jobs	4	3.22
Clerks	1	.81
	<hr/> 124	<hr/> 100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1930.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	63	50.81
Doing fairly well	9	7.25
Doing badly	3	2.42
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	49	39.52
	124	100.00

During the year 10 boys who became of age in 1930 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1930, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 25.
 In the United States Navy, 24.
 In the United States Marines, 5.
 On parole to parents, or with other relatives, 1,095.
 On parole to others, 90.
 On parole on own responsibility, 16.
 On parole at board, 95.
 On parole out of Commonwealth, 147.
 Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 126.
 Total outside the school, 1,623.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1929	949
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1930	508
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1930	1,457
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1930	146
Became of age during year	158
Committed to other institutions during year	50
Honorably discharged from custody during year	44
Died during year	6
Number of boys recommitted during year	1 405
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1930	1,052
Net gain	103

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1930.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	61	5.80
Machinists	7	.66
Employed on farms	63	5.99
Doing odd jobs	104	9.89
In textile mills	29	2.76
In shoe shops	24	2.28
Classed as laborers	86	8.18
Clerks and working in stores	41	3.90
Other factories	56	5.32
Recently released	56	5.32
Teamsters	57	5.42
In different occupations	142	13.50
In institutions	17	1.62
Out of Commonwealth	79	7.51
Idle	130	12.36
In School	21	1.99
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	69	6.56
Printing	3	.28
Ill	7	.66
	1,052	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 1,052 boys show that at the time of the last report 719, or 68.34 per cent, were doing well; 124, or 11.79

per cent were doing fairly well; 61, or 5.80 per cent, were doing badly; 79, or 7.51 per cent, were out of State; 69, or 6.56 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1930.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown	38	24.05
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	15	9.49
Chauffeurs	3	1.90
Employed on farms	5	3.16
In textile mills, other mills and factories	10	6.33
Classed as laborers	17	10.76
Out of Commonwealth	16	10.13
Ill	2	1.27
Odd Jobs	12	7.59
In other institutions	9	5.70
Idle	2	1.27
In different occupations	14	8.86
Clerks	15	9.49
	158	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1930.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	80	50.63
Doing fairly well	16	10.13
Doing badly	10	6.33
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	52	32.91
	158	100.00

During the year 20 boys who became of age in 1930 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 126 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of parole during the year ending November 30, 1930, and 20 returned for hospital treatment and relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial School for Boys, year ending November 30, 1930.*

Salaries:	
Superintendent, visitors and clerks	\$37,718.99
Travel of visitors and boys:	
Travel of visitors	\$7,847.57
Carriage hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos	3,866.80
Telephone and telegraph	1,517.15
Travel of boys	2,930.05
Carriage hire for boys	2,303.90
Return of runaways and sundries	82.89
	\$18,548.36
Office expenses:	
Postage	\$575.38
Stationery and office supplies	545.02
Telephone and telegraph	374.67
Rent	1,145.00
Sundries	110.24
	\$2,750.31
Boys Boarded Out:	
Board	\$16,957.81
Clothing ¹	4,650.25
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses)	2,108.91
	\$23,716.97
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial School for Boys	
	\$82,734.63
Instruction in public schools for boys (and girls) boarded out	
	\$6,327.44

¹ Receipts from sale of clothing to boys at wages amounted to \$138.10. This amount was returned to the State Treasurer.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The fiscal year opened with an enrollment of 293 girls and closed with an enrollment of 305. During the year 177 girls were committed; 106 girls were returned and 271 girls were released from the school.

As in every school community the defective, the retarded, the normal and the supernormal child may be found, so in the institution like conditions prevail, with varying needs which must be met. The problem becomes increasingly challenging when it is realized that our contact is for a comparatively short time, with children of poor environmental background, of unhappy experiences, of a lack in emotional control, of anti-social traits and of psychopathic tendencies.

To meet the problems presented in a constructive manner, there must be a real interest on the part of those in charge. There must be understanding and ability to analyze the problems in both a human and a scientific spirit, and the application of such knowledge to the problem in hand.

In providing for the variety of needs, every educational facility within our power must be used. There must be as flexible a program as possible, hand work alternating with academic work in such proportions as may be advisable for the individual girl.

The school curriculum is based on that of the public school, but varied as individual need requires. From the very fact that the home life of the average girl committed has been so distorted, it is felt the more necessary to present work in home-making, including practical cooking, home hygiene, and industrial hand work.

Special thought has been given this past year to the group of very young girls. They have had extra time school work, some hand work, simple folk dancing and games, as well as supervised play.

The physical education department has provided classes in setting-up exercises, folk dancing and games. An exhibition of this work is given each year on February 22d.

Realizing the value in mental development in the teaching of music, much time has been spent in both chorus and class work. Pageants have been given on religious and civic holidays during the year, with music as an important feature of these presentations.

The girls have shown a good spirit during the year. They have been interested and progress has been made, both as regards to general attitude toward school work, and actual work accomplished.

As a feature of the Public Welfare exhibit of the Tercentenary celebration of the Commonwealth's activities, held at Springfield and Boston, a typical parole outfit was supplied, showing garments both for girls to be placed to go to school, and for girls to be paroled to house work positions. A number of baskets and typical pieces of needle work were also sent. In addition, the girls made the curtains and table runners used in the cottage that housed the Public Welfare exhibit, and furnished several framed pictures for the rooms. Although our exhibit was small, the public seemed much interested in the work accomplished.

The Farm. The 1930 season was favorable for production of fruit and potatoes, with a normal amount of garden vegetables and small fruits. Over 300,000 pounds of milk were produced, and 4,650 pounds of butter made for consumption at the institution. One thousand two hundred pounds of beef were dressed. The swineherd supplied 12,200 pounds of pork; and the poultry department produced 2,640 pounds of chicken and 3,180 dozen eggs.

Improvements. The extension to the school hospital which was started in 1929 was completed and fills a wide need. About twenty-five acres of land, one half suitable for tillage and the other half woodland, were purchased from the Stotler estate.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1930, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 381.
Number of visits by other physicians, 36.
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 10,151.
Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 409.
Average number of patients in hospital, 4.
Number of commitments examined by physician, 177.
Number of returned girls examined by physician, 77.
Number having blood taken for a Wasserman reaction, 624.
Number of smears taken, 575.
Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 5,975.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 12.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 38.
Number of girls pregnant when committed, 19.
Number of returned girls pregnant, 3.
Number of X-rays taken, 1.
Number of injections of pituitrin, 25.
Number of injections of tetanus antitoxin, 3.
Number of injections of diphtheria antitoxin, 5.
Number of girls vaccinated, 3.
Number of urine analysis, 195.
Number of chest examinations, 185.
Number of girls examined on leaving school, 130.
Number of cases of Vincent's angina, 1.

*Report of work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear,
Nose and Throat.*

Number of visits, 25.
Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 177.
Number of other eye examinations, 174.
Number of other ear examinations, 94.
Number of other nose examinations, 24.
Number of other throat examinations, 27.
Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 51.
Glasses adjusted and repaired, 170.
Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 75.
Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 121.
Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 7.
Total number of girls seen, 706.

Report of Dental Work performed by Doctor Edward T. Fox.

Number of visits made, 52.	Treatments, 127.
Amalgam fillings, 915.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 181.
Enamel fillings, 96.	Partial plates, 10.
Cement fillings, 126.	Gold inlays, 10.
Extractions, 318.	Trubyte crowns, 2.
Gas administrations, 7.	Impressions, 17.
Novocaine administrations, 238.	Number of girls seen, 1,041.
Cleansings, 130.	Regulating appliance, 1.
Pulp removed, 2.	

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1929	293	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1929	615	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1929	908	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1930	177	
Received from Reformatory for Women (on parole)	1	1086
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1930	70	
Honorably discharged during year	30	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment	13	
Died	4	
Expiration of sentence	1	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1930	118	968

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1930.*

In the school November 30, 1929	293	
Since committed	177	470
Recalled to the School:		
From visit home	5	
From court	3	
From running from the school	6	
From hospitals	33	
For a visit	2	
	49	
Returned from parole:		
For medical care	8	
For further training	28	
For violation of parole	21	
	57	106
Released from school:		576
On parole to parents or relatives	91	
On parole to parents to attend school	22	
On parole to other families for wages	95	
On parole to other families to attend school	4	
For a visit home	5	
From visit to Industrial School	2	
To attend court	3	
Ran from Industrial School for Girls	6	
Transferred to hospitals	41	
Transferred to Reformatory for Women	1	
Committed to Worcester State Hospital	1	
	271	
Remaining in the school November 30 1930	305	

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1930.*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
3	—	1 ¹	6	1	1
2	—	2 ¹	7	1	2
1	—	4 ¹	1	1	3
2	—	5 ¹	10	1	4
1	—	8 ¹	6	1	5
1	—	11 ¹	14	1	6
1	—	12 ¹	15	1	7
1	—	13 ¹	6	1	8
1	—	19 ¹	12	1	9
1	—	26 ¹	9	1	10
1	—	1	9	1	11
6	—	3	6	2	—
2	—	4	4	2	1

¹ Days.

TABLE 38.—*Concluded*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1.....	—	6	7.....	2	2
1.....	—	7	3.....	2	3
6.....	—	8	2.....	2	4
3.....	—	9	3.....	2	5
3.....	—	10	4.....	2	6
10.....	—	11	3.....	2	8
3.....	1	0	3.....	2	11

Total number paroled for first time during year, 180; average length of stay in school, 1 year, 4 months, 25 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Breaking, entering and larceny, 1.
 Delinquent child, 8.
 Disturbing peace, 1.
 Fornication, 14.
 Idle and disorderly person, 1.
 Larceny, 10.
 Lewd and lascivious cohabitation, 2.
 Lewd and lascivious person in speech and behavior, 22.
 Lewdness, 17.
 Neglecting minor child, 1.
 Runaway, 10.
 Stubborn child, 80.
 Stubborn and disobedient child, 1.
 Transferred from Division Child Guardianship, 5.
 Delinquent; stubborn child; runaway; larceny (2).
 Unnatural acts, 1.
 Using an auto without authority, 1.
 Vagrancy, 2.
 Total number committed, 177.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Between 9 and 10 years, 1.
 Between 10 and 11 years, 3.
 Between 11 and 12 years, 4.
 Between 12 and 13 years, 4.
 Between 13 and 14 years, 18.
 Between 14 and 15 years, 39.
 Between 15 and 16 years, 50.
 Between 16 and 17 years, 54.
 Between 17 and 18 years, 4.
 Total number committed, 177.
 Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 1 month, 23 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Born in United States, 165.
 Born in foreign countries, 12.
 Austria, 1.
 Canada, 2.
 Italy, 2.
 Nova Scotia, 4.
 Poland, 1.
 Scotland, 1.
 Sweden, 1.
 Total number committed, 177.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Both parents born in the United States, 54.
Both parents foreign born, 85.
Father native born and mother foreign, 14.
Father foreign born and mother native, 19.
Mother native, father unknown, 4.
Mother foreign, father unknown, 1.
Total number committed, 177.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1930.*

In school, 69.	Nurse-girl, 1.
Housework, 30.	Sales-girl, 1.
Factory, 18.	Idle, 56.
Waitress, 2.	
Total number committed, 177.	

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1930.*

Graduate high school, 1.	In grade VI, 35.
In high school (first year), 15.	In grade V, 14.
In high school (second year), 5.	In grade IV, 8.
In high school (third year), 1.	In grade III, 1.
In grade IX, 13.	In grade I, 2.
In grade VIII, 21.	Ungraded and special classes, 20.
In grade VII, 41.	
Total number committed, 177.	

In school when committed, 69.
Out of school less than one year, 51.
Out of school between one and two years, 28.
Out of school between two and three years, 24.
Out of school between three and four years, 5.
Total number committed, 177.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1930:

CASH ACCOUNT

<i>Income</i>		<i>Receipts</i>
PERSONAL SERVICES:—		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$17.67	
Sales	830.57	
MISCELLANEOUS	112.72	
Total income		\$960.96
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:</i>		
APPROPRIATIONS:—		
Advance	\$8,000.00	
Payments on account of maintenance	72,647.19	
Special appropriations ..	2,107.81	
Maintenance refunds	146.72	
Special appropriation refunds	108.41	
		\$83,013.73
		\$83,974.69

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—

Institution income	\$960.96	
Refunds, account maintenance	146.72	
Refunds account special appropriations	108.41	
Refunds account Lamb Fund	3.60	
		\$1,219.69

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—

On account of maintenance	\$72,647.19	
Return of advance	8,000.00	
On account of special appropriations	2,107.81	
		\$82,755.00
		\$83,974.69

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$157,000.00	
		\$157,000.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)		150,048.79
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth		\$6,951.21

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$71,702.00	
Food	14,502.79	
Medical and general care	4,194.82	
Farm	14,794.13	
Heat, light and power	14,897.70	
Garage, stable and grounds	1,326.63	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,686.09	
Religious instruction	1,756.46	
Clothing and materials	8,471.41	
Furnishings and household supplies	8,294.56	
Repairs, ordinary	6,296.54	
Repairs and renewals	2,125.72	
Total expenses for maintenance		\$150,048.79

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during-fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Extension to school infirmary	\$15,000.00	\$4,089.81	\$14,991.06	\$8.94
Purchase of farm land	1,506.32	1,506.32	1,506.32	—

During the year the average number of inmates has been 315.25.

Total cost for maintenance, \$150,048.79.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.153.

Receipt from sales, \$830.57.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0506.

All other institution receipts, \$130.39.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0079.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.0945.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

November 30, 1930

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$24,800.00	
Buildings	406,925.00	
Total Real Estate		\$431,725.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal Property		\$106,300.00
Total Valuation of Property		\$538,025.00

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	293	293
Number received during year (committed, 177, returned from parole, 107)	—	284	284
Number passing out of the institution during the year	—	272	272
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	305	305
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	—	315.25	315.25
Average number of officers and employees during the year	25	54	79

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	825
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	118
Employees of parole branch	17

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:	
Salaries and wages	\$71,702.00
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,686.09
Food	14,502.79
Religious instruction	1,756.40
Clothing and materials	8,471.41
Furnishings and household supplies	8,294.56
Medical and general care	4,194.82
Heat, light and power	14,897.70
Farm and stable	14,794.13
Grounds	1,326.63
Repairs, ordinary	6,296.54
Repairs and renewals	2,125.72
	<hr/>
	\$150,048.79
Executive head of institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.	
Executive head of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.	

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH*ALMEDA F. CREE, Superintendent*

The fundamental object of all parole work is the development of character. This object should always be borne in mind when determining any policy or further outlay in a girl's behalf.

The obstacles confronting our parole officers are many. Some of the most difficult ones, which are encountered from year to year, are the girls' abnormal mentality, unstable emotions, physical disabilities and bad sex habits. Their ignorant, antagonistic or uncoöperative relatives, and the unsympathetic and non-understanding members of the communities are also serious handicaps in our work.

Eight hundred and twenty-five individual girls (and seventy-two babies) were supervised by the Girls Parole Branch during 1930. There has been a marked increase in the number of girls on parole in the past ten years. In 1920 the parole department cared for 506 individual girls, as compared with 825 in 1930.

NEW COMMITMENTS.

These Industrial School girls are not essentially different from other girls, but conditions which have surrounded them are vastly different, as the following facts will show.

Of the 177 girls committed to the school in 1930, only 25 of them had fairly good homes, 17 girls had no homes, 42 girls had lost either father or mother, five girls had lost both parents, the parents of 36 girls were separated, 19 girls had either stepfather or stepmother in the home, six girls were adopted, the mothers of 47 girls worked outside of the home, 123 girls had immoral or alcoholic relatives living with their families, and 53 girls had some member of their immediate family in penal institutions.

Seventy-five girls had been in other institutions prior to commitment, 71 girls had had previous court record, and 100 of the 177 girls had been under the care of private organizations and other state departments.

Only 74 girls had mental examinations prior to commitment. Their mental diagnoses were:—Feeble-minded, 10; mentally deficient, 28; moron, 12; average adult, 14; psychopathic personality, 5; super-normal, 5. The lowest intelligence quotient was 47 and the highest was 116.

THE WORK OF PLACING AND VISITING GIRLS.

When ready for parole, the girl leaves the institution where she has been very closely supervised and comes again into a world of temptations.

She meets many discouragements and some failures, but with the kindly interest of a new friend, the visitor, there is usually built up in

the girl sufficient character to change her from being a menace in the community, as she was thought before commitment, to becoming a happy, useful woman. To illustrate:—Mary, born of a father who was alcoholic, insane, epileptic and syphilitic, and a mother who was a simple peasant woman—a domestic without education—was committed to the Industrial School at the age of thirteen years for larceny and immorality. She was paroled from the Industrial School at the age of fifteen and entered public school. She worked her way through high school by doing housework. She is now 24 years old and is enrolled as a senior in one of our best colleges, having received a scholarship each year and meeting the balance of her expenses by her own effort. She is honest and upright and a credit to the Commonwealth.

There are a few girls, however, who apparently have not profited by the training at the Industrial School, or on parole. They slip back into their old ways of living and continue to be dregs of the community.

Finding suitable foster homes for the continued care and training of delinquent juveniles is a difficult task all over the country. It grows more and more so from year to year. This year has been the most difficult because of business depression. To economize, many employers have decided to give up our girls and do their own work. Other employers have hired older girls and women who are out of their regular employment, as they have been willing, in the meantime, to work as cheaply as our girls, and there is much less responsibility for the employer.

It is most difficult to find women who are willing to take a problem girl into their homes. A woman must not only be willing, but she must have force of character and personality sufficient to control the girl, and wisdom and ingenuity to guide and fill her young life with wholesome and absorbing interests. We have some wonderful employers, however, with whom girls have lived for a long time. We marvel at the employers' patience and kindness.

Three hundred and forty-six girls were in housework positions, during the year 1930; 360 foster homes were used 499 times; 210 homes of applicants for mother's helpers were investigated this year; 128 new foster homes were used; 208 homes that had been used in previous years were used again this year. Seventy-eight girls were paroled to foster homes for the first time, and 83 girls were paroled for the first time to homes of relatives.

Some girls require many relocations before they adjust themselves to normal living. To illustrate:—Jennie was committed at the age of ten years to the Industrial School. She was much handicapped by an uncontrolled temper. She was paroled to twenty-seven foster homes in nine years and she was visited more than 200 times. She married a good man and has become an unusually fine wife and mother. She is now 30 years old, an excellent housekeeper, and the financial manager of her family, living within her husband's income.

There were 2,175 relocations of girls made last year.

There were 663 girls on parole at the end of the fiscal year. The average age of the girls on parole Nov. 30, 1930 was 18 years; 418 girls were 18 years and over; 202 were between 16 and 18 years of age; 43 girls were under 16 years of age.

The unemployment of girls this year paroled to their own homes has been disheartening and upsetting, both to the girls themselves and to their relatives. So much unhappiness has reigned in their homes as the result of idleness that girls have run away, who in normal times would not have done so. Many girls have accepted housework by the day or week to fill in the gap of unemployment, but there have not been enough homes to supply all of them. The girls' wages at housework have ranged from \$4.50 to \$15.00 per week, depending on the capabilities and trustworthiness of the girl.

It depends wholly upon the need of the girl as to the frequency of the

visiting. It may vary from once or twice a week, at a crisis, to once in two or three months. Visiting a girl may be seeing her where she is living, or accompanying her to the Art Museum or theatre, to her own home, hunting work with her, or escorting her to the hospital to see a sick relative or to see her baby in its boarding home. During the year that has just passed, our nine visitors made 7,285 visits to their girls.

If a girl is difficult in disposition and personal habits, inefficient in work, irresponsible except under closest supervision, or, if she is thinking of little else than boys, or if she has all of these faults, as some have, the visitor should give more attention to this kind of a girl, not only for her improvement, but to hold the interest of the employer. This requires much more time than our visitors can possibly give with the great number of girls that they are carrying at the present time.

Parole work is successful only through adequate visiting. No one can befriend or secure the confidence of these girls without seeing them frequently. With a large group of girls, the visitor's work is, in most cases, that of surveillance alone, which is resented by many girls, as they consider it a superficial interest in them.

Three hundred and twenty-five homes of girls' relatives were investigated and 8,125 persons were interviewed by the whole department during the year.

FURTHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

To the school girl group of this year is certainly due much credit for excellent spirit and determination.

Eighty-three girls in the care of the parole department attended school during the year—45 of those girls were enrolled in grammar school, 27 in high school, 4 in trade school, 6 in business college, and one in a seminary. Eight girls attended continuation schools. These eight girls are not included in the school group. The State paid board for only five of these 83 school girls.

HEALTH.

The health of the girls is very important and is carefully looked out for by the visitors and the hospital worker. In 1930, 355 girls were taken to the hospital (30 different ones), private doctors and dentists for treatment and diagnosis. There were 165 ward patients. This is an enormous increase over the hospital work of previous years.

THE GIRLS BANK SAVINGS.

Paroled girls are taught from the beginning of their parole to aspire to become self-supporting and to save something regularly for a "rainy day." This year many girls contributed generously and regularly to their families. On Nov. 30, 1930, there were 488 active bank accounts, amounting to \$22,412.48. Forty-seven girls had between \$100 and \$200, 17 girls had between \$200 and \$300, 3 girls had \$300 or over. The two largest amounts at the end of the year were \$531.77 and \$699.20.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES.

Thirty girls during the year were honorably discharged by the Trustees. Fewer girls were recommended for honorable discharges this year, because those doing exceptionally well were a much younger group than in previous years, and many had not been on parole long enough to be classed as "permanently reformed."

It would be an exceptional girl who would be recommended for an honorable discharge under nineteen years of age, and she should have been on parole long enough for her visitor to be intimately acquainted with her.

The average time in the custody of the Trustees of these 30 honorably

discharged girls was five years. The average time in the school was one year and nine months. The average time on parole was three years and three months. The youngest girl was eighteen years and six months, the oldest girl was twenty years and nine months. Eleven girls were married and living in their own homes. The employment of the girls not married was waitress work, 2; counter girl in bakery, 1; store clerk, 1; factory, 3; and housework, 12. The wages of the girls doing housework ranged from \$6 to \$12 per week. Those doing work other than housework received from \$8 to 14 a week.

PERSONNEL.

Miss Sarah W. Carpenter, who had been a valuable visitor since Nov. 6, 1906, passed away February 20, 1930. Miss Thelma Wheeler was selected to fill this vacancy, beginning her duties on Aug. 11th. Miss Katherine T. Krake resigned her position as visitor on June 6th, to be married. Miss Susan F. Chamberlin was appointed to fill this vacancy and began her duties on July 28th.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1930, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	182
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	41
On parole in families earning wages	172
Attending school, earning wages	9
Attending school, boarding	5
Attending school, living at home	26
In hospitals or convalescent homes	32
Married (subject to recall for cause)	103
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	33
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd outside of Massachusetts	1
Boarding temporarily	7
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year	27
b. Previously	22
c. From Industrial School	3
	<hr/>
	663
In school November 30, 1930.....	305
	<hr/>
	968

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1930.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1929	\$18,286.36
Cash received from savings to credit of 281 girls and other ¹ sources	
from December 1, 1929, to November 30, 1930	\$22,537.88
Interest on deposits	702.72
By 1,470 deposits with the department	23,240.60
	<hr/>
	\$41,526.96
Cash ² withdrawn by 291 girls	19,103.03
	<hr/>
Balance on deposit November 30, 1930	\$22,423.93

TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1930.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$29,321.19
Visitors:		
Travel	\$5,132.18	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	949.43	
	<hr/>	\$6,081.61

¹ Other sources means from parents or relatives, court fees, etc.

² Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, etc.

Office expenses:		
Advertising	\$114.95	
Postage	389.83	
Stationery and office supplies	534.49	
Telephone and telegrams	1,184.01	
Rent	3,210.00	
Sundries	28.39	
		<u>\$5,461.67</u>
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$40,864.47
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$1,117.08	
Clothing	1,040.46	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work)	599.89	
Travel	972.97	
Miscellaneous	52.86	
		<u>\$3,782.76</u>
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$44,647.23

TRUST FUNDS¹
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929	\$9,853.09	\$34,400.00	\$44,253.09
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Income from investments	\$1,921.19		\$1,921.19
	<u>\$11,774.28</u>	<u>\$34,400.00</u>	<u>\$46,174.28</u>
<i>Payments in 1929-30</i>			
	Cash	Securities	Total
Securities purchased	\$9,600.00		
Premium on securities purchased	203.81	\$9,600.00	\$203.81
	<u>\$1,970.47</u>	<u>\$44,000.00</u>	<u>\$45,970.47</u>
Balance November 30, 1930			
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Akron, Ohio, bond		\$400.00	
Athol bond		1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds		5,000.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bonds		11,500.00	
Everett bond		3,000.00	
Muskegon, Mich.		1,300.00	
New York (State) bond		1,000.00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates		400.00	
United States Treasury bonds		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds		8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds		9,600.00	
		<u>\$44,000.00</u>	
Cash on hand	\$1,970.47		\$45,970.47

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance December 1, 1929	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1929-1930		
Balance November 30, 1930	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate	1,000.00	
	<u>\$20,000.00</u>	

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929	\$8,430.47		\$8,430.47
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Income from investments	\$1,690.16		\$1,690.16
	<u>\$10,120.63</u>		<u>\$10,120.63</u>
<i>Payments in 1929-30</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	\$6,370.51		\$6,370.51
	<u>\$3,750.12</u>		<u>\$3,750.12</u>
Balance November 30, 1930			
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$3,750.12

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of Trustees.

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1929	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1929-30		
Balance November 30, 1930	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Athol bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1929	\$551.64	\$100.00	\$651.64
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Income from investments	\$64.73		\$64.73
	\$616.37	\$100.00	\$716.37
<i>Payments in 1929-30</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	none		none
Balance November 30, 1930	\$616.37	\$100.00	\$716.37
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		\$100.00	
Cash on hand		616.37	\$716.37

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1929-30			
Balance November 30, 1930		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I., bond		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929	\$350.33		\$350.33
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Income from investments	\$47.90		\$47.90
	\$398.23		\$398.23
<i>Payments in 1929-30</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	\$195.79		\$195.79
Balance November 30, 1930	\$202.44		\$202.44
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$202.44

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1929	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1929-30		
Balance November 30, 1930	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Revere bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1929	\$88.40	\$88.40
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>		
Income from investment	\$42.80	\$42.80
Balance November 30, 1930	\$131.20	\$131.20
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand		\$131.20

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance December 1, 1929	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1929-30		
Balance November 30, 1930	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929	\$137.47		\$137.47
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Income from investment	\$46.72		\$46.72
Balance November 30, 1930	\$184.19		\$184.19
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$184.19

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929	\$134.68	\$9,032.22	\$9,166.90
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Securities deposited		523.40	523.40
Balance November 30, 1930	\$134.68	\$9,555.62	\$9,690.30
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings		5,370.22	
Westboro Savings Bank		2,025.91	
		\$9,555.62	
Cash		134.68	
			\$9,690.30

Income, Massachusetts Training School, Female Wards Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929	\$192.54		\$192.54
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Income from investments	\$436.01		\$436.01
	\$628.55		\$628.55
<i>Payments in 1929-30</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$75.00		\$75.00
Balance November 30, 1930	\$553.55		\$553.55

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929		\$5,349.79	\$5,349.79
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Cash withdrawn from savings banks	\$38.82	\$38.82	
	\$38.82	\$5,310.97	\$5,349.79
<i>Payments in 1929-30</i>			
Mass. Training School	\$38.82		\$38.82
Balance November 30, 1930		\$5,310.97	\$5,310.97
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others bank books			\$5,310.97

Income, Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1929	\$256.37		\$256.37
<i>Receipts in 1929-30</i>			
Income from investments	\$248.15		\$248.15
	\$504.52		\$504.52
<i>Payments in 1929-30</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$165.24		\$165.24
Balance November 30, 1930	\$339.28		\$339.28

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1931

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT APPROVED BY THE COMMISSION ON
ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Trustees	3
Report of the Psychiatric Work	5
Reports of Officers and Statistics:	
Lyman School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	8
Physician's Report	10
Statistics concerning Boys	11
Treasurer's Report	14
Valuation of Property	15
Statistical Form for State Institutions	16
Industrial School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	16
Physician's Report	17
Statistics concerning Boys	19
Treasurer's Report	21
Valuation of Property	22
Statistical Form for State Institutions	22
Boys Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	23
Statistics concerning Work of Boys Parole Branch	24
Industrial School for Girls:	
Superintendent's Report	27
Physician's Report	29
Statistics concerning Girls	30
Treasurer's Report	32
Valuation of Property	33
Statistical Form for State Institutions	33
Girls Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	34
Statistics concerning Work of Girls Parole Branch	37
Trust Funds	38

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director.*

JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman.*

CLARENCE J. MCKENZIE, WINTHROP, *Vice-Chairman*

JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE COLBURN, WELLESLEY HILLS.

EUGENE T. CONNOLLY, SWAMPSCOTT.

RANSOM C. PINGREE, BOSTON.

BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE.

WILLIAM B. THURBER, MILTON.

DOROTHY KIRCHWEY BROWN, BOSTON.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.*

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch.*

THE SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 9 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 284. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 262. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

CHANGES IN BOARD.

The death of Miss Amy E. Taylor, of Lexington, on March 10, 1931, after a comparatively short illness, was a shock to her associates on the Board. Miss Taylor was appointed to the Board by Governor David I. Walsh, in 1914, and had served faithfully and conscientiously in all of the activities of the Board until two or three months before her death. At one time she was Vice-Chairman of the Board, and she had also served as Chairman of the Lyman School Parole Committee. Miss Taylor had an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the problems of delinquent boys and girls and her kindly advice and interest will be greatly missed.

Mrs. H. LaRue Brown (Dorothy Kirchwey Brown) of Boston was named a trustee of the Board by Governor Joseph B. Ely on March 18, 1931, to succeed Miss Taylor.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL

During the year John J. Smith, Superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch since July 1, 1920, and before that from September 30, 1912, a visitor in that branch, was appointed Chief Probation Officer of Middlesex County, and assumed his duties May 1, 1931. Mr. Smith's wide experience and success in handling his department, and particularly problem cases in it, made his going necessarily a distinct loss. He has been succeeded in that branch by C. Frederick Gilmore, who has been with it as a visitor since August 1, 1920.

Also during the year, Thomas H. Ayer, M. D., of Westborough who has been the visiting physician at the Lyman School for Boys since 1902, resigned his position, and has been succeeded by Roland S. Newton, M. D., of Westborough, who has served for many years on the visiting advisory medical staff of the school.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

During the year 1931 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings, and one special meeting in addition to the 40 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 2,016 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS.

There have been 114 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 50 times during the year.

The world-wide economic disturbance and industrial depression have resulted in many serious problems during the year, affecting most acutely the two Parole Branches. Skilled labor has been so plentiful that it has been increasingly difficult to get positions for inexperienced, and not always dependable, youth. It has been more and more difficult for the homes with slender income to provide for the boys returned on parole to those homes.

In the Boys Parole Branch it has become necessary to have two additional visitors, and request has been duly presented to the Legislature for permission for them.

In the Girls Parole Branch more and more employers, because of economic conditions, have found it impossible to give employment to girls on parole, and many of those have also been crowded out of employment by older and mature women, who regularly have had employment elsewhere, but have had to turn to domestic employment at any wages they could get.

All of this has made it a very difficult year, but the results have been less untoward than would naturally be predicted under such circumstances.

In the institutions industrial conditions have resulted in more commitments and in more returns from parole. There has been at times marked institutional crowding. However, the Legislature has provided a new cottage to take care of forty girls at the Industrial School for Girls, a cottage which can be used for double capacity, totaling seventy boys, at the Industrial School for Boys, and two new cottages for the Lyman School for Boys to provide for thirty boys each. All four of these cottages are well under way in construction, and will aid very materially in relieving congestion during the coming year.

COMMITMENTS.

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1931.*

	1929	1930	1931
Lyman School for Boys	326	306	252
Industrial School for Boys	355	436	410
Industrial School for Girls	199	177	183

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1931; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1931.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1931
	1929	1930	1931		
Lyman School for Boys	523	484	491	480	480
Industrial School for Boys	295	319	310	284	306
Industrial School for Girls	308	315	331	262	342

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1931.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1922	277	273	121	671
1923	295	227	116	638
1924	289	320	151	760
1925	356	364	147	867
1926	350	342	164	856
1927	340	319	189	848
1928	345	350	212	907
1929	326	355	199	880
1930	306	436	177	919
1931	252	410	183	845
Totals	3,136	3,396	1,659	8,191

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1931, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 4,456, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1931.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys	480	1,540	2,020
Industrial School for Boys	306	1,122	1,428
Industrial School for Girls	342	666	1,008
Totals	1,128	3,328	4,456

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

Boys and girls may be paroled from training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1930 and 1931 is shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1930	1931
Lyman School for Boys	12.15 months	12.23 months
Industrial School for Boys	8.3 months	7.8 months
Industrial School for Girls	1 yr. 4 months 25 days	1 yr. 6 months 4 days

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WORK

MANLY B. ROOT, M. D., *Psychiatrist*

The following summary of the work of the psychiatric department is herewith submitted:

At the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley and at the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, the routine work is practically the same. A group test is given to all the entering boys and girls. Those who rate as feeble-minded on this test, or those who read poorly, or speak a foreign language more easily than English, are re-tested by the Stanford-Binet Scale. The classifications made by means of the group test are generally sufficient and valid, but the work may always be checked by re-testing with the Binet-Scale.

The academic staff in each school administers the Walter E. Fernald school test to entrants, and, with the help of the psychologist, constructs a correlation chart for each. When the mental hygiene clinic was first established, recommendations were made as to the schooling of each boy or girl. But the teachers, principal, and superintendents now do this for

themselves. They took on the work gradually and received our assistance for several years. The results of these tests are filed in the main office and are available to the teachers and administrative officers.

The routine testing is done approximately once a month at the Industrial School for Girls and twice a month at the Industrial School for Boys.

The services of the psychiatrist are required in a small number of cases. He interviews particular boys and girls when the superintendents request. These are the cases of boys and girls whose behavior in the school has been particularly poor, or who are suspected of mental disease. The psychiatrist also discusses the case with the superintendent and sometimes with the master or matron. His interviews are recorded in notes dictated afterwards and are filed in the main office. He believes that many of these boys and girls profit by the psychotherapy, but for various reasons he rarely sees a boy or girl more than once or twice.

When the mental hygiene clinic opened, the psychiatrist interviewed each new boy and girl and wrote a short report of the interview. It gradually became evident that the school was profiting but little from these "wholesale" interviews. So now the work is restricted to those cases which obviously need psychotherapeutic help.

In the matter of work placement, the psychiatrist has no part at the Industrial School for Girls. The girls follow a prescribed course of training without much chance for individual variations. The regular school staff has been trained to interpret our test results. At first we had quite an elaborate scheme which used a series of mechanical tests, and gave some place during the interview to a discussion of work interests and possibilities. A short correlaton study convinced us that the mechanical tests were not a reliable index of the boy's aptitude for the trades offered, so these tests were dropped. Our final conclusion in this matter is that boys with good health, good industry and good general intelligence are best fitted for trade work at the Industrial School for Boys.

At the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough, which receives boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment, and which is the largest of the three schools, we are an integral part of the administration. Our advice is sought in all kinds of situations, and the whole life of the school is our province in practice.

The routine work is much the same as at the other two schools, but it is carried out with more detail for each individual. The entering boy is given an intelligence test as soon as possible after his admission, generally within a day or two. Placement in school or trades depends on the results of these tests. The matter of keeping the new boys out of the school routine for a little while, until a thorough study for classification is made, has been considered but this has not been achieved, as yet. The Stanford-Binet is our regular intelligence test, but if there are several new boys at one time whose reading ability is adequate, or if a boy has recently been given a Binet elsewhere and the results are not easily available to us, the Kent Series of Group Tests is given. Our own correlation work shows that these two are practically interchangeable. Of course the group test does not give so complete a mental picture as does the Binet, but some performance tests are used to make up this deficiency. Our boys are classified as superior, normal, dull normal, borderline, or defective, according to these tests.

The school test, given by the psychologist, is a modification of the Walter E. Fernald test and represents the work done in the grades here. On the basis of the school and intelligence tests a correlation chart is made, a definite grade in school is recommended, and school progress predicted. Boys who have finished the eighth grade before entrance are not given this school test. A copy of the test results and of the correlation chart is placed in the principal's office where it may be consulted by any of the academic staff.

Many boys are re-tested at suitable intervals if there are any reasons to believe that the first rating is invalid. Re-tests are part of the formal examination when a boy is recommended for commitment to a school for the feeble-minded, a state hospital, or to the Department for Defective Delinquents.

Some mechanical tests are given, but they are interpreted more as performance tests for general ability than as tests for special mechanical abilities.

The work assignment at the Lyman School is done by the Assistant Superintendent, with the advice and assistance of the psychiatrist. The work is largely for maintenance—most of the boys are too small to profit by vocational training where it is available. Intellectual ability, progress in school, physical fitness, individual preferences, and vacancies in various types of work, all have to be considered in assigning a boy. The psychiatrist is ever vigilant to detect misfits in all parts of the school and reassigns the boys to places where they will progress to better advantage.

All the new boys are seen by the psychiatrist for informal interviews and examinations. Here again the boy is interviewed as soon as possible. The initial notes set forth the general appearance of the boy, the general nature of the problems he presents, his attitudes towards his delinquencies and his present situation, his power of ethical reasoning about delinquencies, etc. The boys are classified as normal, defective, psychopathic, or psychotic. Many queer boys are given special attention and are seen again and again in efforts to utilize psychotherapy.

An effort is being made to follow the general plan of doing case work among the boys and of seeing them informally in school, at work and at play. The psychiatrist in particular is trying to learn how the boys really feel about stealing and their other delinquencies and to educate them to a better ethical sense. This direct appeal to reason and sentiment in conversation between man and boy is one of the important methods at our disposal.

The research work is a minor occupation because of the press of other work. A statistical study of 1,000 consecutive cases that we expect to follow up until they are discharged from the custody of the trustees is being carried on. It is hoped that some way may be found to continue the study further than that, but no practical method has been developed. Another study is of the constancy, or inconstancy, of the intelligence quotient of boys who were less than ten years of age when they were first tested.

Mentally Defective Boys in Lyman School. In November, 1931, the psychiatrist went over the entire school population, consisting at that time of 483 boys. Among them were found 87 boys who were rated as mentally deficient. Of these boys, 39 would get along well and would probably respond to training in a school for the feeble-minded; 38 boys, who present disciplinary problems too severe for management in a school for the feeble-minded, would probably do well in an institution for younger defective delinquents, if such existed, as they are boys who need longer training than can be given them here, but who are neither old enough nor delinquent enough to need commitment to the present Department for Defective Delinquents; 7 boys appear to be psychopathic as well as defective, and could profit by training in a school or hospital for psychopathic children, if one were available; and 3 others need long training and custodial care such as they would receive in a department for older defective delinquents.

Little more than an idea is given of the extent of our defective population. Here are nearly one fifth of our boys, who are, by tests and examinations, found below the arbitrary level of intelligence normality. As a group they need longer training and more patient instruction and a more varied curriculum.

If and when some other department agrees to take some of these boys, these lists would have to be revised. Other items have to be considered, besides the ideal solution. Some of these boys are ready for parole, some have good homes in which it seems reasonable to try them, etc. Some defective boys do as well as their brighter brothers.

Unless some other disposition is made, and probably even if another department should take a few boys, it must be recognized that we deal with boys who are all delinquent and many of whom may also be feeble-minded, and may be psychopathic. Ideally we should be equipped to treat these boys of abnormal mentality in a different manner instead of trying to make them comply with rules so necessary and beneficial for the normal. The education of defective boys requires special equipment and technique and a longer time if it is to be at all successful. Experience indicates that a separate cottage for psychopathic and seriously defective boys should be provided, and it is hoped that such a cottage may become available.

Psychologist's Report. The psychologist reports that during the past year the work of the psychologist for the mental hygiene clinic has known some changes. Last summer the effects of the law requiring the psychiatric and physical examination by the courts of juvenile delinquents before commitment began to be felt. In a few more cases than usual boys were received who had already been tested. Since September first, every boy received had had some kind of a test, but this has not affected the work as much as was expected. The Department of Mental Diseases has done much towards making the reports by the courts uniform by prescribing forms to be used and by publishing rules and regulations for the conduct of the examinations. In every case, however, it is felt necessary to check as carefully as possible the results of the tests given outside. The routine work, therefore, continues as previously.

A variety of tests is needed to bring out the varied abilities of the boys and to estimate their handicaps—language and social. Careful personality studies of these boys should be made, as the discovery of their assets and liabilities in the mental, educational and social fields is of utmost importance in the solution of their delinquency problems. It is felt that during the year decided progress in the technique of examining boys has been made.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

The total number of boys in the school during the year, 1931, was 1,261. The daily average for the year was 490.75. The average length of stay increased slightly from 12.15 months in 1930 to 12.23 months in 1931.

The general health of the boys during the year has been excellent, only a few cases of serious sickness or accidents having occurred. The great assistance extended by the Massachusetts General Hospital in many cases of corrective surgery is acknowledged with gratitude.

Academic. The average age of the boys committed to the Lyman School is approximately thirteen years. At least 65 per cent of all the boys sent to the institution receive 25 hours of academic work each week. The other 35 per cent are placed in trades or in special work groups. Forty-four of the smallest boys are segregated in two cottages, separate from the main school, and each cottage has its own school.

The course of study ranges from the special class, which includes boys with a very low intelligence quotient and boys up to the third grade, through the first year of high school. The system and texts used are based on those of the public school system, to which the boys in this institution, because of their youth, return upon parole. Special instructors are used to teach grade music, physical education, free-hand drawing, manual training and band work. The last two subjects named are taught

in morning classes, while the others are combined with the regular class work.

Many difficult problems are encountered, not the least of which are occasioned by the constantly changing classes, due to commitments and paroles. Ninety per cent of the boys entering the institution have been public school problems, either through misplacement in their grades, too rapid advancement, or because of delinquency, with its accompanying disregard for discipline and authority.

Although the new State law, requiring a mental test for all delinquent boys before they can be committed to an institution, will help, by giving another check on the mentality of the new arrival, a Binet and school test has already been in use for the past five years in the Lyman School to determine the mental caliber of our boys before they are placed in grade school rooms at the institution. Boys have been found who were in public school grades beyond their ability, and their interest in school work has been re-awakened by replacements at the institution in grades where they could master the subject matter.

Good discipline is fundamental to progress. Military movements and drills are given to promote alertness and orderly action.

Stress has been laid upon certain extra activities, such as holiday programs, community singing, moving pictures and games, as these give an emotional outlet for the boys.

Our boys' band had a successful year. The organization consists of 35 boy musicians, nearly all of whom have received their musical training at the school.

Vocational Training. All lines of vocational training in operation for several years have been continued and these are sufficiently varied to meet the requirements of practically all boys old enough to be taught trades. One of the most difficult administrative problems is the proper assignment of a boy to the vocational work to which he is adapted. The boy himself can give but little aid in deciding this matter. Much help in placing a boy is given by the psychiatric clinic. This clinic has become more and more helpful in placing boys in school and work. A full report of the work will be found in the psychiatric report.

Print Shop. In reviewing the work in this department for the year, it is felt that much has been accomplished, both in volume of output, character of work, and the dual educational advantages of moral training with apprenticeship. The character of our work is so diversified as to give an apprentice sound, intensified training. The short length of stay of the boys in this department is a detrimental feature. The depreciation of our materials is more rapid, also, when in the hands of our continually changing boys than one would expect in an outside shop. It is suggested and hoped that a new automatic unit replace the old hand-fed press.

Boy Scouts. For some months during 1930 and 1931, the trustees and officers of the Lyman School for Boys were investigating the merits of the Boy Scout movement, as carried on in several similar State institutions. Finally, with the help of the Personnel Division, National Council, Boy Scouts of America, a man was selected to come to the Lyman School and devote his time to developing Scouting within the schools.

The Director began his work on September 1, 1931, and spent some time studying the boys of the school and the methods used in handling them. The next step was to formulate a plan for the successful operation of the game of Scouting, and to get the officers of the Lyman School thinking along Scouting lines. To do this, a training course in Elementary Scout-mastership was inaugurated at the school and about twenty-five officers finished the course.

The boys were recruited to Scouting very slowly, and to give Scouting the best possible start, the boys who were selected were the best the school had to offer.

Our patrol leaders have taken part in a training session for boy leaders of Algonquin Council, Boy Scouts of America, and were judged among the best Scouts in a group of seventy-five boys.

At a recent Merit Badge Exposition held by the Council, the Lyman School booth took second place in the competition. A Boy Scout den has been equipped and is being used every day by a large group of scouts. The scouts who use the den are studying their advancement tests and doing extra work. Beadwork and other Scout handicrafts of several kinds are coming in for their share of the work.

Probably the best work to be done by our Scouting system will not be the training of the boys while they are in the Lyman School, but the connections made possible for the Scout when he leaves the school. Instead of going back into the same gang where he got into trouble, Scouting will make it possible for the boy to join a Scout troop near his home and maintain a new interest along better lines.

Farm. The School farm was productive this year, an abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables being produced. Corn and hay were exceptionally good. The fruit crop, especially apples, was a failure, due to the late frost in the spring. The swine herd has produced a large amount of pork for the institution. The dairy has produced the milk and butter required.

Repairs and Improvements. The year just ended has been a busy one in construction and repair work. The outstanding additions of the year are the completion of another brick cottage for boys and a new Assembly Building. The low wooden roof of the power plant building has been replaced with a concrete one, much higher above the boilers, giving more light and ventilation to the boiler room and added storage room above.

A large amount of work has been done for the improvement of the roads and lawns. Much grading has been done around the new Assembly Building and the two new cottages, including the building of connecting walks. General repairs to all the buildings have been followed up constantly during the year.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M. D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1931, is respectfully submitted.

The work at the hospital in general has been about the same as other years. One boy admitted to the hospital for a minor leg injury developed diphtheria while in the ward. He had been an inmate of the school for some time and the source of his infection is unknown. He was isolated and no other cases developed. There have been no epidemics and only three cases of pneumonia.

Following is a summary of the work done during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 361.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 22,411.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 419.

Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,312.

Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 419.

Average number of patients in hospital daily, 9.

Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 61.

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 107.

Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 24.

Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 12.

Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 2.

Number of new inmates examined by physician, 246.

Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 621.

Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 234.

Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 42.

Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 18.

Worcester State Hospital, 1.

Worcester City Hospital, 8.

Westboro State Hospital for X-ray, 22.

Worcester Tuberculosis Clinic, 15.

Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.

Number of operations performed:

Tonsils and adenoids, 55.

Cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation:—

Hernia, 6; circumcision, 2; appendicitis, 2; undescended testicle, 1;
rectal abscess, 1.

Special cases:—

Scarlet fever, 2; pneumonia, 3; rectal abscess, 1; abscess of knee, 2;
suppurating ears, 10; alopecia, 1.

Number of inmates whose vision was tested, not given glasses, 9.

Number of inmates given glasses, 11.

Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 127.

Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 146.

Number of inmates whose noses and throats were treated, 89.

Number of inmates vaccinated, 6.

Number of boys given diphtheria toxin antitoxin, 2.

Diphtheria immunization, 129.

Anti-rabies treatment, 1.

Dick test, 2.

Scabies, 11.

Fractures, 13.

Chronic ear, 1.

Rare skin disease, 1.

Ulcer of eye, 1.

Tumor of face, 1.

Quincy throat, 1.

Tetanus antitoxin, 21.

REPORT OF DENTAL WORK PERFORMED BY

HAROLD B. CUSHING, D. M. D.

The following figures are the total operations of each type of work: Extractions, 540; copper cement fillings, 1,237; amalgam fillings, 1,073; prophylaxis, 994; and treatments, 303.

During the past year particular stress has been placed on seeing the new boys entering the school, and an earnest effort made to place their mouths in good condition. The boys, in general, are taking better care of their mouths, and it is gratifying to note that the various masters are active in helping the good work along.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1931.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1930.....		488
Committed during the year.....	251	
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys.....	1	
Returned from parole.....	412	
Returned from absence without leave.....	69	
Returned from hospitals.....	30	
Returned from leave of absence.....	6	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	1	
Returned from State Hospital.....	1	
Returned from Westfield State Sanatorium.....	2	

Paroled to parents and relatives.....	430
Paroled to others than relatives.....	84
Boarded in foster homes.....	118
Absent without leave.....	84
Released to hospitals.....	30
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys.....	15
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	7
Granted leave of absence.....	4
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	3
Committed to State Hospitals.....	2
Released to court on habeas.....	3
Committed to Belchertown State School.....	1

781

Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1931.....

480

*This represents 748 individuals.

TABLE 6.—Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1931, and previously.

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1931	Previously	Totals
Barnstable	—	125	125
Berkshire	8	473	481
Bristol	21	1,526	1,547
Dukes	1	26	27
Essex	26	2,240	2,266
Franklin	4	131	135
Hampden	26	1,224	1,250
Hampshire	5	223	228
Middlesex	46	3,292	3,338
Nantucket	—	30	30
Norfolk	10	801	811
Plymouth	6	433	439
Suffolk	76	3,521	3,597
Worcester	23	1,689	1,712
Totals	252	15,734	15,986

TABLE 7.—Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Fathers born in United States ...	16	24	19	20	27	17	19	22	12	17
Mothers born in United States ...	22	15	25	18	25	25	26	24	21	20
Fathers foreign born	19	17	23	22	27	22	25	22	22	17
Mothers foreign born	17	17	19	20	26	20	18	24	16	21
Both parents born in United States	38	44	26	58	68	77	84	73	75	65
Both parents foreign born	171	165	173	216	213	211	206	198	183	147
Nativity of both parents unknown	18	38	30	31	12	5	10	6	10	1
Nativity of one parent unknown	29	29	34	24	9	8	5	6	5	4
Per cent of foreign parentage ...	62	56	59	61	61	62	60	60	60	58
Per cent of American parentage .	14	14	9	13	19	22	25	22	21	26
Per cent of unknown parentage ..	6	13	10	1	3	1	3	1	3	3

TABLE 8.—Nativity of boys committed to the Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Born in United States	244	284	264	325	328	320	322	315	288	246
Foreign born	31	11	22	28	21	20	23	11	18	6
Unknown Nativity	2	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 9.—Ages of boys when committed to the Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931, and previously.

AGE (years)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1931	Committed from 1885 to 1930	Committed Previous to 1885	Totals
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	1	12	25	38
Eight	—	63	115	178
Nine	3	219	231	453
Ten	8	483	440	931
Eleven	26	899	615	1,540
Twelve	45	1,648	748	2,441
Thirteen	54	2,539	897	3,490
Fourteen	99	3,684	778	4,561
Fifteen	16	364	913	1,293
Sixteen	—	32	523	555
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	—	3	17	20
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	252	9,962	5,518	15,732

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Had parents, 147.
 Had no parents, 9.
 Had father only, 29.
 Had mother only, 66.
 Had stepfather, 21.
 Had stepmother, 10.
 Had intemperate father, 105.
 Had intemperate mother, 3.
 Had both parents intemperate, 5.
 Had parents separated, 19.
 Had attended church, 252.
 Had never attended church, 0.
 Had not attended school within one year, 2.
 Had been arrested before, 224.
 Had been inmates of other institutions, 23.
 Had used tobacco, 207.
 Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested, 2.
 Were attending school, 152.
 Were idle, 96.
 Parents owning residence, 53.

Members of family had been arrested, 116.

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during the year ending November 30, 1931.*

BOYS		Length of Stay		BOYS		Length of Stay	
		Years	Months			Years	Months
3	.....	—	3 (or under)	12	.....	1	4
1	.....	—	4	9	.....	1	5
4	.....	—	5	9	.....	1	6
13	.....	—	6	6	.....	1	7
25	.....	—	7	4	.....	1	8
24	.....	—	8	1	.....	1	9
14	.....	—	9	4	.....	1	10
21	.....	—	10	1	.....	1	11
26	.....	—	11	1	.....	2	1
32	.....	1	—	1	.....	2	2
26	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	3
17	.....	1	2				
13	.....	1	3				

Total number paroled for first time during year, 268. Average length of stay in school, 12.23 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Breaking and entering, 95.	Trespass, 2.
Larceny, 102.	Assault with dangerous weapon, 1.
Stubbornness, 15.	Lewdness, 1.
Running away, 5.	Indecent assault, 2.
Unlawful appropriation of automobiles, 21.	Violation of school laws, 1.
Assault and battery, 2.	Violating rules of County Training School, 1.
Setting fires, 2.	
Malicious injury to property, 2.	Total, 252.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

YEAR	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1921-22	442.34	277	761	225
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
1926-27	486.19	340	640	180
1927-28	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29	522.97	326	663	216
1929-30	483.99	306	660	183
1930-31	490.75	252	632	149
Average for ten years.....	472.23	313.6	648.6	195.1

TABLE 14.—Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.

A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1922	14.18	1927	14.21
1923	13.95	1928	14.05
1924	14.10	1929	14.18
1925	13.78	1930	14.24
1926	14.21	1931	14.36

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months		Months
1922	11.53	1927	12.46
1923	11.59	1928	11.43
1924	12.18	1929	12.05
1925	12.33	1930	12.15
1926	11.88	1931	12.23

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1922	13.04	1927	13.20
1923	12.97	1928	12.69
1924	13.09	1929	13.32
1925	13.19	1930	13.23
1926	13.32	1931	13.45

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1922	443	1927	353
1923	398	1928	412
1924	351	1929	359
1925	357	1930	382
1926	326	1931	412

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1922	\$9.61	\$9.60	1927	\$9.37	\$9.34
1923	11.26	11.21	1928	9.27	9.24
1924	8.94	8.89	1929	8.80	8.76
1925	9.20	9.18	1930	9.51	9.45
1926	8.64	8.61	1931	9.44	9.36

TABLE 15.—Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931.

In 1st grade, —.	In 7th grade, 48.
In 2nd grade, 4.	In 8th grade, 35.
In 3rd grade, 9.	In 9th grade, 4.
In 4th grade, 24.	In High School, 12.
In 5th grade, 37.	Special Class, 15.
In 6th grade, 52.	Continuation, 12.
	Total, 252.

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1931:—

CASH ACCOUNT
Receipts

PERSONAL SERVICES :—			
Reimbursement from the Board of Retirement..	\$25.36		
Sales	2,193.06		
MISCELLANEOUS :—			
Refunds previous years	26.01		
Interest on bank balances	88.86		
Total Income			\$2,333.29
<i>Receipts from the Treasury of the Commonwealth</i>			
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS :—			
Advance	\$15,000.00		
Current year refunds	128.31	\$15,128.31	
Receipts on account of maintenance.....		124,711.78	
Income on Endowment Securities.....		8.60	139,848.69
			<u>\$142,181.98</u>

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—

Institution Income	\$2,307.28
Refunds account previous years	26.01
Refunds account maintenance	128.31

\$2,461.60

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATION:—

Return of advance	\$15,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance	124,711.78
Income on Endowment Securities	8.60

\$139,720.38

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$247,327.67
Expenses (as analyzed below)	240,894.26
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$6,433.41

ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES

Personal Services	\$121,842.04
Food	27,109.48
Medical and General Care	6,332.76
Farm	17,111.41
Heat, Light and Power	22,848.28
Garage, Stable and Grounds	2,363.74
Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses	3,199.82
Religious Instruction	2,354.13
Clothing and Materials	16,375.51
Furnishings and Household Expenses	6,912.40
Repairs, Ordinary	8,999.09
Repairs and Renewals	5,445.60
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$240,894.26

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriation carried forward from 1930.....	\$101,802.47
Appropriation, current year	85,213.10

Object	Whole amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Brick Cottage	\$75,000.00	\$209.00	\$73,286.89	\$1,713.11*
Improvements in Power Plant....	12,000.00	7,555.99	7,555.99	4,444.01
Construction and Equipment of a brick Cottage, 1930.....	62,000.00	56,629.34	56,919.34	5,080.66
Construction and Equipment of an Assembly Building	60,000.00	45,239.35	58,068.99	1,931.01
Cottage for Boys, 1931	62,500.00	30,230.63	30,230.63	32,269.37
Brick Cottage Deficiency	1,713.10	1,713.10	1,713.10	
	\$273,213.10	\$141,577.41	\$227,774.94	\$45,438.16
Less (Reverted)				1,713.11
				\$43,725.05

*Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 490.75.

Total cost of maintenance, \$240,894.26.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.44.

Receipts from sales, \$2,193.06.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.08.

All other institution receipts, \$114.22.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.004.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.35.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1931

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$50,570.57
Buildings	750,173.62
Total real estate	\$800,744.19
PERSONAL PROPERTY	
Personal property	\$160,208.74
Total valuation of property	\$960,952.93

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	488	—	488
Number received during the year	773	—	773
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	781	—	781
Number at the end of the fiscal year	480	—	480
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	490.75	—	490.75
Average number of officers and employees during the year..	69.16	43.23	112.39

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1930.....	1,623
Released on parole during year 1931	632
Total	2,255
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	715
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1931.....	1,540
Net loss	83

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—

1. Salaries and wages	\$121,842.04
2. Subsistence	27,109.48
3. Clothing	16,375.51
4. Ordinary repairs	8,999.09
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	66,568.14
Total for institution	\$240,894.26

Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries	\$39,016.33
Office and other expenses	21,856.51
Boarded boys under fourteen	25,208.78
Total	\$86,081.62
Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out.....	\$8,776.50

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for boys and the Industrial school for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that “boarded boys under fourteen” and “instruction in public schools of boys boarded out” apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The annual report for the year 1931 is herewith submitted. Attention is again called to the rapidity with which our inmate population is changing. Our normal capacity is 284, yet the pressure from the courts has resulted in 410 commitments being made, necessitating an average length of stay of 7.8 months—the lowest in the history of the school and much lower than that of any similar school in the country. This relatively brief length of stay throws an increased burden on the parole branch and should be considered only as an abnormality. The increased number of boys returned for fault, 197, as against 147 in 1930, might indicate that to shorten the stay is not wise. Present world economic and industrial conditions, however, make any valid conclusion impossible in this respect.

It is remarkable how rapidly new boys adjust themselves to the school life—they fit in to the requirements of the new situation with surprisingly little friction. This adjustment, however, can mean, for the most part,

only the correction of superficial personality traits and does not insure the essential changes in character that will enable the boy to meet adequately the conditions of life in the open community. If the boy could be given greater attention on parole, his adjustment to his surroundings might be made more successfully after so short a period of intensive training at the school.

During the coming year the pressure due to our crowding will be lessened through the completing of a new cottage planned to house sixty boys. This building is nearly completed and should be available about May first.

There have been opportunities in abundance for learning to do things during the past year. Some of the larger projects carried out were as follows:—

The cellar was excavated for the new cottage near the central building, all sewer and water connections were made, the drainage system installed around the cottage, and mechanical connections made connecting the new cottage with the central building. A new ramp exit from the central building boiler room has been built.

The fence around the new athletic field has been completed. About three-fourths of this field is graded and seeded, and the remainder will be loamed and seeded in the spring. An athletic shed has been built on the new field. The first section of this field, including two baseball diamonds and two football fields, was put in operation last summer.

The area in front of the athletic field and around the houses near the field and the site of the old filter beds has all been cleaned up and graded and is now ready for seeding in the spring. The drives and roads have all been graveled. The old sewage disposal tank has been removed and the area occupied by it graded and prepared for seeding.

Four extra filter beds were completed in the sewage disposal system early in the spring, which now provide a complete set of septic tanks, dosing tanks and eight filterage beds. This whole system has been enclosed by a substantial wire fence.

In general the school has had a successful year. Busy at work and at play, our lads have been in good health and have been as happy and contented as boys should be who have a wish and a hope for bigger and better things in life.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1931 is respectfully submitted.

Although there has been a substantial increase in the number of out-patient cases treated during the year, the incidence of actual illness has been exceptionally low. The increase in the number of ward patients is due to a wide-spread epidemic of mild grippe during the month of February, in which it was found necessary to utilize one of the cottages in addition to the hospital to care adequately for those affected.

There is a pronounced improvement in the general physical condition of the boys during their stay in the institution. This improvement first becomes evident at the intermediate examination about two months after admission to the school. It is most pronounced when the boys are examined for parole. The average gain in weight of boys for the year was twelve pounds each.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 355.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 7,246.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 390.
 Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 2,226.
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 390.
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 387.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 36.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 63.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 410.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 597.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 193.

Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 7.

State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 3.

Special cases:

Carbuncle of lip, 2.

Punctured wall of abdomen, 1.

Osteomyelitis of the skull, 1.

Osteomyelitis of knee, 1.

Arthritis, 2.

Anterior Poliomyelitis, 1.

Syphilis, 1.

Fractures:

Ankle, 2.

Metacarpel, 1.

Thumb, 1.

Wrist, 1.

Dislocation of elbow, 1.

Tetanus Anti-toxin administered to 14.

Diphtheria toxin-anti-toxin administered to 410.

X-ray taken, 12.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith

Number of amalgam fillings, 81.

Number of cement fillings, 125.

Number of cleanings, 589.

Number of extractions, 770.

Number of treatments, 1,525.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 140.

Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 54.

Number of inmates given glasses, 18.

Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 66.

Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 10.

Number of inmates given treatment for nose and throat, 30.

Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 10.

Operation for frontal sinus, 1.

Operation for dislocated cartilage, 1.

19

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1931.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1930.....	315	
Committed during the year	393	
Re-committed during the year	4	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	13	
Returned from parole.....	193	
Returned from leave of absence	9	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital	7	
Returned from State Infirmary, Tewksbury	2	
Returned from Worcester State Hospital	1	
		937
Paroled	398	
Returned cases re-paroled	176	
Granted leave of absence	9	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	9	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents, Bridgewater.....	2	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	7	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury	3	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital	2	
Committed to Monson State Hospital	1	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys	1	
Discharged	1	
Taken to Court on habeas and not returned	2	
Absent without leave	20	
		631
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1931.....		306

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Both parents born in the United States, 65.
 Both parents foreign born, 225.
 Father foreign born and mother native born, 28.
 Father native born and mother foreign born, 24.
 Mother foreign born and father unknown, 7.
 Father foreign born and mother unknown, 5.
 Father native born and mother unknown, 8.
 Mother native born and father unknown, 10.
 Nativity of parents unknown, 38.
 Total, 410.

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending November 30, 1931.*

Born in the United States, 383.	
Birthplace not known, 2.	
Born in foreign countries, 25.	
Canada and provinces, 12.	Madeira Islands, 1.
Italy, 6.	Azores, 1.
Greece, 1.	Bermuda, 1.
Armenia, 1.	Albania, 1.
Scotland, 1.	Total, 410.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during the year ending November 30, 1931.*

Larceny, 96.	
Breaking and entering, 33.	
Breaking and entering and larceny, 76.	
Attempt to break and enter, 4.	
Unlawful appropriation of auto, 76.	
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent, 35.	
Violating auto laws, 22.	Failure on parole, 15.
Forgery, 1.	Being a runaway, 6.
Assault and battery, 5.	Carrying a dangerous weapon, 4.
Assault and robbery, 1.	Lewdness, 1.
Indecent assault, 7.	Drunkenness, 3.

Unnatural act, 2.
 Attempted larceny, 3.
 Receiving stolen goods, 2.
 Vagrancy, 2.
 Malicious mischief, 6.
 Robbery, armed, 2.
 Trespass, 1.
 Idle person, 1.
 Injury to building, 1.
 Idle and disorderly, 2.
 Cruelty to animals, 2.
 Illegal sale of intoxicating liquor, 1.
 Total, 410.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents, 295.
 Had father only, 29.
 Had mother only, 57.
 Had foster parents, 4.
 Mother dead and father unknown, 3.
 Father dead and mother unknown, 2.
 Parents unknown, 8.
 Both parents dead, 12.
 Had step-father, 29.
 Had step-mother, 18.
 Had intemperate father, i.e., father who drank liquor, 89.
 Parents separated, 23.
 Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned, 103.
 Had parents owning residence, 101.
 Had attended school within a year, 118.
 Had attended school within two years, 106.
 Had attended school within three years, 69.
 Had attended school within four years, 32.
 Had attended school within five years, 4.
 Were attending school, 81.
 Had been in court before, 326.
 Had drunk intoxicating liquors, 56.
 Had used tobacco, 301.
 Had been inmates of another institution, 64.

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for boys during year ending November 30, 1931.*

15-16	22	17-18	94
16-17	284	Over 18	10
Total, 410.			

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Ungraded class, 7.
 In 4th grade or below, 10.
 In 5th grade, 26.
 In 6th grade, 67.
 In 7th grade, 110.
 In 8th grade, 119.
 In High School, 71.
 Total, 410.

TABLE 23.—Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1931.

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
3	—	2	48	—	9
3	—	3	23	—	10
3	—	4	23	—	11
19	—	5	10	1	—
49	—	6	12	1	1
94	—	7	3	1	2
106	—	8	2	1	3

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 410; average length of stay in school, 7.8 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1931:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income

PERSONAL SERVICES:—

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$57.52
Sales	1,528.73
Interest earned	59.00

Total income \$1,645.25

OTHER RECEIPTS:—

Refunds of previous years 23.82

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:

APPROPRIATIONS:—

MAINTENANCE:—

Advance	\$8,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance	\$1,024.59
Maintenance refunds	22.56

\$89,047.15

\$90,716.22

Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—

Institution income	\$1,645.25
Refunds, account maintenance	22.56
Refunds, previous years	23.82

\$1,691.63

MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—

On account of maintenance	\$81,024.59
Return of advance	8,000.00

\$89,024.59

Total **\$90,716.22**

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$66.79
Appropriation, current year	160,100.00

\$160,166.79

Expenses (as analyzed below) 156,996.09

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth 3,170.70

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$77,998.79
Food	18,225.80
Medical	3,528.12
Farm	14,464.44
Heat, light and power	14,160.54
Garage, stable and grounds	1,936.62
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,591.83
Religious instruction	2,000.00
Clothing and materials	9,950.03
Furnishings and household supplies	5,164.42
Repairs, ordinary	6,475.68
Repairs and renewals	499.82

\$156,996.09

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Whole amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Sewage disposal system	\$8,000.00	\$1,854.30	\$8,000.00	
Brick cottage for boys	80,000.00	21,782.45	21,782.45	\$58,217.55
	\$88,000.00	\$23,636.75	\$29,782.45	\$58,217.55

During the year the average number of inmates has been 310.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$156,996.09.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.74.
 Receipts from sales, \$1,528.73.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0948.
 All other institution receipts, \$116.52.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0087.
 Net weekly per capita, \$9.64.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1931

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$33,908.00	
Buildings	<u>533,351.00</u>	
Total Real Estate		\$567,259.00
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal Property		<u>\$133,645.48</u>
Total Valuation of Property		\$700,904.48

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	315	—	315
Number received during the year	622	—	622
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	631	—	631
Number at end of the fiscal year	306	—	306
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during year	310	—	310
Number of individuals actually represented	836	—	836
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	58	20	78

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1930.....	1,052
Number of boys paroled during year 1931.....	<u>574</u>
Became of age, died, honorably discharged.....	1,626
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1931.....	<u>504</u>
Net gain	1,122
	<u>70</u>

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—

1. Salaries and wages	\$77,998.79
2. Subsistence	18,225.80
3. Clothing	9,950.03
4. Ordinary repairs	6,475.68
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	<u>44,345.79</u>

Total for institution \$156,996.09

Expenditures for Parole Branch

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, C. Frederick Gilmore, Supt. (See page 26.)

Notes on current expenses:—

- Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
- Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
- Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL

Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent*

On November 30, 1931, there were 2,662 boys on parole in the care of the Boys Parole Branch—1,540 on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 1,122 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. This represents a net loss of 13 boys for the year.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the constantly increasing problem arising from serious general industrial conditions, such as the present generation has never experienced. Heretofore, the parole branch has been very fortunate in being able to place boys at wages with farmers in different sections of the State. They have always cooperated and have been willing to help, but with existing economic conditions, it is next to impossible to secure even free farm homes.

Many boys call at the office for assistance. Hardly a day passes but that some boy on parole at home calls or writes and asks that he be provided with some article of clothing, as his parents are unable to do so. Our visitors have cooperated widely with various welfare agencies to relieve conditions.

The value of our system of saving wages for our wards has never been more favorably tested than at the present time. Many letters have been received from parents of boys who had savings on deposit, asking that some money be sent them to aid the family. Often mothers have come to the office with their boys and have stated that the withdrawals from boys' savings given them would tide over trying situations.

This parole branch has also been confronted with the situation of parents asking that their children be placed rather than be paroled at home, as they could not afford to take them. Whenever it has been possible, however, boys have been paroled to their homes and every method possible used to secure some sort of employment, with the home as a living place.

From the Lyman School there were paroled to their own homes, or to relatives, 430 boys; paroled to foster homes, at wages, 84; paroled to foster homes, at board, 118—a total of 632. From the Industrial School for Boys, there were paroled 574 boys—494 to their own homes, or to relatives, and 80 to foster homes.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 78 boys, 41 of whom were on parole from the Lyman School and 37 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceptionally well.

The visitors made 19,162 visits during the year 1931—11,830 to boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 7,332 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. There were made 1,521 home investigations and 168 investigations of foster homes. To readjust boys, there were 626 relocations made. A total of 940 hours were devoted by the visitors in seeking employment for our wards.

Three new visitors were appointed during the year 1931—Mr. Emanuel Borenstein, on May 13th; Mr. Thomas J. Tierney, on May 20th; and Mr. Charles E. Olney, on June 15th. One was appointed to fill a vacancy, and two were appointed to fill two new positions, the number of parole visitors thus being increased from 13 to 15. It is expected to reduce somewhat the case load of each visitor to the end that more intensive parole work may be done. The economic conditions require at least two more visitors.

The department suffered a distinct loss during the past year, through the resignation of Superintendent John J. Smith, who became Chief Probation Officer in Middlesex County. Mr. Smith was appointed a visitor in the Boys Parole Branch on September 30, 1912; was made assistant superintendent on June 1, 1919; and on July 1, 1920, became superintendent. He assumed his new duties as Chief Probation Officer on May 1, 1931. The

department rejoiced that he was given a larger field, and he carried with him the best wishes of all his subordinates.

On November 30, 1931, this department held 563 separate accounts for boys in its care, with total deposits of \$22,614.08.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1930.....	1,623
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1931.....	632
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1931.....	2,255
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1931	412
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1931.....	199
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	25
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	33
Boys who died during the year	5
Honorably discharged from custody during year	41
	715
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1931.....	1,540
Net Loss	83

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1931.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	44	2.86
Out of Commonwealth	144	9.35
At board, attending school	96	6.23
Attending school, not boarded	262	17.01
Employed on farms	98	6.36
In mills (textile)	39	2.53
In other mills and factories	71	4.61
Idle	211	13.72
Classed as laborers	37	2.40
In machine shops	23	1.49
In shoe shops	39	2.53
Clerks and in stores.....	33	2.14
In other institutions	26	1.69
Ill	5	.32
Occupations unknown	29	1.88
Odd jobs	57	3.70
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	105	6.82
In printing plants	4	.26
Recently released	39	2.53
Messengers and doing errands	19	1.23
In different occupations	105	6.83
Teamsters and truck drivers	54	3.51
	1,540	100.00

The records of the above 1,540 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,092, or 70.91 per cent, were doing well; 113, or 7.34 per cent, were doing fairly well; 57, or 3.70 per cent, were doing badly; out of Commonwealth, 144, or 9.35 per cent; whereabouts and conduct of 105, or 6.22 per cent, were unknown, and occupations unknown 29, or 1.88 per cent.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes, or with relatives.....	430
Number of boys paroled to others	84
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	118
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation..	632
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1931.....	96

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1931.*

For violation of parole	377
For relocation and other purposes	35
Total number returned	412

TABLE 28.—*Occupation of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1931.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	16	8.04
On farms	19	9.55
In textile mills	12	6.03
In different occupations	18	9.05
Chauffeurs	10	5.02
Whereabouts unknown and out of Commonwealth.....	43	21.61
Idle	20	10.05
In factories	10	5.02
Laborers	20	10.05
In institutions	2	1.01
Odd jobs	16	8.04
Clerks	12	6.03
Ill	1	.50
	199	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1931.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	96	48.24
Doing fairly well	44	22.11
Doing badly	16	8.04
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	43	21.61
	199	100.00

During the year 14 boys who became of age in 1931 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1931, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, 29.
 In the United States Navy, 12.
 In the United States Marines, 3.
 On parole to parents, or with other relatives, 1,045.
 On parole to others, 80.
 On parole on own responsibility, 26.
 On parole at board, 96.
 On parole out of Commonwealth, 144.
 Left home or place, whereabouts unknown, 105.
 Total outside the School, 1,540.

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at end of year 1930.....	1,052
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1931.....	574
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1931.....	1,626
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1931	193
Became of age during year	208
Committed to other institutions during year.....	59
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	37
Died during year	3
Number of boys re-committed during year	4
	504
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1931....	1,122
Net gain	70

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1931.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	39	3.48
Machinists	18	1.61
Employed on farms	79	7.04
Doing odd jobs	85	7.58
In textile mills	34	3.04
In shoe shops	39	3.48
Classed as laborers	59	5.25
Clerks and working in stores.....	25	2.23

Other factories	45	4.02
Recently released	65	5.79
Teamsters	59	5.25
In different occupations	180	11.57
In institutions	30	2.67
Out of Commonwealth	76	6.78
Idle	241	21.48
In School	25	2.23
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	65	5.79
Printing	2	.18
Ill	6	.53
	1,122	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 1,122 boys show that at the time of the last report 776, or 69.16 per cent, were doing well; 122, or 10.87 per cent, were doing fairly well; 83, or 7.40 per cent, were doing badly; 76, or 6.78 per cent were out of State; 65, or 5.79 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1931.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown	25	12.02
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	29	13.94
Chauffeurs	19	9.13
Employed on farms	6	2.89
In textile mills, other mills and factories	19	9.13
Classed as laborers	17	8.17
Out of Commonwealth	25	12.02
Ill	2	.96
Odd jobs	15	7.21
In other institutions	14	6.73
Idle	19	9.13
In different occupations	11	5.29
Clerks	7	3.38
	208	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1931.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	120	57.69
Doing fairly well	23	11.06
Doing badly	15	7.21
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	50	24.04
	208	100.00

During the year 16 boys who became of age in 1931 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

There were 177 boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys for violation of parole during the year ending November 30, 1931, and 16 returned for hospital treatment and relocation.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial School for Boys, year ending November 30, 1931.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$39,016.33
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors	\$8,433.78	
Auto hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos	3,769.96	
Telephone and telegraph	1,638.27	
Travel of boys	2,982.16	
Auto hire for boys	2,210.23	
Return of runaways and sundries	125.12	
		19,159.52
Office expenses:		
Postage	\$656.86	
Stationery and office supplies	376.74	
Telephone and telegraph	386.88	
Rent	1,145.00	
Sundries	131.51	
		2,696.99
Boys boarded out:		
Board	\$17,066.88	
Clothing	6,511.50	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses)	1,630.40	
		25,208.78
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial School for Boys		\$86,081.62
Instruction in public schools for boys (and girls) boarded out ..		\$8,776.50

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

During the past year 183 girls were committed to the school, 107 were returned, and 253 were paroled. As there were 305 girls at the beginning of the year, the total at the end of the year was 342—80 in excess of normal accommodations. The daily average during the year was 331.

Notwithstanding the excessive number, and the accompanying difficulties and inconveniences, the situation has been met surprisingly well by the workers. The health of the girls has been safeguarded and assistance generously rendered along educational, moral, physical and spiritual lines.

In reviewing the accomplishments of the year, the goal toward which the school work is planned is first presented—namely, to give each girl the amount of school work which she can accept; to plan the work to meet the need of the girl whose formal education must cease when she leaves the school, as well as the girl who may be able to continue in school; and to contribute, through the educational program, something of an inspirational value that there may be created within the girl the desire for further education.

To bring about the desired results, much care has been given to proper class placement, this being determined by a series of school tests, psychological tests, and a comparison with the outside school record. Much attention has also been given to the creation of a suitable setting, in the way of attractive school rooms, with as many visual aids as possible, and to the planning of a curriculum, which, while based on public school requirements, will be of a certain flexibility, emphasizing the practical, but not omitting the cultural.

Classes have been organized for the younger girls of public school-placing age for full time work. Departmental work has been extended through the seventh grade. The addition of the third year high school course to our commercial department has met the needs of a group of advanced pupils.

The radio has been used for subjects of educational and cultural value and for current broadcasts of worth.

Many girls have shown a marked increase in interest in continuing school after leaving the institution, some having expressed a desire to complete high school, and others having planned to attend evening school, or take special courses.

Sewing. All girls have received training in elementary and intermediate sewing, and the more efficient girls in dressmaking. A second dress-making class has been added this year, which gives an opportunity for all girls who can qualify for this type of work. Embroidery has been given to a small group of girls who have been particularly interested in that line of work.

Arts and Crafts. This department has offered a variety of work and has given valuable handiwork training. This has included the caning of chairs, a small amount of woodworking, the making of reed and raffia baskets and trays, the braiding, hooking and weaving of rugs, the making of patchwork quilts, and the making of needlepoint on net with heavy yarn.

A few girls, much interested in drawing and illustrating, have spent extra time in this class designing and painting posters. The stage scenery needed for the June pageant was so made.

Domestic Science. There is no department more popular with the girls than that of special domestic science teaching. The equipment allows for the accommodation of ten girls in a class. Practical cooking is planned and worked out on a meal basis.

The past year an advanced class was organized, which prepared and served a complete meal each class period, and also did the more difficult cooking, making pastry, salads, and frozen desserts.

A course in homemaking was given to the first year high school class, effort being made to prepare them in a practical way for the problems to be met upon their return to the community.

Physical Training. No branch of the training is of more value than physical education. In addition to the physical benefits derived, it requires quick response and team work, which are so much needed by the girls. Each class has been given a fifteen-minute period of recreation in the morning, which takes the form of organized games, and has been given out of doors, when possible. In the afternoon, the gymnasium has been used by the various classes, each group having two forty-five minute periods per week. These periods have been divided into calisthenics, dancing and games. The annual exhibition of work done in this department was held on April 20, 1931.

Music. This year the week-day rehearsals of both choir and general chorus have become a part of the school work. Choir rehearsal has been held in the morning, with chorus work in the afternoon. Music has been given in all the grades and at the receiving cottage. Pageants have been presented at Christmas, Easter, at the graduation exercises in June, and on all civic holidays during the year, the choir furnishing an important part in all programs. A music appreciation hour formed a part of the regular schedule of the sixth and seventh grades.

Assemblies and Special Programs. All programs are prepared under the direction of the school department. The Friday assemblies, which form a part of the school curriculum, are of distinct benefit to the morale of the school, as they are both educational and recreational in scope, and give an opportunity for the development of individual poise and self expression. The entire program is prepared and presented by the pupils, and includes music, poetry, drama, current events, art appreciation, folk dancing, demonstrations of cooking and sewing—in fact, any class project that would be of interest to the school as a whole.

There was an unusually large public attendance this year at the graduation exercises held in the Chapel on June 24th and 27th. Demonstration of the work of the various departments was given at that time.

The Library. There are over two thousand volumes in the library. Two girls, assisted by four others, act as librarians. Books are checked in an out, as in any public library. The girls in all cases select their own books. The use of a library card, which carries with it the responsibility for the return of the book within the required time, in good condition makes an excellent preparation for the use of a public library when the girl is returned to the community.

In co-operation with the Division of Public Libraries of the Department of Education, many very excellent books have been added to our library during the past year. There has been an increased interest in reading, and a broadening in the type of books selected. Both fiction and non-fiction books have been popular.

Household Training. In addition to the academic and industrial work accomplished in the school building, a thorough course in hygiene and household industry, particularly along culinary lines, is provided in each cottage under the direction of the house mother and her assistant. Unfortunately not all the girls remain in the school a sufficient time to receive this valuable instruction.

Our work offers a wonderful challenge, and throughout all departments an endeavor has been made to keep in view the ultimate purpose, namely, the creation of new standards and ideals, to the end that the girls returned to the community may prove their worth.

Farm. The farm production for 1931 was normal in the way of vegetables and small fruits. There were few apples and they were of poor quality.

The herd produced 291,000 pounds of milk, and 5,000 pounds of butter were made for use at the institution.

There was also produced during the year beef, 10,900 pounds; pork, 19,300 pounds; poultry, 2,700 pounds; and eggs, 3,240 dozen.

Improvements. Work has been begun, but not yet completed, on draining and grading of about 80,000 square feet for an athletic field.

A legislative appropriation has been granted for a much needed additional cottage, and construction was started in the early part of October.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1931, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 387.
 Number of visits by other physicians, 42.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 11,988.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 705.
 Average number of patients in hospital, 4.
 Number of commitments examined by physician, 183.
 Number of returned girls examined by physician, 83.
 Number having blood taken for a Wasserman reaction, 606.
 Number of smears taken, 645.
 Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 8,054.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 6.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 23.
 Number of girls pregnant when committed, 17.
 Number of returned girls pregnant, 5.
 Number of X-rays taken, 9.
 Number of injections of pituitrin, 11.
 Number of injections of tetanus antitoxin, 2.
 Number of injections of diphtheria antitoxin, 9.
 Number of girls vaccinated, 9.
 Number of urine analysis, 363.
 Number of chest examinations, 256.
 Number of girls examined on leaving school, 135.
 Number of visits to Tuberculosis Clinic, 1.
 Number of visits to other dentists, 1.
 Number of miscarriages, 3.

Report of work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of visits, 24.
 Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 184.
 Number of other eye examinations, 157.
 Number of other ear examinations, 71.
 Number of other nose examinations, 33.
 Number of other throat examinations, 18.
 Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 58.
 Glasses adjusted and repaired, 139.
 Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 64.
 Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 147.
 Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 7.
 Total number of girls seen, 690.

Report of Dental Work performed by Doctor Edward T. Fox.

Number of visits made, 71.	Treatments, 122.
Amalgam fillings, 1,613.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 167.
Enamel fillings, 179.	Partial Plates, 14.
Cement fillings, 145.	Gold inlays, 8.
Extractions, 489.	Trubyte crowns, 5.
Gas Administrations, 7.	Impressions, 26.
Novocaine administrations, 391.	Number of girls seen, 1,365.
Cleansings, 274.	Regulating appliance, 1.
Pulp removed, 7.	

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1930	305	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1930	663	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1930	968	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1931	183	
Received from Reformatory for Women (on parole)	1	
		1,152
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1931	76	
Honorably discharged during year	55	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment	13	
		144
Total number in custody, November 30, 1931		1,008

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1931.*

In the school November 30, 1930	305	
Since committed	183	
		488
Recalled to the School:		
From visit home	1	
From funeral	3	
From running from the school	8	
From hospitals	33	
For a visit	3	
		48
Returned from parole:		
For medical care	14	
For further training	19	
For violation of parole	23	
By order of court	3	
		59
		107
Released from school:		595
On parole to parents or relatives	73	
On parole to parents to attend school	14	
On parole to other families for wages	104	
On parole to other families to attend school	12	
For a visit home	1	
From visit to Industrial School	3	
For funeral	3	
Ran from Industrial School for Girls	6	
Transferred to hospitals	34	
Transferred to Reformatory for Women	2	
Committed to Belchertown State School for the Feeble-minded	1	
		253
Remaining in the school November 30, 1931		342

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1931.*

GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY	
		Years	Months			Years	Months
1	.....	—	1 ¹	3	.....	1	2
2	.....	—	4 ¹	2	.....	1	3
1	.....	—	5 ¹	7	.....	1	4
1	.....	—	7 ¹	2	.....	1	5
1	.....	—	8 ¹	10	.....	1	6
1	.....	—	21 ¹	8	.....	1	7
1	.....	—	22 ¹	9	.....	1	8
1	.....	—	23 ¹	11	.....	1	9
1	.....	—	24 ¹	10	.....	1	10
1	.....	—	26 ¹	13	.....	1	11
2	.....	—	1	15	.....	2	—
4	.....	—	2	3	.....	2	1
3	.....	—	3	6	.....	2	2
1	.....	—	4	2	.....	2	3
1	.....	—	5	2	.....	2	4
1	.....	—	6	2	.....	2	6
2	.....	—	7	3	.....	2	7
1	.....	—	9	1	.....	2	8
5	.....	—	10	1	.....	2	9
2	.....	—	11	2	.....	2	10
1	.....	1	—	2	.....	2	11
6	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	9

¹ Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 155; average length of stay in school 1 year, 6 months, 4 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Adultery, 1.
Delinquent, 5.
Delinquent-Incest, 1.
Delinquent-Larceny, 1.
Drunkenness, 1.
Fornication, 9.
Idle and disorderly, 3.
Larceny, 15.
Larceny from the person, 2.
Lewdness, 18.
Lewd, and lascivious cohabitation, 1.
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behaviour, 16.
Neglecting to support her child, 1.
Runaway, 18.
Stubborn child, 81.
Stubborn child-larceny, 1.
Stubborn and disobedient, 4.
Transferred from Division of Child Guardianship, 3.
Stubbornness
Unnatural act, 1.
Vicious and immoral person, 1.
Total number committed, 183.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Between 8 and 9 years, 1.	Between 14 and 15 years, 32.
Between 10 and 11 years, 2.	Between 15 and 16 years, 44.
Between 11 and 12 years, 1.	Between 16 and 17 years, 67.
Between 12 and 13 years, 7.	Between 17 and 18 years, 12.
Between 13 and 14 years, 16.	Between 18 and 19 years, 1.
Total number committed	183
Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 5 months, 4 days.	

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1931.*

Born in the United States, 173.

Born in foreign countries, 10.

England, 1.

Italy, 2.

Newfoundland, 4.

New Brunswick, 3.

Total number committed, 183.

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during the year ending November 30, 1931.*

Both parents born in the United States, 60.

Both parents foreign born, 89.

Father native born and mother foreign, 14.

Father foreign born and mother native, 10.

Mother native, and father unknown, 6.

Nativity of both parents unknown, 4.

Total number committed, 183.

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1931.*

In school, 65.

Salesgirl, 1.

Housework, 12.

Factory, 7.

Laundry work, 1.

Mother's helper, 1.

Clerk, 1.

Cashier, 1.

Idle, 94.

Total number committed, 183.

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1931.*

In high school (first year), 13.

In high school (second year), 5.

In high school (third year), 4.

In grade X, 1.

In grade IX, 14.

In grade VIII, 33.

In grade VII, 50.

In grade VI, 36.

In grade V, 7.

In grade IV, 6.

In grade III, 2.

In grade II, 1.

Special classes, 11.

Total number committed, 183.

In school when committed, 65.

Out of school less than one year, 31.

Out of school between one and two years, 49.

Out of school between two and three years, 25.

Out of school between three and four years, 10.

Out of school four years, 3.

Total number committed, 183.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1931:

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income

PERSONAL SERVICES :—

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$43.19
Sales	2,033.74

MISCELLANEOUS	190.72
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Total Income	\$2,267.65
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Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:

APPROPRIATIONS :—

Advance	\$8,000.00
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Payments on account of maintenance	72,833.57
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Maintenance refunds	85.54
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	\$80,919.11
--	-------------

	\$83,186.76
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Payments

TO TREASURY OF COMMONWEALTH:—

Institution income	\$2,267.65	
Refunds, account maintenance	85.54	
		\$2,353.19
MAINTENANCE APPROPRIATIONS:—		
On account of maintenance	\$72,833.57	
Return of advance	8,000.00	
		\$80,833.57
		\$83,186.76

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$150,700.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)	\$140,485.79
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$10,214.21

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$71,769.49
Food	12,571.59
Medical and general care	3,732.35
Farm	12,726.77
Heat, light and power	13,871.47
Garage, stable and grounds	1,337.93
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,686.50
Religious instruction	1,660.00
Clothing and materials	6,932.44
Furnishings and household supplies	7,003.01
Repairs, ordinary	5,813.39
Repairs and renewals	1,380.85
Total expenses for maintenance	\$140,485.79

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Cottage for girls	\$75,000.00	\$18,989.00	\$18,989.00	\$56,011.00
During the year the average number of inmates has been 331.46.				
Total cost for maintenance, \$140,485.79.				
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.15.				
Receipt from sales, \$2,033.74.				
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$1.176.				
All other institution receipts, \$197.86.				
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0024.				
Net weekly per capita, \$8.03.				

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

November 30, 1931.

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$24,800.00
Buildings	406,925.00
Total Real Estate	\$431,725.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal Property	\$100,201.10
Total Valuation of Property	\$531,926.10

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution.

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	303	303
Number received during year (committed, 183, returned from parole, 105)	—	288	288
Number passing out of the institution during the year	—	251	251
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	342	342
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	—	331.46	331.46
Average number of officers and employees during the year	26	53	79

Number in Care of the Parole Branch.

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	901
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	144
Employees of parole branch	18

Expenditures for the Institution.

CURRENT EXPENSES:

Salaries and wages	\$71,769.49
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,686.50
Food	12,571.59
Religious instruction	1,660.00
Clothing and materials	6,932.44
Furnishings and household supplies	7,003.01
Medical and general care	3,732.35
Heat, light and power	13,871.47
Farm and stable	12,726.77
Grounds	1,337.93
Repairs, ordinary	5,813.39
Repairs and renewals	1,380.85
	\$140,485.79

Executive head of institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

The institution teaches the girl many things in preparation for life outside. The practical application of those teachings to the needs of the individual girl, upon her restitution to the community, is the vital service of parole. In the institution the girl is protected from outside influences. Institution care may be likened to hospital treatment and that of parole to convalescent care.

Any growing girl with all the possibilities of womanhood focusing themselves upon her, with an intensely personal view and an intense consciousness of herself, is beset by pitfalls from within and without. Much more has the paroled girl to contend with, when she has a premature knowledge of the darker side of life, as shown in the following statistics:—

In 1931 the courts of Massachusetts committed to the Industrial School for Girls 183 girls: 17 were committed in pregnant condition; 9 had had illegitimate children; 60 had had venereal diseases; 97 had previous court record; 55 had been disciplined in other institutions; 105 were previously supervised by private or public organizations, but failed.

Upon the parole department devolves the full responsibility of training these girls, when paroled, to accept their new environment and adjust themselves to it.

The visitor who does the best parole work is the one who knows the homes and the families of her girls, the story of each girl's early life, and how she responded to the training in the Industrial School; her hopes, fears and ambitions; her personality traits, her emotional life, and her physical health.

The following table shows the increase in the number of girls cared for by the parole department in the past six years:—

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1926	595	1928	684	1930	825
1927	648	1929	776	1931	901

This is an increase of 51.5 per cent. The appropriation for the care of these girls increased only 27.2 per cent.

Six hundred sixty-six girls were on parole on November 30, 1931. Their average age was 18 years and 2 months. Six hundred twenty-nine girls had been mentally examined, either before commitment, while in the school, or on parole. The diagnoses were normal, 119; superior intelligence, 7; borderline, 156; dull normal, 112; moron, 79; feeble-minded, 43; psychopathic personality, 9; psychotic, 1; unclassified, 3.

The possibilities of the success of a mentally deficient or an emotionally unstable girl in the community are greatly increased by the intelligent understanding, and patient efforts of our parole visitors.

WORK OF PLACING AND VISITING GIRLS

The fitting of the girl physically, mentally, and temperamentally into a foster home is the science of parole. Whether a housework position or a

permanent boarding home, the atmosphere should be that of wholesome, upright living. The woman should take a real interest in the girl. The patient understanding and good spirit with which many of our employers help the girl to face her weaknesses and overcome them are commendable. We are not always so fortunate as to secure ideal employers, however, but the purpose of the visitor is to safeguard the girl's interest at every possible point.

The unemployment situation this year has created many more problems with the placing of our girls. It has lessened the number of homes usually available, as many more women have done their own work to help make both ends meet. It has forced older women, who have been willing to work for small wages, often for room and board, into housework positions. Girls living with relatives have found it difficult to find work other than housework, and they have turned to us for housework positions. This has filled our places with girls not really suitable for foster home placing. Many of them ordinarily do not care for housework.

Our visitors, with their large number of girls, have not so much time to train new employers, or to help those who need constant encouragement to keep on with the problem girls.

Because it has been so easy to secure help at a small wage, or merely for room and board, our girls have been turned back to us by employers for slight mistakes and we have had more emergency placing. This has meant a constant effort to keep the girls from collecting in boarding homes. The larger number of girls in the school has made an increasing number to place and an increasing urge to get them out of the school as soon as possible.

We have had fewer applications for girls this year than ever before. This has made it necessary for us to advertise repeatedly through the columns of newspapers in all parts of the state. Forty-two per cent of our applications this year came through such advertising. Twenty per cent of the homes thus found were used.

Three hundred fifty girls were in housework positions during the past year. Three hundred twenty-nine foster homes were used 478 times.

One hundred eighty-six homes of applicants for mothers' helpers were investigated this year. Ninety-nine new foster homes were used. Two hundred thirty homes used in former years were used again this year.

Seventy-seven girls were paroled from the school to foster homes for the first time, and 58 girls were paroled to the homes of relatives for the first time. Thirty-nine returned girls were paroled to foster homes and 29 returned girls were paroled to their own homes during the year, plus 25 girls placed in hospitals, making a total of 228 girls.

Eighty-nine individual girls were returned to the school during the year. Girls are returned to the school for discipline most reluctantly, and only when all available community resources are temporarily exhausted or when the girl is a menace to herself or to the community.

Our visitors made 5,796 visits to their girls. Girls were relocated 2,282 times during the year.

FURTHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS

The conduct of the girls attending school last year, on the whole, was exceptionally good, justifying our belief in the possibility of their reinstatement in the public schools without danger to other pupils.

In placing these girls in foster homes to attend school, consideration has always been paid to the girl's physique, her strength, her age, and to the fitting of temperament of employer and girl, so that the latter may be spared needless friction. The younger the school girls are when absorbed into the community in a normal way, the more certain is their success.

Eighty-nine girls attended school during the year—64 girls attending day school and 25 girls attending evening school. There were 44 high

school pupils, 41 girls were enrolled in grammar and junior high schools, and 4 attended business college.

Two girls graduated from high school, having made a splendid record in scholarship and conduct. Both girls are now attending business college, their tuition being paid by the State from the Female Wards Trust Fund which was established in 1927.

PETITIONS FOR HOME PAROLE

The number of petitions for the return of girls to their own homes increases markedly each year. Three hundred twenty-one such petitions were received in 1931. This necessitated secondary investigations of 235 homes. In going over the histories of the girls whose petitions were granted, it appears that in too many cases, they were girls who had been most delinquent prior to commitment and whose parents were irresponsible and uncooperative.

Every individual child should have a chance to learn what a wholesome life is and how to lead it. Parents, who are parents only in name, should not be allowed to take this from him by their wretched example, persuasion, or force.

As has been written before in my annual reports, the normal place for the girl is with her own people. However, if the home were the cause of the girl's commitment, an effort should be made to improve it, so that the girl may safely be paroled there. This would mean rehabilitating the family while the girl is in the institution being trained and prepared for parole.

HONORABLE DISCHARGE

Undoubtedly the possibility of earning an honorable discharge has resulted in an increase of good conduct. Our girls are learning that good behavior brings worth-while recognition from others and increased happiness to themselves.

To be eligible for an honorable discharge, a girl must show by her manner of living that she has developed in character sufficiently to maintain herself on a level of respectability and reasonable efficiency.

Fifty-five girls were honorably discharged by the Trustees during the past year. This was 37.9 per cent of all the girls (145) who passed out of the custody of the Trustees. These are encouraging evidences that many of the so-called delinquents are not so different from other girls, and that many of them, if carried over the unstable years of adolescence, will become worthy citizens. Some of our girls need only the right opportunities to make good.

The average age of the honorably discharged girls, when committed to the school, was 15 years and 2 months. The age of the youngest girl was 11 years and 8 months, of the oldest girl was 17 years and 11 months.

The longest time on parole was 6 years and 2 months; the shortest time, 1 year and 6 months. The average age of these girls when honorably discharged was 19 years and 9 months. The age of the youngest girl was 18 years and 3 months; the oldest, 20 years and 10 months.

Thirty-three of these girls, when paroled from the school, were placed in foster homes to do housework for wages. Twenty-two were placed in the homes of relatives.

The occupations of these girls when honorably discharged were:

Doing housework for wages, 17.	Store work, 2.
Doing housework at home, 3.	Tea room, 1.
Library work, 1.	Attending school of household nursing, 1.
Laundry work, 2.	Stenographer, 1.
Office work, 4.	Married, 23.

The total bank savings of 34 girls amounted to \$3,243.45. The largest amount that any girl had was \$349.31. The wages paid to our girls for the last two years have been much smaller than in previous years. Because of unemployment they gave much financial assistance to their families.

Each year the department gives a party to the honorably discharged girls. In 1931 this party was held at the Young Women's Christian Association Building. Judges and Trustees, employers of the girls, girls' husbands, social workers and probation officers who had worked with the girls prior to their commitment were present.

HEALTH (PHYSICAL AND MENTAL)

"Health is the indispensable foundation for the satisfactions of life. Everything of domestic joy or occupational success has to be built upon bodily wholesomeness and vitality."

The health of the girl on parole is carefully watched. Eyes, ears, nose, throat, feet, lungs, hearts, and appendices are ever with us requiring attention. Three hundred twenty-two girls were taken to hospitals, private doctors, and dentists 1,825 times during the year. There were 105 ward patients.

Any woman having one of our girls in her home, whether at board or working for her, is required to report to our office immediately any illness of the girl, however slight.

"Physical health is a prime requisite of mental health and the latter is the most important of all." A mental examination may result in the finding of a hidden trait, which, if an asset, may be cultivated; if a liability may be restrained.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1931, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	201
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	50
On parole in families earning wages	165
Attending school, earning wages	15
Attending school, boarding	4
Attending school, living at home	28
In hospitals or convalescent homes	25
Married (subject to recall for cause)	96
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	33
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd outside of Massachusetts	2
Boarding temporarily	7
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year	24
b. Previously	15
c. From Industrial School	1
	<hr/>
In School November 30, 1931	666
	342
	<hr/>
	1,008

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1931.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1930	\$22,423.93
Cash received from savings to credit of 285 girls and other ¹ sources from December 1, 1930, to November 30, 1931	\$21,976.77
Interest on deposits	917.96
By 1,534 deposits with the department	\$22,894.73
	<hr/>
Cash ² withdrawn by 350 girls	\$45,318.66
	24,563.85
	<hr/>
Balance on deposit November 30, 1931	\$20,754.81

¹Other sources means from parents or relatives, court fees, etc.

²Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, etc.

TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1931.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$31,187.41
Visitors:		
Travel	\$4,913.37	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	947.74	
		\$5,861.11
Office expenses:		
Advertising	\$249.72	
Postage	432.52	
Stationery and office supplies	268.90	
Telephone and telegrams	1,632.63	
Rent	3,210.00	
Sundries	88.87	
Exercises for girls receiving an Honorable Discharge.....	150.00	
		\$6,032.64
Total expended for administration and visiting.....		\$43,081.16
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$1,575.33	
Clothing	1,146.14	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work)....	827.93	
Travel	1,188.31	
Miscellaneous	109.74	
		\$4,847.45
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls.....		\$47,928.61

TRUST FUNDS¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Lyman School, Lyman Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1930	\$1,970.47	\$44,000.00	\$45,970.47
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>			
Income from investments	\$2,240.19		\$2,240.19
Balance November 30, 1931	\$4,210.66	\$44,000.00	\$48,210.66
<i>(No payments)</i>			
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Akron, Ohio, bond		\$400.00	
Athol bond		1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds		5,000.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bonds		11,500.00	
Everett bond		3,000.00	
Muskegon, Mich.		1,300.00	
New York (State) bond		1,000.00	
Worcester Trust Company certificates		400.00	
United States Treasury bonds		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds		8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds		9,600.00	
		\$44,000.00	
Cash on hand	\$4,210.66		\$48,210.66

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

Balance December 1, 1930	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1930-1931		
Balance November 30, 1931	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates.....	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds.....	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate.....	1,000.00	
		\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1930	\$3,750.12		\$3,750.12
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>			
Income from investments	\$1,599.94		\$1,599.94
	\$5,350.06		\$5,350.06
<i>Payments in 1930-31</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	\$292.92		\$292.92
Balance November 30, 1931	\$5,057.14		\$5,057.14
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand			\$5,057.14

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of Trustees.

Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1930	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1930-1931		
Balance November 30, 1931	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Athol bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lyman School, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1930	\$616.37	\$100.00	\$716.37
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>			
Income from investments	\$60.05		\$60.05
	<u>\$676.42</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$776.42</u>
<i>Payments in 1930-31</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	none		none
	<u>\$676.42</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$776.42</u>
Balance November 30, 1931	\$676.42	\$100.00	\$776.42
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		\$100.00	
Cash on hand		\$676.42	\$776.42

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1930		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1930-1931			
Balance November 30, 1931		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I., bond		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund.

Balance December 1, 1930	\$202.44	\$202.44
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>		
Income from investments	\$42.36	\$42.36
	<u>\$244.80</u>	<u>\$244.80</u>
<i>Payments in 1930-31</i>		
Industrial School for Girls	\$185.56	\$185.56
	<u>\$59.24</u>	<u>\$59.24</u>
Balance November 30, 1931	\$59.24	\$59.24
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand		\$59.24

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1930	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1930-1931		
Balance November 30, 1931	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Revere bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund.

Balance December 1, 1930	\$131.20	\$131.20
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>		
Income from investment	\$42.53	\$42.53
	<u>\$173.73</u>	<u>\$173.73</u>
Balance November 30, 1931	\$173.73	\$173.73
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand		\$173.73

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

Balance December 1, 1930	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1930-1931		
Balance November 30, 1931	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1930	\$184.19		\$184.19
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>			
Income from investment	\$43.81		\$43.81
	<u>\$228.00</u>		<u>\$228.00</u>
Balance November 30, 1931	\$198.35		\$198.35
<i>Present Investment</i>			
	<u>\$29.65</u>		<u>\$29.65</u>
Cash on hand	29.65		29.65

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1930	\$134.68	\$9,555.62	\$9,690.30
No transactions in 1930-1931			
Balance November 30, 1931	\$134.68	\$9,555.62	\$9,690.30
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings		5,370.22	
Westboro Savings Bank		2,025.91	
		<hr/>	
		\$9,555.62	
Cash		\$134.68	
		<hr/>	
			\$9,690.30

Income, Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1930	\$553.55		\$553.55
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>			
Income from investments	\$429.08		\$429.08
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$982.63		\$982.63
<i>Payments in 1930-31</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$400.00		\$400.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1931	\$582.63		\$582.63

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund.

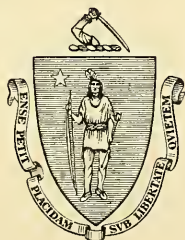
	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1930			
No transactions in 1930-1931			
Balance November 30, 1931		\$5,310.97	\$5,310.97
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others....			\$5,310.97

Income, Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund.

	Cash	Total
Balance December 1, 1930	\$339.28	\$339.28
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>		
Income from investments	\$232.17	\$232.17
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$571.45	\$571.45
<i>Payments in 1930-31</i>		
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$210.00	\$210.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1931	\$361.45	\$361.45

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1932

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Trustees	3
Report of the Psychiatric Work	6
Report of Officers and Statistics:	
Lyman School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	7
Physician's Report	9
Statistics concerning Boys	10
Treasurer's Report	13
Valuation of Property	14
Statistical Form for State Institutions	14
Industrial School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	15
Physician's Report	15
Statistics concerning Boys	17
Treasurer's Report	18
Valuation of Property	19
Statistical Form for State Institutions	19
Boys Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	20
Statistics concerning Work of Boys Parole Branch	21
Industrial School for Girls:	
Superintendent's Report	24
Physician's Report	26
Statistics concerning Girls	27
Treasurer's Report	29
Valuation of Property	30
Statistical Form for State Institutions	30
Girls Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	30
Statistics concerning Work of Girls Parole Branch	34
Trust Funds	34

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director.*

JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH, *Chairman.*

JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE COLBURN, WELLESLEY HILLS.

BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE.

WILLIAM B. THURBER, MILTON.

DOROTHY KIRCHWEY BROWN, BOSTON.

FRANCIS B. SAYRE, CAMBRIDGE.

JOHN J. MAHONEY, WATERTOWN.

HERBERT B. EHRLMANN, BROOKLINE.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ROBERT J. WATSON, Room 305, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.*

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch.*

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for the younger boys. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 319. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 11 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 297. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

CHANGES IN BOARD.

The following trustees, who had served faithfully and conscientiously for many years, gave up their duties during the year 1932: Clarence J. McKenzie, Vice-chairman, who had served for eleven years, resigned on March 12, 1932; Eugene T. Connolly, who had served for twelve years, whose term expired on July 1, 1932; and Ransom Pingree, Vice-chairman succeeding Mr. McKenzie, who had served for six years, whose term expired on July 1, 1932.

Governor Joseph B. Ely made appointments as follows: Francis B. Sayre, on March 30, 1932, to succeed Mr. McKenzie; Herbert B. Ehrmann, on September 21, 1932, to succeed Mr. Connolly; and John J. Mahoney, on September 21, 1932, to succeed Mr. Pingree.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1932 the Board has held 11 regular monthly meetings, and one special meeting in addition to the 33 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,939 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 121 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 43 times during the year.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The world-wide economic depression, with the universal stagnation of industry, has had both fortunate and unfortunate aspects with respect to the work of this division.

On the one hand, economic conditions have been such as to make it very difficult, almost impossible, to secure employment in the community for the young and inexperienced in competition with the tried and experienced, who were willing to work at the same wages previously available for the untried and inexperienced. This has put additional burdens upon the parole branches, but the way in which

they have met those burdens and devised new methods and plans has been encouraging and commendable. Inevitably large numbers of girls and boys paroled have had to have one form or another of assistance not usually required.

On the other hand, it would seem that as material blessings have taken flight, people have come to a keener realization of spiritual values. Families have been drawn more closely together. Parents, especially mothers who formerly may have worked outside the home, have been able to take better care of their children, and to give more attention to home life, with the result that there has been no increase, generally speaking, in commitments, and those who have been paroled to their homes, although with little employment, have seemed to yield to temptations less than in times of plenty.

COMMITMENTS

It is always interesting to note the fluctuations in the number of commitments from year to year. The number of commitments to each of the three training schools during the year 1932 has decreased slightly as compared with the number of commitments the previous year—the total number of commitments, 789, having decreased by 56, or 6.6 per cent over those of 1931, namely, 845. It would be logical to assume that owing to the wide-spread industrial depression, the number of commitments would rise markedly, but such has not been the case. Undoubtedly one reason for this has been the relief extended to needy families by the well-organized welfare departments of the various cities and towns. This aid has apparently enabled many families to keep their children in the home in spite of untoward conditions. Other factors no doubt enter into the situation which need not be enumerated at this time.

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1932.*

	1930	1931	1932
Lyman School for Boys.....	306	252	235
Industrial School for Boys.....	436	410	402
Industrial School for Girls.....	177	183	152

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1932; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1932.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1932
	1930	1931	1932		
Lyman School for Boys.....	484	491	452	480	446
Industrial School for Boys.....	319	310	331	319	323
Industrial School for Girls.....	315	331	331	297	290

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1932.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1923.....	295	227	116	638
1924.....	289	320	151	760
1925.....	356	364	147	867
1926.....	350	342	164	856
1927.....	340	319	189	848
1928.....	345	350	212	907
1929.....	326	355	199	880
1930.....	306	436	177	919
1931.....	252	410	183	845
1932.....	235	402	152	789
Totals.....	3,094	3,525	1,690	8,309

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1932, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 4,425, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1932.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	446	1,510	1,956
Industrial School for Boys.....	323	1,178	1,501
Industrial School for Girls.....	290	678	968
Totals.....	1,059	3,366	4,425

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1931 and 1932 is shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1931	1932
Lyman School for Boys.....	12.23 months	12.84 months
Industrial School for Boys.....	7.8 months	8.04 months
Industrial School for Girls.....	1 yr. 6 months 4 days	1 yr. 6 months 19 days

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, were "on their feet," and no longer in need of the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, during the year totaled 91. The number of girls who had likewise been restored to normal conditions, and therefore, in the opinion of the Trustees, no longer in need of supervision, totaled 79.

FIVE-YEAR BUILDING PROGRAM

In 1929 the Trustees approved and ratified a five-year program for future development of the three training schools, as submitted by the Director of the Division. It is a matter of pride and satisfaction to the Trustees that the following major projects have been completed, well within the five-year period:

At the Lyman School for Boys, the construction of a new brick auditorium, three new brick fire-proof cottages (to replace old wooden cottages that were a fire menace and long outgrown), and improvements at the power plant (replacement of wooden roof by fireproof roof, with increased head room); at the Industrial School for Boys, the construction of a new brick cottage to accommodate 75 boys; and at the Industrial School for Girls, the construction of a new brick cottage to accommodate 35 girls and officers.

The new auditorium at the Lyman School for Boys is connected with the school building on two levels by closed passageways. It has been occupied since May, 1932, and is used for church services—both Protestant and Catholic. Plays, entertainments and assemblies are also held here. The upper part, which seats comfortably all boys and officers, has a fine stage, removable altars, a beautiful curtain, movable chairs, and a booth housing a new talking picture machine. The lower part of the auditorium, which is the same size as the upper part, has a cement floor, but no seats, and is used for assembling and distributing the boys daily to their several assignments. The auditorium, which takes the place of the former assembly hall in the school building, has been greatly appreciated and enjoyed since its completion.

North and a little to the west of the main school is a hill topped by a plateau, from which a wonderful view of the surrounding country, including the towns of Northborough, Westborough, and Hopkinton, the Westborough State Hospital, the valley of the Assabet River, with a distant glimpse of Mt. Wachusett, may be obtained. The plateau is being leveled and landscaped so that a huge oval will result.

The three new brick cottages, Overlook, which accommodates about 75 boys, and Westview and Sunset, which accommodate about 35 boys each, are located here. This section has been laid out to provide plenty of room for further development. The new cottages, of brick and stone, are fireproof, and exteriors and interiors are clean, sanitary and homelike. There is now only one frame cottage for housing boys left at the main school, with the exception of Riverview and Berlin, which are located apart from the main school. It is hoped that this frame cottage will be replaced by a brick one in the future.

Other minor projects, such as an extension to a shop building, additional houses for employees, and a sewage disposal system at the Industrial School for Boys, and the completion of an extension to the school infirmary at the Industrial School for Girls, have been carried out.

A central playground and athletic field for the Industrial School for Boys was practically completed. One for the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster was well under way at the close of the year, and at the Lyman School for Boys the area in the new quadrangle on top of the hill was being graded so that it can subsequently be developed into a central playground. These features will be helpful agencies in better organized sports for the respective institutions.

There remain to be done several helpful improvements at the institutions, but the completion of these referred to above is a real step forward, and provides much needed facilities.

PERSONNEL

The Trustees are particularly appreciative of the loyal and devoted services of the employees in the various institutions and branches under the charge of the Trustees, and desire to commend them for their patience and untiring efforts in meeting the stress of economic conditions, and in overcoming obstacles which have confronted them in the performance of their duties.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WORK

MANLY B. ROOT, M.D.

The psychiatric work of the Massachusetts Training Schools has continued much as in previous years. Previously, report has been made of the division of services, as follows:—

1. A clinic service at the Industrial School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls, with routine intelligence testing and psychiatric consultations when asked for. These latter include examinations and recommendations in the cases of boys and girls presenting difficult behaviour problems or mental peculiarities. The result may be (a) advice regarding treatment, discipline, or placement; or (b) recommendation for transfer or commitment to another institution.

2. A different sort of service at the Lyman School—a treatment service, as it is called in child guidance clinics. At the Lyman School, the psychiatric work is an integral part of the institutional regime. Undoubtedly such an arrangement is the one in which a mental hygiene clinic can render the greatest service.

There is a great need for special treatment and training for some of our defective and our psychopathic boys. The tasks of the schools would be much easier and their efficiency much increased by having some of their handicapped boys sent elsewhere. And of equal importance, the boys of these two types would receive training suitable to their low intelligence or mental peculiarity, and preferably for longer periods of time.

In my first annual report, various plans for expanding the work and personnel of the clinic were discussed. It is respectfully suggested that plans for such expansion be considered and that the clinic be enlarged when finances may permit it.

The work of the psychologist deserves special mention. Her testing programs and her advice on educational and psychological problems are most sound and practical.

In conclusion, may we again state that we are trying to do two things—(1) by examination, treatment and advice in all the schools to aid in the training of those boys and girls handicapped by intellectual and emotional defects; and (2) by examination, treatment and advice at the Lyman School, to aid in individual and group character training.

Report of Psychologist, Louise Butler. The year 1932 has brought few changes to the psychological work of the department, and these changes are more in emphasis than in procedure. The ideal is still, of course, the careful study and recognition of the individual's abilities and limitations. Longer experience has brought greater skill in this study and better judgment in offering recommendations for the training of the boy in the school.

A research project to compare the validity of several tests is nearing completion. and a test schedule for estimating the vocational assets of the boys is being initiated,

The need for a psychiatrist at the Industrial School for Boys is not so great as at the Lyman School, due, perhaps, to the greater stability of the older boys and a different organization of the staff. But the mental testing, the vocational and educational guidance, the work of the psychologist, is fully as urgent there as at Lyman School. The length of the boy's stay is shorter, and there is less time for character analysis by the staff. But before the boy leaves, a plan ought to be worked out that will be of real value in his economic life. The superintendent is often called upon to suggest courses of study or training for boys who are ready for parole, and an accurate rating of the intellectual capacities of the boys is essential. Whether the boy should re-enter school or should seek industrial training is a question that should be settled definitely before he leaves the school. Such decisions are much more important at the Industrial School for Boys than at the Lyman School, because the boys are older, and if a mistake is made, it is not so easy to take a new course. Thinking that goes beyond the institutional years of the boy's life may be of more value than plans for his treatment and training within the institution. Plans for immediate treatment cannot be neglected, of course, but whatever can be contributed to aid in selecting a suitable course for future years should be given generously and with great care.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

During the year ending November 30, 1932, the average number of boys in the Lyman School for Boys has been 452, or 39 less than in the previous year. The average length of stay in the school was increased slightly from 12.23 months in 1931 to 12.84 in 1932.

With one or two exceptions, the school program has been the same as in previous years. More and more reliance is being placed on the advice and counsel of the psychiatric clinic in order that there may be a better adjustment and understanding of the boy in school or trade placement. Consultations are particularly helpful in discipline problems, and in furnishing trade supervisors with boys suitable for their work.

All departments of the school have progressed and the work accomplished has seemed to show an earnest effort on the part of teachers and instructors. The health of the boys has been good during the past year, and the institution has been free from contagious disease. By means of wholesome food and out-door exercise, together with the watchful care of the physician, the boys are kept in good physical condition. There have been few changes in the corps of officers.

Mr. John Farrigan, who, for nine years, was instructor of the band, died on February 13, 1932. In him the school lost an efficient worker whose life was filled with kindly acts.

Academic. During the year from December 1, 1931, to November 30, 1932, 407 boys were admitted to the school and 455 were discharged. The average attendance for the year was 278 and for the preceding year was 309. This shows a decrease of 10.03 per cent in our enrollment.

There have been no radical changes in our school curriculum during the year. The work has followed along the lines that it is felt will give our boys the greatest educational advantages. However, there certainly has been progress both in the line of variation of program and construction work, which has influenced our school directly and indirectly.

Our school must conform with the policies and principles of the outside schools. Our student body is drawn from the public school system throughout the State, and with this is an obligation to continue and broaden (even during the process of correcting) the educational scope of the boy, inasmuch as the majority must be eventually returned to that system.

The classes range from the special (including all boys whose mental rating is lower than the third grade) through the first year of high school. The boy is graded and definitely placed only after a complete survey has been made of his work in the outside school, his work here, and his rating mentally under the Binet test. The class work is supplemented by music, drawing, gymnasium, band, sloyd and manual training classes.

Music classes are combined according to grades. Most of the songs in the lower grades are taught by rote. The intermediate grades are taught simple, two-part songs, dealing with nature and patriotic subjects. The advanced grades are given three and four-part songs taken from classical and light opera music.

The freehand drawing classes have been a tremendous help in improving and stabilizing the school work of many boys. The special drawing students in many instances have shown remarkable talent in their etchings, poster and exhibition work. The lower grades are given crayon work, consisting of free-hand drawing of seasonable flowers, and fruits, paper designing and color work with the complementary color charts. The individual rooms make their own sand tables and monthly calendars. The upper grades use water colors following much the same course as the lower grades. The application of simple perspective and the theory of color combination are stressed to allow the boy a chance to do individual rather than mere copy work.

The gymnasium work consists chiefly of the standard drills and exercises for strengthening the body and overcoming bad posture. All sports are played by all the boys, and representative teams are selected for competition with outside teams. The gymnasium and pool are valuable outlets for the boys' nervous energy and usually freshen and stimulate them. The policy as to athletics and sports is to encourage a clean, spirited game, with a view to interesting all boys to the extent that they will wish to participate, and thus gain wholesome exercise.

There have been many other major and minor changes in our school. The new auditorium takes care of our large gatherings, such as programs, community singing and church services. The old school hall has been divided into four new rooms. The special class has been moved to one of the new rooms, thus partly segregating them from the other boys. It is found that they are able to do much better work.

The library, which was formerly used merely to supply reading material for the cottages, has now been transferred to the school building proper, and is being used for reference work in conjunction with the various academic subjects. As time goes on, it will be possible to get the reaction of the boys and determine the amount and kind of library work that is needed and enjoyed. Before, it was a personal matter with the individual teacher to encourage and supply material for better reading; now, there will be available in the school all the best authors and references.

Many new text books have been purchased during the past year. It is felt necessary, as always, to keep abreast of the times, and all improved and revised texts should be carefully reviewed to see whether they will help in the presentation of subject matter.

Boy Scouts. The past year has been one of pleasure and profit for the boys of the scout troops. There are now three troops in full swing, with the prospect of another troop in the near future. As the Scouts progress along the Trail of Citizenship, hikes and actual contact with nature will go a long way toward shaping their lives. Most of the boys have never had an opportunity to go into the woods and really study the birds, trees and flowers. It is hoped these studies will instill in the scouts a new feeling and spirit, by giving the boys a fuller picture of scouting while they are with us here. It will insure, it is expected, greater and better results after the boys leave the Lyman School.

The troops had a booth at the Annual Rally and Exhibition of Algonquin Council Boy Scouts of America at Framingham in February. A second place ribbon was awarded to the booth for general excellency. Fifty Scouts in full uniform marched in the Memorial and Independence Day parades in Westborough.

Regular troop meetings are held every week, which every registered Scout attends. These meetings are in charge of the Scout Masters.

Band. The band, under its present leader, has had another successful year. There is now a junior and a senior class. Forty boys have received daily instruction. The band gives many concerts for the benefit of the school, and furnished much pleasure to friends of the boys on visiting days. Many of the boys express a desire to remain in the school to take the course in music.

Printing Department. The class in printing has done valuable training work, as well as produced a large amount of printing for the various groups under the Department of Public Welfare. Eighteen boys are learning to be all-round printers

and there is no department in the school that imparts more knowledge of a general nature, or gives a better teaching of a trade, than does the print shop.

Farm Department. The past year has been favorable for all crops raised on the farm. There was an especially large yield of vegetables, giving an abundance for institution use.

The dairy has made good returns for the year, producing 184,667 quarts of milk and 5,267 pounds of butter. The swine herd produced 28,041 pounds of pork. The poultry department produced 2,303 pounds of chicken.

Besides the regular farm work, several acres of land were cleared. Roads were built and much grading was done around the new buildings.

Repairs and Improvements. The work of the various vocational and trade training departments has been kept up to the standard of previous years. Needed repairs in and about the buildings have been made by the boys in these classes under the direction of instructors. In addition many permanent improvements have been made.

Alterations have been made in the school building, giving four additional well-lighted and ventilated schoolrooms.

Maple cottage, having been discontinued as a boys' dormitory, has been remodeled and made into very pleasant quarters for employees.

The foundation and basement of the building for housing the fire truck and equipment has been completed. New sidewalks and roads have been built and much grading in the area in front of the new cottages has been done.

Grateful appreciation is hereby expressed to the members of the Board for their kindly consideration, wise counsel and unfaltering support in all matters concerning the management of the school.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M. D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1932, is respectfully submitted.

The staff at the hospital has had a busy year, as a glance at the summary of work done during the year will show. A particularly fortunate circumstance has been that there has been no serious epidemic among the boys. The common cold, affecting the nose, throat and accessory sinuses, gives more trouble than any other affection—it might conservatively be said than all the other affections.

Grateful acknowledgement is hereby made to the Massachusetts General Hospital for its generous help in the treatment of those more severe cases which it was deemed inadvisable to treat at the Lyman School hospital.

Several boys were also sent to the orthopedic clinic of the Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment of fractures and correction of flat feet.

Following is a summary of the work done during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 391.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 19,749.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 486.

Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 5,404.

Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 1,680.

Average number of patients in hospital daily, 9.

Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 54.

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 78.

Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 18.

Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 12.

Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 3.

Number of new inmates examined by physician, 230.

Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 602.

Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 159.

Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 46.

Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 40.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN—*Concluded.*

Worcester State Hospital, 1.
 Westborough State Hospital for x-ray, 11.
 Westborough State Hospital for observation, 1.
 Worcester Tuberculosis Clinic, 11.
 Worcester Memorial Hospital, 1.
 Boston Dispensary, 1
 Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 3.
 Number of operations performed:
 Tonsils and adenoids, 65.
 Cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation or treatment:
 Pneumonia, 5; appendicitis, 3; rectal fistula, 2; skin clinic, 2; injuries to feet, 2;
 laceration of eyeball, 1; correctional operation on muscles of eyeball, 1; osteo-
 myelitis, 2; operation for inguinal hernia, 1; and chronic nephritis, 1.
 Number of inmates whose vision was tested, 32.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 15.
 Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 141.
 Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 198.
 Number of inmates whose noses and throats were treated, 231.
 Number of boys given diphtheria toxin antitoxin, 96.
 Number of boys given tetanus antitoxin, 27.
 Number of inmates treated for scabies, 28.
 Special case: Fracture of skull, 1.

Report of Dental Work Performed by Harold B. Cushing, D. M. D.:

The following figures show the total operations of each type of work: Extrac-
 tions, 672; copper cement fillings, 1,265; amalgam fillings, 1,198; prophylaxis, 993;
 porcelain fillings, 196; and treatments, 314.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1932.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1931	480
Committed during the year	233
Re-committed during the year	1
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys	1
Returned from parole	401
Returned from absence without leave	91
Returned from hospitals	32
Returned from leave of absence	7
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury	2
Returned from State Hospital	3
Returned from Monson State Hospital	1
	<hr/> 772
	*1,252
Paroled to parents and relatives	455
Paroled to others than relatives	44
Boarded in foster homes	138
Absent without leave	103
Released to hospitals	35
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys	8
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	5
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury	4
Granted leave of absence	7
Committed to State Hospitals	5
Committed to Wrentham State School	2
	<hr/> 806
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1932	446

*This represents 686 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1932, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year		Previously	Totals
	Ending Nov.	30, 1932		
Barnstable	—	—	125	125
Berkshire	4	—	481	485
Bristol	16	—	1,547	1,563
Dukes	2	—	27	29
Essex	28	—	2,266	2,294

Franklin	3	135	138
Hampden	31	1,250	1,281
Hampshire	8	228	236
Middlesex	39	3,338	3,377
Nantucket	—	30	30
Norfolk	7	811	818
Plymouth	3	439	442
Suffolk	71	3,597	3,668
Worcester	23	1,712	1,735
Totals	235	15,986	16,221

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Fathers born in United States	24	19	20	27	17	19	22	12	17	15
Mothers born in United States	15	25	18	25	25	26	24	21	20	19
Fathers foreign born	17	23	22	27	22	25	22	22	17	16
Mothers foreign born	17	19	20	26	20	18	24	16	21	15
Both parents born in United States	44	26	58	68	77	84	73	75	65	56
Both parents foreign born	165	173	216	213	211	206	198	183	147	141
Nativity of both parents unknown	38	30	31	12	5	10	6	10	1	2
Nativity of one parent unknown	29	34	24	9	8	5	6	5	4	6
Per cent of foreign parentage	56	59	61	61	62	60	60	60	58	60
Per cent of American parentage	14	9	13	19	22	25	22	21	26	23
Per cent of unknown parentage	13	10	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	2

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Born in United States	284	264	325	328	320	322	315	288	246	230
Foreign born	11	22	28	21	20	23	11	18	6	5
Unknown nativity	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1932	Committed from 1885 to 1931	Committed Previous to 1885	Totals
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	1	13	25	38
Eight	—	63	115	178
Nine	6	222	231	459
Ten	13	491	440	944
Eleven	21	925	615	1,561
Twelve	43	1,693	748	2,484
Thirteen	53	2,593	897	3,544
Fourteen	78	3,783	778	4,639
Fifteen	20	380	913	1,313
Sixteen	—	32	523	555
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over	—	3	17	20
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	235	10,214	5,518	15,967

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Had parents	142
Had no parents	10
Had father only	20
Had mother only	63
Had step-father	13
Had step-mother	10
Had intemperate father	99
Had intemperate mother	5
Had both parents intemperate	7
Had parents separated	26
Had attended church	235
Had never attended church	0
Had not attended school within one year	0
Had not attended school within two years	0
Had been arrested before	209
Had been inmates of other institutions	16
Had used tobacco	182
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested	1
Were attending school	149
Were idle	85
Parents owning residence	51
Members of family had been arrested	107

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Boys		Length of Stay		Boys		Length of Stay	
	Years	Months			Years	Months	
1	—	3 (or under)	12	—	1	4	
3	—	4	6	—	1	5	
1	—	5	11	—	1	6	
9	—	6	5	—	1	7	
31	—	7	9	—	1	8	
15	—	8	4	—	1	9	
13	—	9	3	—	1	10	
17	—	10	3	—	1	11	
21	—	11	2	—	2	—	
21	1	—	1	—	2	1	
15	1	1	14	—	2	3	
14	1	2					
22	1	3					

Total number paroled for first time during year, 240. Average length of stay in school, 12.84 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Breaking and entering	85	Malicious injury to property	6
Delinquent child	2	Lewdness	3
Larceny	90	Indecent assault	3
Stubbornness	21	Violation of school laws	1
Running away	8	Carrying a revolver without license	1
Unlawful appropriation of automobile	11	Drunk	1
Assault and battery	3	Total	235

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released Otherwise than by paroling
1922-23	407.91	295	602	220
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
1926-27	486.19	340	640	180
1927-28	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29	522.97	326	663	216
1929-30	483.99	306	660	183
1930-31	490.75	252	632	149
1931-32	452.13	235	637	169
Average for ten years	473.21	309.4	636.2	189.5

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1923	13.95	1928	14.05
1924	14.10	1929	14.18
1925	13.78	1930	14.24
1926	14.21	1931	14.36
1927	14.21	1932	14.34

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

	Months		Months
1923	11.59	1928	11.43
1924	12.18	1929	12.05
1925	12.36	1930	12.15
1926	11.88	1931	12.23
1927	12.46	1932	12.84

C. *Average age at commitment for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1923	12.97	1928	12.69
1924	13.09	1929	13.32
1925	13.19	1930	13.23
1926	13.32	1931	13.45
1927	13.2	1932	13.40

D. *Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.*

1923	398	1928	412
1924	351	1929	359
1925	357	1930	382
1926	326	1931	412
1927	353	1932	401

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1923	\$11.26	\$11.21	1928	\$9.27	\$9.24
1924	8.94	8.89	1929	8.80	8.76
1925	9.20	9.18	1930	9.51	9.45
1926	8.64	8.61	1931	9.44	9.36
1927	9.37	9.34	1932	9.38	9.36

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

In 1st grade	1	In 7th grade	49
In 2nd grade	2	In 8th grade	25
In 3rd grade	5	In 9th grade	6
In 4th grade	27	In High School	10
In 5th grade	38	Special Class	23
In 6th grade	42	Continuation	5
		Ungraded	2
		Total	235

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1932:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Personal Services:—	
Reimbursement from the Board of Retirement	\$21.40
Sales	386.51
Miscellaneous:—	
Refunds previous years	48.71
Interest on bank balances	44.31
	<u>\$500.93</u>

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriation:—	
Advance	\$15,000.00
Current year refunds	91.47
Receipts on account of maintenance	125,803.18
Income on Endowment Securities	6.00
	<u>140,900.65</u>
	<u>\$141,401.58</u>

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:	
Institution Income	\$452.22
Refunds account previous years	48.71
Refunds account maintenance	91.47
	<u>\$592.40</u>
Maintenance Appropriation:	
Return of advance	\$15,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance	125,803.18
Income on Endowment Securities	6.00
	<u>140,809.18</u>
	<u>\$141,401.58</u>

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$228,137.89
Expenses (as analyzed below)	221,737.89
Balance reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth	\$6,400.00

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$122,023.16
Food	25,807.64
Medical and general care	5,299.50
Farm	13,717.66
Heat and other plant operations	19,063.37
Garage, stable and grounds	1,884.19
Travel, transportation and office expenses	3,196.41
Religious instruction	2,348.32
Clothing and materials	15,480.16
Furnishings and household expenses	5,649.96
Repairs, ordinary	6,496.03
Repairs and renewals	771.49
Total expenses for maintenance	<u>\$221,737.89</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations carried forward from 1931..... \$43,725.05

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Improvements in Power Plant.....	\$12,000.00	\$4,389.26	\$11,945.25	\$54.75
Construction and equipment of a brick cottage, 1930...	62,000.00	4,601.88	61,521.22	478.78
Construction and equipment of an Assembly Building ..	60,000.00	1,887.78	59,956.77	43.23
Construction and equipment of a cottage for boys, 1931	62,500.00	29,292.07	59,522.70	2,977.30
	\$196,500.00	\$40,179.99	\$192,945.94	\$3,554.06

During the year the average number of inmates has been 452.13.

Total cost of maintenance, \$221,737.89.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.38.

Receipts from sales, \$386.51.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.016.

All other institution receipts, \$65.71.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.002.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$9.36.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1932.

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$50,570.57
Buildings.....	803,194.93
Total real estate.....	\$853,765.50

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property.....	\$163,310.90
Total valuation of property.....	\$1,017,076.40

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	480	-	480
Number received during the year.....	772	-	772
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	806	-	806
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	446	-	446
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	452.13	-	452.13
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	68.59	46.08	114.67

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1931.....	1,540
Released on parole during year 1932.....	637
Total.....	2,177
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.....	667
Number of visiting list Nov. 30, 1932.....	1,510
Net loss.....	30

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—	
1. Salaries and wages.....	\$122,023.16
2. Subsistence.....	25,807.64
3. Clothing.....	15,480.16
4. Ordinary repairs.....	6,496.03
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	51,930.90
Total for institution.....	\$221,737.89

Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries.....	\$39,852.24
Office and other expenses.....	21,311.94
Boarded boys under fourteen.....	26,498.60
Total.....	\$87,662.78
Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out.....	\$8,632.81

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.

2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.

3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.

4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for. e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of the Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

Report is hereby made of another very active year in the life of the Industrial School for Boys. More than 600 boys passed through the school. Every boy received careful individual attention by the Superintendent, the teachers, and the several members of the staff. The added burden due to the present industrial condition, to which the Parole Branch has called attention, has increased the need of careful work in planning for the training and future of the boys. One of the problems encountered has been the training for the placing in foster homes of boys whose home-going would add too greatly to the present difficulties of their families. Such boys are greatly helped by training in the dairy barn, poultry department, and by learning to become efficient helpers in cooking and baking.

However, once paroled, the boys have done as well as in the year previous—the number returned for fault being about the same, namely, 206, out of 1,181 on parole. In the majority of cases, complete, or almost complete, idleness was a large factor in the lad's failure. Even in normal times there is a tremendous lack of opportunity for the proper use of leisure for boys from sixteen to twenty years of age, and when as now they have scarcely a nickel to spend for fun, the wonder is that they do so well.

The general atmosphere of the school has been particularly good during the year. There have been fewer disciplinary problems and greater cooperation on the part of the boys than ever before. It is interesting to note that not above ten per cent of all who were disciplinary problems were engaged in some form of athletics or other organized play activity. Much of a boy's day must of necessity be spent doing things, not for the sake of doing, but for the hope of reward, that is, work, but it is particularly important that every boy have something to look forward to, the doing of which is an end in itself, that is, play. With the completion of the new playground next spring, there will be available increased opportunity and variety in the forms of physical play. No form of sport appeals to boys more than swimming, and it is hoped that before long, an adequate outdoor swimming pool may be added as one of the things a boy may look forward to as a joy in itself.

Learning to do things has always been a prime consideration in planning the training for the boys. The average length of stay in the school is eight months. This is by far the shortest training period of any similar institution in the country. Hence, in place of a very inadequate attempt to complete trade training, teaching boys to do things, real things, a part of the world's work and man-fashion, has seemed to offer the best foundation for the future of boys whose average age is sixteen years and six months. As in the past, the development and maintenance of the school has furnished adequate opportunity for boys to learn the satisfaction of accomplishing a worth while task. Grading around the new cottage, building furniture for the same, and remodeling an old Shaker cottage are among the larger projects carried out during the year.

On December 25, the services of William N. Waller, known to some several thousand boys as "Father Waller," were lost to the school through his retirement. For twenty years Mr. Waller was a real father to all the lads who came in contact with him. Years before psychology and mental hygiene became self-evident needs in the understanding of the individual, "Father" Waller demonstrated the tremendous value of individual study and personal guidance.

Group training is essential, but quite as important is personal understanding. In an effort to emphasize still more this need, the staff has been so organized as to insure an even greater degree than before of personal guidance for the boy in all his contacts in the school. It is only by developing his abilities and minimizing his difficulties that the boy may be helped to make a permanent adjustment in the open community.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1932 is respectfully submitted.

The physical condition of the boys during the year has been generally good. There have been no serious epidemics of contact diseases except for the ordinary

winter colds and mild grippe. The average gain in weight of the boys for the year was nine pounds each.

During the year there were four cases of lobar pneumonia in the institution. Being in an area in which pneumonia serum is furnished, through the courtesy of the Commonwealth Fund, the serum was administered to two of the patients with particularly excellent results.

One case of diphtheria was reported this year. This was a carrier who was discovered shortly after admission to the school. He was in quarantine until the bacilli were cleared from the throat.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 354.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 7,806.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 449.

Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 2,252.

Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 449.

Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 419.

Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 54.

Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.

Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 23.

Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.

Number of new inmates examined by physician, 402.

Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 552.

Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 197.

Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 5.

State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.

Special cases:—

Carbuncle on lip, 1; osteomyelitis of knee, 1; arthritis, 8; syphilis, 1; diphtheria, 1; septic knee, 4; abscess on back, 1; endocarditis, 1; gonorrhea, 2; lobar pneumonia, 4.

Fractures:—

Wrist, 2; nose, 2; clavicle, 1; ribs, 1; tibia, 1; humerus, 1.

Tetanus anti-toxin administered to 6.

Diphtheria toxin-anti-toxin administered to 402.

Pneumonia serum administered to 2.

X-ray taken, 18.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith:

Number of amalgam fillings, 95; of cement fillings, 110; of porcelain fillings, 41; of cleanings, 644; of extractions, 613; Novacaine administered to 253; number of treatments, 1,553.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 292.

Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 81.

Number of inmates given glasses, 23.

Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 87.

Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 21.

Number of inmates given treatment for throat, 56.

Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 11.

Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 13.

Special cases:—Fracture of nose, 2; sinusitis, 3; otitis-media, 2; deviated septum, 2.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 20, 1932.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1931.....	306	
Committed during the year.....	385	
Re-committed during the year.....	9	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	8	
Returned from parole.....	197	
Returned from leave of absence.....	7	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital.....	10	
Returned from State Infirmary, Tewksbury.....	4	
Returned from Worcester State Hospital.....	1	
Returned from Court.....	2	
	<hr/>	929
Paroled.....	369	
Returned cases re-paroled.....	178	
Granted leave of absence.....	7	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	5	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents, Bridgewater.....	7	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	10	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital.....	2	
Taken to Boston City Hospital.....	1	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys.....	2	
Taken to Court on habeas and held.....	12	
Returned to Court, under age.....	1	
Absent without leave.....	10	
	<hr/>	606
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1932.....		323

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Both parents born in the United States.....	73
Both parents foreign born.....	206
Father foreign born and mother native born.....	24
Father native born and mother foreign born.....	31
Mother foreign born and father unknown.....	11
Father foreign born and mother unknown.....	4
Father native born and mother unknown.....	5
Mother native born and father unknown.....	11
Nativity of parents unknown.....	37
Total.....	<hr/> 402

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Born in the United States.....	383
Birthplace not known.....	1
Born in foreign countries.....	*18
Total.....	<hr/> 402

*Including Canada and provinces, 13; Italy, 2; Ireland, 1; Russia, 1; and Poland, 1.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Larceny.....	88	Being a runaway.....	5
Breaking and entering.....	42	Carrying a dangerous weapon.....	1
Breaking and entering and larceny.....	79	Lewdness.....	6
Attempt to break and enter.....	7	Drunkenness.....	3
Attempted larceny.....	3	Unnatural act.....	1
Forgery.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	2
Unlawful appropriation of auto.....	59	Vagrancy.....	3
Violating auto laws.....	14	Malicious mischief.....	5
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent.....	37	Robbery.....	2
Assault.....	1	Robbery, armed.....	5
Assault and battery.....	11	Arson.....	1
Assault and robbery.....	1	Unlawfully riding freight car.....	1
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	3	False fire alarm.....	1
Indecent assault.....	5	Aiding prisoner to escape.....	1
Abuse of female child.....	5	Attempted arson.....	1
Failure on parole.....	8	Total.....	<hr/> 402

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents.....	288
Had father only.....	30
Had mother only.....	52
Had foster parents.....	4
Mother dead and father unknown.....	4
Father dead and mother unknown.....	2
Parents, unknown.....	7
Both parents dead.....	15
Had step-father.....	30

Had step-mother	17
Had intemperate father, i. e., father who drank liquor	74
Parents separated	35
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned	108
Had parents owning residence	84
Had attended school within a year	143
Had attended school within two years	83
Had attended school within three years	51
Had attended school within four years	15
Had attended school within five years	2
Were attending school	108
Had been in court before	322
Had drunk intoxicating liquors	41
Had used tobacco	306
Had been inmates of another institution	60

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Age	Number	Age	Number
Under 15	2	17-18	88
15-16	135	Over 18	9
16-17	168	Total	402

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Ungraded class	8	In 7th grade	115
In 4th grade or below	6	In 8th grade	104
In 5th grade	11	In High School	87
In 6th grade	71	Total	402

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1932.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	YEARS	MONTHS		YEARS	MONTHS
1	—	2	38	—	10
2	—	3	23	—	11
3	—	4	10	1	—
12	—	5	4	1	1
55	—	6	2	1	2
82	—	7	1	1	3
87	—	8	3	1	4
45	—	9	1	1	6

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 369; average length of stay in school, 8.04 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1932:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

<i>Income.</i>		
Personal Services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$53.92	
Sales	140.60	
Interest earned	25.80	
Total income		\$220.32
<i>Other Receipts:</i>		
Refunds of previous years		61.21
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>		
Maintenance Appropriations:		
Advance	\$8,000.00	
Receipts on accounts of maintenance	79,145.39	
		<u>\$87,145.39</u>
		\$87,426.92

Payments

<i>To Treasury of Commonwealth:</i>		
Institution income	\$220.32	
Refunds, previous years	61.21	
		<u>\$281.53</u>
<i>Maintenance Appropriations:</i>		
Payments on account of maintenance	\$79,145.39	
Return of advance	8,000.00	
		<u>\$87,145.39</u>
		\$87,426.92

MAINTENANCE

Transfer from Small Items	\$27.95
Balance from previous year brought forward.	524.60
Appropriation, current year.	152,050.00
	<hr/>
Expenses (as analyzed below)	\$152,602.55
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.	\$3,427.05

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$77,052.17
Food	15,966.19
Medical and general care	3,644.20
Farm	11,982.55
Heat, light and power	14,003.00
Garage, stable and grounds	2,000.72
Travel, transportation and office expenses.	2,524.14
Religious instruction	2,000.00
Clothing and materials	9,183.39
Furnishings and household supplies	4,945.73
Repairs, ordinary	5,873.41

Total expenses for maintenance. \$149,175.50

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Brick cottage for boys:	
Amount appropriated.	\$80,000.00
Expended during fiscal year	58,209.70
Total expended to date	79,992.15
Balance at end of year	*7.85

*Carried to next year.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 330.

Total cost of maintenance, \$149,175.50.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.65.
 Receipts from sales, \$140.60.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0082.
 All other institution receipts, \$140.93.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0082.
 Net weekly per capita, \$8.64.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1932

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$33,908.00
Buildings	613,151.00
	<hr/>
Total real estate	\$647,059.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property	\$143,657.27
Total valuation of property	\$790,716.27

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	306	—	306
Number received during the year	623	—	623
Number passing out of the institution during the year	606	—	606
Number at end of the fiscal year	323	—	323
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year)	331	—	331
Number of individuals actually represented	762	—	762
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	55	22	77

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1931	1,122
Number of boys paroled during year 1932	547
	<hr/>
	1,669
Became of age, died, honorably discharged	491
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1932	1,178
Net gain	56

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:	
1. Salaries and wages	\$77,052.17
2. Subsistence	15,966.19
3. Clothing	9,183.39
4. Ordinary repairs	5,873.41
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	41,100.34
	<hr/>
Total for institution	\$149,175.50

Expenditures for Parole Branch

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, C. Frederick Gilmore, Supt. (See page 24.)
Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent) : GEORGE P. CAMPBELL
Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent*

The year 1932 has been very trying in that it has been extremely difficult to provide wage homes for our wards. In previous years it has been possible to secure wage homes in different parts of the State. This year, because of the general financial depression, such homes have been very scarce.

On November 30, 1932 there were 2,688 boys on parole in the care of the Boys Parole Branch—1,510 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 1,178 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. This represents a net gain of 26 boys for the year.

The calls for assistance this year have exceeded those of any previous year. Many parents have stated that the family has subsisted on the earnings of our boys. Owing to financial conditions in the homes, there have been heavy withdrawals from the savings of our boys. Through our savings system, all wages of the boy in a wage home, in excess of necessary expenses, are placed to his credit in the savings bank, and kept to provide him with a working capital when he becomes of age. Only in case of great need may this money be withdrawn for the benefit of the boy or his family.

On November 30, 1932, this department held 533 separate bank accounts for boys in its care, with total deposits amounting to \$19,555.67.

With many parents receiving aid from the welfare departments, the demand for placing boys in foster homes has greatly increased during the past year, and many parents have requested us to place their boys in foster homes. So far as possible, boys have been placed in homes where their services have been accepted in lieu of payment for board.

The demand for clothing to be supplied by the branch has increased noticeably. Boys have come to the branch from many parts of the State believing that work might be found in larger cities, and they have had to be helped. A feature that cannot well be passed over is that many young men who have been wards of this branch, who are now well above the age of 21 years, have looked to us for advice and help. Many of these men are married and have families of their own. Whenever possible, work was found for them.

The natural feeling of unrest which goes with unstable conditions has also had to be taken into consideration, as it has necessitated replacing boys many times. In order to try to save boys from being returned to the two institutions, boys have been transferred from one foster home to another with the hope of a more satisfactory adjustment. It is regrettable that many of our boys do not seem to realize the extreme difficulty experienced in securing foster homes.

From the Lyman School for Boys there were paroled to their own homes, or to relatives, 455 boys; paroled to foster homes, at wages, 44 boys; paroled to foster homes, at board, 138 boys—a total of 637 boys. From the Industrial School for Boys, there were paroled 547 boys—474 boys to their own homes, or to relatives, and 73 boys to foster homes.

There have been 401 boys returned to the Lyman School—343 for violation of parole, and 58 for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 243 were returned from their own homes, and 158 were returned from foster homes. The number of boys returned to the Industrial School for Boys from parole during the fiscal year has been 197—176 for violation of parole and 21 for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 146 were returned from their own homes, and 51 from foster homes.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 91 boys, 44 of whom were on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 47 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceptionally well.

The visitors made 21,608 visits during the year 1932—13,462 to boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 8,146 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,642 home investigations made and 268 investigations made of foster-homes. To readjust boys, there were 790 relocations made. A total of 1,646 hours were devoted by the visitors in seeking employment for our wards.

The Superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch recommends that certain visitors devote their entire time to the smaller boys. The visitors selected for this type of work should be men of keen and sympathetic understanding, who would follow the boys in their schooling and every-day life. These men should do no court work. They should devote their time to working on so-called school-boy cases.

Attention is again called to the fact that the case load per visitor far exceeds what is practicable for best results. Attendance at courts and other hearings consumes much time, which could be better employed on the visiting work proper.

It must be borne in mind that this department, in common with other State departments, is compelled to handle problem cases where numerous other agencies have failed. There can be no refusal to accept the responsibilities entailed, or attempt to evade them. In this connection, all the members of our department have cheerfully faced and surmounted difficult tasks and trying situations. Naturally, where unemployment conditions prevail, burdens have been heavier than under normal conditions, but the morale of the department has been excellent.

During the past year, as formerly, there have been some changes in personnel.

Mr. Orrin A. Gardner retired from active service on December 15, 1931. Mr. Gardner came to the Boys Parole Department as a visitor on July 1, 1912, and was assigned to the placing district in the vicinity of Fall River. It was with genuine regret that his associates learned that failing health required him to give up his active duties. Mr. John F. McSweeney was appointed to succeed Mr. Gardner, and began work Jan. 4, 1932.

The department suffered another loss when the senior clerk and stenographer, Helen A. Doherty, resigned on December 30, 1931, to accept a position elsewhere. Miss Doherty had worked in the department a number of years and was well thought of by all her co-workers, who were sorry to see her go. She was succeeded by Leona D. Smethurst on February 1, 1932.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1931.....	1,540
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1932.....	637
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1932.....	2,177
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1932.....	401
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1932.....	177
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	4
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	34
Boys who died during year.....	7
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	44
	667
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1932.....	1,510
Net loss.....	30

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1932.*

	Number	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	14	.92
Out of Commonwealth.....	128	8.48
At board, attending school.....	109	7.22
Attending school, not boarded.....	294	19.47
Employed on farms.....	76	5.03
In mills (textile).....	13	.86
In other mills and factories.....	55	3.64
Idle.....	331	21.92
Classed as laborers.....	42	2.78

In machine shops	10	.66
In shoe shops	31	2.05
Clerks and in stores	28	1.86
In other institutions	11	.73
Ill	6	.40
Occupations unknown	8	.53
Odd jobs	81	5.37
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	93	6.16
In printing plants	3	.20
Recently released	16	1.06
Messengers and doing errands	12	.79
In different occupations	83	5.5
Teamsters and truck drivers	66	4.37
	1,510	100.00

The records of the above 1,510 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,016 or 67.28% were doing well, 135 or 8.94% were doing fairly well, 130 or 8.61% were doing badly, 128 or 8.48% were out of the Commonwealth, whereabouts and conduct of 93 or 6.13% were unknown, and occupations of 8 or .53% unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes, or with relatives	455
Number of boys paroled to others	44
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	138

Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation	637
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1932	109

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1932.*

For violation of parole	343
For relocation and other purposes	58

Total number returned 401

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1932.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	16	9.04
On farms	3	1.69
In textile mills	4	2.26
Chauffeurs	7	3.96
In different occupations	23	12.99
Whereabouts unknown and out of Commonwealth	37	20.9
Occupations unknown	26	14.69
Idle	21	11.87
In factories	9	5.09
In institutions	2	1.13
School	1	.56
Odd jobs	26	14.69
Clerks	2	1.13
	177	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1932.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	77	43.5
Doing fairly well	36	20.34
Doing badly	22	12.43
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	42	23.73
	177	100.00

During the year 15 boys who became of age in 1932 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1932, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, Navy, and Marines	14
On parole to parents, or with other relatives	1,079
On parole to others	87
On parole at board	109
On parole out of Commonwealth	128
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	93
Total outside the School	1,510

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School Boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Total number of Industrial School Boys on parole at the end of year 1931.....	1,122
Number of boys paroled during year ending Nov. 30, 1932.....	547
Number of Industrial School Boys on visiting list during year 1932.....	1,669
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending Nov. 30, 1932.....	197
Became of age during year.....	188
Committed to other institutions during year.....	49
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	47
Died during year.....	1
Number of boys re-committed during year.....	9
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, Nov. 30, 1932.....	491
Net gain.....	1,178
	56

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1932.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	24	2.04
Machinists.....	3	.25
Employed on farms.....	67	5.69
Doing odd jobs.....	140	11.88
In textile mills.....	10	.85
In shoe shops.....	28	2.38
Classed as laborers.....	54	4.58
Clerks and working in stores.....	36	3.06
Other factories.....	40	3.40
Recently released.....	48	4.07
Teamsters and truck drivers.....	52	4.42
In different occupations.....	119	10.10
In institutions.....	24	2.04
Out of Commonwealth.....	75	6.37
Idle.....	342	29.03
In school.....	43	3.65
Whereabouts and occupations unknown.....	60	5.09
Printing.....	2	.17
Ill.....	11	.93
	1,178	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 1,178 boys show that at the time of the last report 886 or 75.21% were doing well, 79 or 6.71% were doing fairly well, 78 or 6.62% were doing poorly, 75 or 6.37% were out of State, and 60 or 5.09% were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1932.*

	Number	Per Cent
Whereabouts unknown.....	29	15.43
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	19	10.11
Chauffeurs.....	8	4.26
Employed on farms.....	8	4.26
In textile mills, other mills and factories.....	9	4.78
Classed as laborers.....	3	1.59
Out of Commonwealth.....	22	11.70
Ill.....	1	.53
Odd jobs.....	17	9.04
In different occupations.....	24	12.77
Clerks.....	2	1.06
Idle.....	41	21.81
In other institutions.....	5	2.66
	188	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1932.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	84	44.68
Doing fairly well.....	27	14.36
Doing badly.....	36	19.15
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	41	21.81
	188	100.00

During the year 23 boys who became of age in 1932 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending November 30, 1932.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks.....		\$39,352.24
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors.....	\$9,072.29	
Auto hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos.....	3,430.88	
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,650.78	
Travel of boys.....	3,333.91	
Auto hire for boys.....	150.75	
Return of runaways and sundries.....	66.35	
		17,704.96
Office expenses:		
Postage.....	\$654.27	
Stationery and office supplies.....	1,145.95	
Telephone and telegraph.....	515.17	
Rent.....	1,145.00	
Sundries.....	146.59	
		3,606.98
Boys boarded out:		
Board.....	\$15,455.40	
Clothing.....	9,936.45	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses).....	1,106.75	
		26,498.60
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys.....		\$87,662.78
Instruction in public schools for boys (and girls) boarded out.....		\$8,632.81

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

During the past year 152 girls were committed to the Industrial School for Girls, 78 were returned and 316 were paroled or otherwise released. There were 290 girls registered at the end of the year, with 358 as the highest number for any one day. The daily average number during the year was 331.

In conjunction with the academic and industrial activities in the central school building, approximately 100 girls receive household training during the morning in the kitchens of the various other units of the school. In the afternoon all girls in the main school, with the exception of the newly committed girls, are in the school building, where the main activities of the school department are centered. This building is equipped with six academic class rooms, three sewing rooms, a domestic science room, a handicraft room, a gymnasium, an assembly hall and an office, with library. Thus it will be seen that it is in itself a rather complete unit providing academic, industrial and recreational facilities.

A girl committed to the school remains in the receiving cottage approximately six weeks, where she receives her initial academic and industrial training, and is then transferred to the central school building for the remainder of her academic work.

By the time a girl is ready to enter the central school building, the various reports on her mental tests are available, a general school test has been given, and follow-up work on the same has been done. Therefore she may now be placed in an academic class with a reasonable degree of accuracy. In fact, the school tests, while simple, have proven so satisfactory that it is seldom necessary to relocate the girl. Moreover, previous to her transfer, a personal interview with the principal has helped to discover her interests and ambitions and these form the basis of the planning of the remainder of her program.

As a result of the excellent work done in the receiving cottage and intelligent placement, the girl, with few exceptions, is most responsive. She wishes to do well and to make a success of things. It then becomes the duty and pleasure of the members of the school department to foster this attitude and to encourage the girl to increased effort. Gradually her point of view towards life must be changed. Stability must somehow be secured—in fact, re-education along all lines must be done if she is to take her place later satisfactorily in the community.

With the increasing need of education in these times of economic stress, effort is being made to a greater degree even than usual to create a belief in and desire for further knowledge.

The fundamentals of the academic work are based on the public school requirements of the various grades, in addition to such subjects as might tend to broaden the girl's interest. The younger girls are given practically full time school work, and extra time is given to the high school group.

Handicrafts. Sewing is emphasized and training provided in model and intermediate sewing, with dressmaking for the more efficient. The parole outfits have become more suitable, and dresses are now made sufficiently attractive for street wear when the girls leave the school.

Embroidery is much liked by the girls and is being given to a large number. Hooked rugs have maintained popularity. Braided rugs and patchwork quilts have also been made. Many chairs were caned during the year and some basketry done.

Domestic Science. No department is more popular than that of domestic science. The work is practical and continues to be planned on the meal basis which has been found by far the more satisfactory course. Occasional social functions, as simple "teas," prepared as for guests, provide additional experience for those enrolled in these classes. A class in home making was given to the seventh grade. This included the making of notebooks, which developed interest and pride in this work.

Music. Class work is given in music in all academic school rooms. In addition to this, general school rehearsals are held three times a week and extra time is given to preparation for the Sunday services. A general choir receives instruction twice a week.

The pageants presented at Christmas, Easter, and at the June graduation exercises owed much of their success to the musical part of the program.

Physical Training. Academic classes are scheduled to the gymnasium twice a week as a part of the regular work. Here an informal program of gymnastic exercises, folk dances and games is carried out. The annual exhibition of gymnastic work was held in the Chapel on April 19th and proved very successful. During the past year a regular program of supervised play was arranged for Saturday afternoons, the girls coming to the gymnasium for their games or to a nearby playground if the weather was suitable. Old and new games have been taught and tournaments in such games as volley ball and basket ball have been organized and played off evenings. The girls have been enthusiastic over these tournaments and valuable training in teamwork has been accomplished.

Assemblies. Friday assemblies have become an integral part of the school system. They continue to be pupil-prepared and presented. A number of excellent plays were given. Many of these were based on English literature requirements and worked out in dramatic form by the girls. Others were presented by the commercial and domestic science classes. Current event pictures, thrown on the screen, with brief explanations of the same, form a regular feature.

The assembly project offers an outlet for the emotions of certain girls, develops self-reliance in others, and to all affords a wholesome view-point and a variety of subjects, which, on account of limited time in the class room, could not otherwise be presented.

Graduation Exercises. The annual graduation exercises were held in the Chapel on June 22, and the pageant repeated on June 25. Twenty-nine members of the eighth grade received promotion to the high school class at this time. Exhibits of work in all departments were shown in the school building and much credit was due the teachers for their attractive rooms.

The pageant "Under the Stars and Stripes" was presented as part of the graduation exercises. The excellence of this production was due to the efforts of the music teacher, assisted by the gymnastic and piano teachers.

Library. The library, consisting of over two thousand volumes, is in constant use. Not only are books of fiction popular but there is a steady demand for books correlating with the various school subjects—cook books, collections of poems, plays and games, books of etiquette, and books of vocational help.

As an aid to character building, an experiment was tried with report cards, for high school and upper grade girls, that included citizenship ratings and aimed to correct individual failings. It is hoped that this idea may be developed further next year.

One of the most encouraging things about the work has been the interest the

girls have taken in their school work—and this more especially because so many have disliked school on entrance.

Farm. Potatoes and other vegetables sufficient for the needs of the institution were produced by the farm. There was a normal supply of small fruits and apples. Milk for the use of the institution was furnished by the dairy, and 21,000 pounds of fresh pork provided.

Improvements. The construction of the new cottage, which was begun in the early part of October, 1931, has been completed. The cottage, opened for occupancy in November, has relieved the crowded conditions. The grounds around the new cottage have been graded and the lawn seeded.

Work on the draining and grading of the athletic field, commenced in 1931, has been continued but not yet completed.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1932, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 326.

Number of visits by other physicians, 25.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 12,406.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 625.

Average number of patients in hospital, 4.

Number of commitments examined by physician, 152.

Number of returned girls examined by physician, 93.

Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 653.

Number of smears taken, 670.

Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 7,198.

Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 3.

Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 36.

Number of girls pregnant when committed, 17.

Number of returned girls pregnant, 9.

Number of X-rays taken, 2.

Number of injections of pituitrin, 7.

Number of injections of tetanus antitoxin, 2.

Number of girls vaccinated, 8.

Number of urine analysis, 287.

Number of chest examinations, 285.

Number of girls examined on leaving school, 137.

Number of visits to other dentists, 1.

Number of visits to dermatologist, 1.

Report of work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:

Number of visits, 24.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 151.

Number of other eye examinations, 121.

Number of other ear examinations, 84.

Number of other nose examinations, 30.

Number of other throat examinations, 18.

Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 28.

Glasses adjusted and repaired, 118.

Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 50.

Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 137.

Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 9.

Total number of girls seen, 620.

Report of Dental Work performed by Doctor Edward T. Fox:

Number of visits made, 53.

Amalgam fillings, 117.

Enamel fillings, 221.

Cement fillings, 118.

Extractions, 359.

Gas administrations, 3.

Novocaine administrations, 312.

Cleansings, 162.

Pulp removed, 1.

Treatments, 83.

Girls whose teeth were charted, 165.

Partial plates, 13.

Gold inlays, 6.

Impressions, 22.

Number of girls seen, 1,088.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1931.....	342	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1931.....	666	
Total number in custody, Nov. 30, 1932.....	1,008	
Committed during the year ending Nov. 30, 1932.....	152	
Received from Reformatory for Women (on parole).....	1	
		1,161
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1932.....	99	
Honorably discharged during the year.....	79	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment.....	10	
Died.....	5	
		193
Total number in custody, Nov. 30, 1932.....		968

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1932.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1931.....	342	
Since committed.....	152	
		494
Recalled to the school:		
From attending court.....	1	
From visit home.....	1	
From funeral.....	2	
From running from the school.....	3	
From hospitals.....	26	
For a visit.....	1	
		34
Returned from parole:		
For medical care.....	16	
For further training.....	23	
For violation of parole.....	37	
By order of court.....	2	
		78
		112
		606
Released from school:		
On parole to parents or relatives.....	117	
On parole to parents to attend school.....	21	
On parole to other families for wages.....	114	
On parole to other families to attend school.....	9	
For a visit home.....	1	
From visit to Industrial School.....	1	
To attend court.....	1	
For funeral.....	2	
Ran from Industrial School for Girls.....	5	
Transferred to hospitals.....	37	
Committed to Belchertown State School.....	1	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents.....	4	
Committed to Worcester State Hospital.....	1	
Committed to Wrentham State School.....	1	
Transferred to private institution.....	1	
		316
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1932.....		290

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1932.*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1	—	3 ¹	12	1	6
1	—	4 ¹	8	1	7
2	—	8 ¹	11	1	8
1	—	11 ¹	8	1	9
1	—	25 ¹	8	1	10
2	—	1	10	1	11
2	—	2	10	2	—
3	—	3	13	2	1
3	—	4	5	2	2
3	—	5	4	2	3
3	—	6	3	2	4
3	—	8	2	2	5
3	—	9	4	2	6
3	—	10	5	2	7
8	—	11	1	2	8
2	1	—	2	2	9
7	1	1	1	3	—
3	1	2	1	3	3
6	1	3	1	3	7
5	1	4	1	3	8
12	1	5	1	3	10

¹Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 185; average length of stay in school 1 year, 6 months, 19 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental weakness.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Adultery	1
Breaking and entering in the daytime	1
Breaking, entering and larceny	1
Delinquent	4
Delinquent by reason of lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2
Delinquent—lewd, wanton and lascivious	12
Delinquent—stubborn	1
Fornication	7
Habitually associating with vicious and immoral person	1
Larceny	8
Lewdness	20
Lewdness—being a runaway	1
Lewd and lascivious	6
Lewd person	2
Lewd person in speech and behavior	1
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior	4
Lewd and wanton person in behavior	2
Runaway	13
Stubborn child	37
Stubborn and disobedient	4
Stubbornness	20
Transferred from Division of Child Guardianship	3
Delinquent	1
Runaway	1
Stubbornness	1
Violation of probation	1
Total number committed	152

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Between 8 and 9 years	1	Between 13 and 14 years	12
Between 9 and 10 years	1	Between 14 and 15 years	26
Between 10 and 11 years	3	Between 15 and 16 years	39
Between 11 and 12 years	3	Between 16 and 17 years	54
Between 12 and 13 years	8	Between 17 and 18 years	4
		Between 18 and 19 years	1
		Total number committed	152

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 2 months, 8 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1932*

Born in the United States	146
Born in foreign countries	6
Canada	3
Nova Scotia	1
Italy	1
West Indies	1

Total number committed 152

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1932.*

Both parents born in the United States.....	52	Both parents foreign born.....	68
Father native born and mother foreign.....	11	Father foreign born and mother native.....	18
Mother native, and father unknown.....	2	Nativity of both parents unknown.....	1
		Total number committed.....	152

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during the year ending November 30, 1932.*

In school.....	70	Clerk.....	1
Factory work.....	3	Idle.....	71
Housework.....	7		
		Total number committed.....	152

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1932.*

In high school (1st year).....	8	In grade VI.....	24
In high school (2d year).....	5	In grade V.....	8
In high school (3d year).....	5	In grade IV.....	5
In grade IX.....	8	In grade III.....	2
In grade VIII.....	42	Special classes.....	14
In grade VII.....	31		
		Total number committed.....	152
In school when committed.....	70	Out of school between two and three years..	15
Out of school less than one year.....	33	Out of school between three and four years..	2
Out of school between one and two years.....	31	Out of school four years.....	1
		Total number committed.....	152

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1932:

CASH ACCOUNT *Receipts*

<i>Income</i>	
Personal Services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$42.74
Sales.....	318.62
Miscellaneous.....	57.45
Total income.....	<u>\$418.81</u>

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Appropriations:	
Advance.....	\$8,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance.....	74,332.52
Maintenance refunds.....	76.68
	<u>\$82,409.20</u>
	\$82,828.01

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:	
Institution income.....	\$418.81
Refunds, account maintenance.....	76.68
	<u>\$495.49</u>
Maintenance Appropriations:	
On account of maintenance.....	\$74,332.52
Return of advance.....	8,000.00
	<u>\$82,332.52</u>

\$82,828.01

Maintenance

Appropriation.....	\$141,650.00
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	138,264.26
	<u>\$3,385.74</u>

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$73,066.72
Food.....	12,799.69
Medical and general care.....	3,518.91
Farm.....	10,122.48
Heat light and power.....	14,075.67
Garage, stable and grounds.....	1,620.95
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	1,628.10
Religious instruction.....	1,723.45
Clothing and materials.....	7,493.48
Furnishings and household supplies.....	6,999.88
Repairs, ordinary.....	4,513.18
Repairs and renewals.....	701.75
	<u>\$138,264.26</u>
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$138,264.26

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Cottage for girls	\$75,000.00	\$55,490.65	74,479.65	\$520.35
During the year the average number of inmates has been 331.36.				
Total cost for maintenance, \$138,264.26.				
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.9803.				
Receipt from sales, \$318.62.				
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0183.				
All other institution receipts, \$100.19.				
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0057.				
Net weekly per capita, \$7.9563.				

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

November 30, 1932

REAL ESTATE		
Land		\$24,800.00
Buildings		475,425.00
Total real estate		\$500,225.00
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal property		\$106,750.75
Total valuation of property		\$606,975.75

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	342	342
Number received during year (committed, 152; returned from parole, 111)	—	263	263
Number passing out of the institution during the year	—	315	315
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	209	290
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	—	331.36	331.36
Average number of officers and employees during the year	26	53	79

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	904
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	193
Employees of parole branch	18

Expenditures for the Institution

Current expenses:		
Salaries and wages		\$73,066.72
Travel, transportation, etc.		1,628.10
Food		12,799.69
Religious instruction		1,723.45
Clothing and materials		7,493.48
Furnishings and household supplies		6,999.88
Medical and general care		3,518.91
Heat, light and power		14,075.67
Farm and stable		10,122.48
Grounds		1,620.95
Repairs, ordinary		4,513.18
Repairs and renewals		701.75
		\$138,264.26

Executive head of institution (superintendent) : CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch : ALMEDA F. CREE.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

The supervision and training of a once delinquent girl in the community, through adolescent years, is a task fraught with many handicaps and pitfalls. It requires great patience, understanding and devotion from one who undertakes it.

The homes from which our girls have come, in many cases, have been barren, with nothing to stimulate the imagination, few pretty things, and serious contact with the money problem. The natural channels of child thought and expression have been stifled. The forces of the physical and mental life have been repressed or perverted. All this has produced an abnormal beginning. It is the work of the Industrial School and of the parole branch to turn back these deflected currents into normal processes. It is encouraging to see that this is being accomplished in many cases, as the development of character is the fundamental aim of all social work.

The increased number of girls per visitor has increased the seriousness of our problems and decreased the efficiency of the department. It is only through quality of individual work that our girls can be reformed. The staff of visitors has been increased by only one in the past fourteen years, although the number of girls on parole has more than doubled. A visitor of sex delinquent girls should not be expected to supervise more than 40 girls. Often the number of boys and girls on parole are compared. This does not seem a fair comparison. It is not so much the number of individuals but the seriousness of the problems that each individual presents in the community. It requires greater foresight and vigilance to safeguard a girl in the community than a boy.

The community should be aroused to a realization of its responsibility in helping in the adjustment and the absorption of the Industrial School girl into the community. But the communities throughout the state are very slow in accepting any responsibility, or showing any interest in the readjustment of the paroled girl.

Nine hundred and four individual girls (and 58 babies) were cared for during the year ending November 30, 1932. The weekly per capita cost was \$1.52. On November 30, 1932, 678 girls were on parole. The average age was 18 years and 4 months. The ages of 477 girls were 18 years and over, 170 girls were between 16 and 18 years of age, 31 girls were under 16 years of age. The youngest girl was 10 years old.

All but 24 girls were mentally examined before commitment, while at the Industrial School, or while on parole. The diagnoses were normal, 116; supernormal, 13; dull normal, 259; borderline, 139; moron, 63; feeble-minded, 49; mentally deficient, 8; conduct disorder, 6; psychotic, 1. These mental diagnoses give a better understanding of what might naturally be expected from such variations from normal mentality. It is the visitor, however, who makes the real test as to the ability of each individual girl to meet the temptations and discouragements of life in the community.

COMMITMENTS

To review briefly the history of the girls committed to the Industrial School each year gives some idea of the material which the School and the Parole Department have presented for development. (See tables 39-44 inclusive.)

There are other factors which are more vital concerning the girls, such as, girls whose mothers worked outside of the home, 27; girls whose parents were separated, 31; girls who had step-fathers, 20; girls who had step-mothers, 15; girls whose parents were dead, 4; girls whose mothers were dead, 22; girls whose fathers were dead, 30; girls who were adopted, 2; girls living in foster homes, 26; girls without homes, 7; girls who have immediate relatives in penal institutions, 20; girls who have alcoholic or immoral relatives living in the home, 84; girls who were illegitimate, 13; girls who had illegitimate children, 10; girls who were pregnant when committed, 16; girls who were married, 3; girls who were supervised by other organizations, 84; girls who had been in other institutions, 31; and girls with previous court records, 53.

The work of the investigation of the heredity and environment of the girls committed to the Industrial School, and the recording of the histories of these girls, deserves mention because of the value of this work. It is important to know all the facts about a girl's heredity and environment that have contributed to her delinquencies. These investigations have been made with tact and fair-mindedness and with as much thoroughness as time would permit. When all information is collected, there still remains the difficult task of digesting those various and often-conflicting bits of information and compiling it into a workable report.

WORK OF PLACING AND VISITING GIRLS

The crucial test of the efficiency of the work of the Parole Department is the happiness and development of the girls on parole.

To find foster homes suitable for the continued care and training of juvenile delinquent girls has always been a difficult task. This year's work was made much more difficult by unemployment. With so many women and girls out of work, the churches of all denominations, social agencies, both public and private, probation officers and teachers were all looking for families needing maids and

mothers' helpers in which they might place those in whom they were interested. Many of these women and girls were willing to work for small wages, some for room and board. This reduced the number of available homes for our girls.

Many of our experienced employers have given up helpers because of reduced incomes. In spite of all these obstacles, however, the department has had more girls in foster homes than ever before. It has required much traveling and advertising, much interviewing and the investigation of many homes to keep pace with the demand. The foster-home finder has worked untiringly to find special homes for the special girls, and there are many of them. It requires a special kind of woman to fill the needs of many of our girls. She must be kind and patient, firm yet reasonable, interested and understanding, honest and cooperative, and last, but not least, she must have a motherly heart and a sense of humor.

It must be borne in mind that it is not the number of visits that a visitor makes in a year, but the quality of the visits. If her visits have given the girls a better outlook on life and a greater determination to succeed in spite of any odds—if the girls and their employers or relatives have a better understanding of each other, a greater confidence in the department, and an incentive to fresh endeavor—then the purpose of the Parole Branch has been accomplished.

Three hundred and forty-eight girls were in housework positions during the year. Three hundred and fifty-seven foster homes were used 557 times. Two hundred and nine homes of applicants for mothers' helpers were investigated and 109 new foster homes used. Two hundred forty-five homes used in former years were used again this year. One hundred eighty-six new applications for girls were received.

Seventy-six girls were paroled from the Industrial School to foster homes for the first time. Ninety-three girls were paroled to homes of relatives for the first time. Forty-seven returned girls were paroled to foster homes, and 45 returned girls were paroled to their own homes during the year. Twenty-four girls were placed in hospitals. This makes a total of 285 girls who were paroled during the year.

The conduct of all girls on parole on November 30, 1932, groups itself as follows:—Very good, 413 girls, or 60.9 per cent; fair, 123, or 18.1 per cent; unsatisfactory, 85 girls, or 12.6 per cent; unknown, 57 girls, or 8.4 per cent (these girls were either runaways or out of the State, and the department had no recent information about them).

The occupations of all girls on November 30, 1932, were:—Housework, 225 girls; dressmaking, 1; laundry, 9; hospital ward work, 1; factory work, 44; store clerks, 7; waitresses, 10; office clerk, 1; beauty shop, 2; soda fountain clerk, 1; usher, 1; nursemaids, 2; clam shucker, 1. Their wages ranged from \$6 to \$18 a week. One hundred twenty-six girls were unemployed. One hundred eight girls were married.

There were 2,460 relocations of girls made during the year. The visitors made 7,100 visits. The department interviewed 7,182 persons in doing its year's work.

FURTHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS

The young paroled girl should be placed in the public school as early as possible. The younger she can be adjusted in home and school, the more certain is her success. The public school is the normal place for the girl. She finds there companionship and interests which her age demands.

The department had 82 girls enrolled in the public schools during the year. Thirty girls were enrolled in grammar school, 38 in High School, 3 attended business college, 11 were in continuation schools. The ages of these school girls ranged from 10 to 20 years.

Thirty-five of these girls worked in foster-homes; 8 girls were boarded in foster homes; and 39 girls lived in the homes of relatives.

The young school girls require much visiting to help them to adjust themselves in the community. With the girl living with relatives it is a constant care to see that the girl is kept with her family in the evening, and that she gets a reasonable amount and the right kind of recreation. Much credit is due the girl in the foster home who sticks to her school. It is not easy to attend school and at the same time work to earn something toward one's expenses.

GIRLS LEAVING THE CUSTODY OF THE TRUSTEES

There are five avenues through which girls may pass out of the care of the Trustees:—(1) By reaching their majority; (2) by being committed to other institu-

tions; (3) by being discharged as an unfit subject; (4) by being honorably discharged; and (5) by death.

Group 1. During 1932, there were 99 girls who reached their majority. The future behavior of many of these girls is dependent upon surrounding influences rather than upon strength of character. This makes their future success not without hazard. It is the most discouraging feature of our work that many of the girls still need custodial care when they become twenty-one, but the law releases them. Some drift back into their old life, or to a worse life—a menace to the State which has already spent much money on them.

Group 2. During the year 8 girls were committed or transferred to other institutions:—Department for Female Defective Delinquents, 4; Wrentham State School, 1; Reformatory for Women, 2; and State Hospital for the Insane, 1.

Group 3. No one was discharged as an unfit subject.

Group 4. Many a girl has been encouraged to do her best work because of the goal set by the possibility of earning an honorable discharge. Throughout the year, 79 girls were honorably discharged. Their wages ranged from \$7 to \$22 a week. Six girls were unemployed. Twenty-seven girls were married and living in their own homes. One girl was a widow. The youngest girl was 19 years old when honorably discharged; the oldest girl was 20 years, 10 months.

Group 5. Four girls died during the year. They were all living at home.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED GIRLS

(Period of 16 years)

From June, 1916, when the law governing honorable discharges was passed, to November 30, 1932, the Trustees have given 751 girls an honorable discharge. Many of these girls have kept in touch with their visitors; others, the department has heard about recently through former employers, or through town or city officials who have known the girls and their families. The reports are most gratifying. Two hundred seventy-eight girls are married and doing well, while 10 girls are married and not doing well; 16 girls are separated or divorced, but doing well; 2 girls are widowed and doing well; 169 unmarried girls are doing well, while 28 unmarried girls are not doing well; 7 girls have died, and 241 have not been heard from recently. Ninety-two and five-tenths per cent of the girls heard from are known to be respectable citizens. The interesting variety of these girls' lives and their attainments is a matter of surprise and gratification to the department.

HEALTH (PHYSICAL AND MENTAL)

The closest supervision of the girls' health is given at all times. This is one of the greatest services that can be rendered to them. With this objective, 352 girls were taken 1,375 times to 20 different hospitals, private doctors, and dentists. There were 102 ward patients.

The hospital work increases from year to year, as the number of girls in the care of the department increases.

The follow-up work of the girls who have had venereal disease makes up a large part of the hospital work. It is necessary for many of those girls to make weekly trips to the hospital for treatment, and in some cases the hospital advises bi-weekly treatments.

The employers and boarding women are required to report to the parole department any illness of the girls in their homes, however slight. The relatives with whom the girls live are requested to do the same.

GIRLS BANK SAVINGS

The girls are taught from the beginning of their parole to aspire to be self-supporting and to save regularly for the future. The girls who earned more than they needed for their own support were allowed to give most generously through the year to their families.

On November 30, 1932, there were 248 active accounts. Two hundred ninety-one girls had bank accounts through the year, totaling \$16,139.01, which is less than in former years, due to the unusually small wages which the girls earned. Five accounts were over \$200, the largest account being \$331.53.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1932, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	207
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	33
On parole in families earning wages	166
Attending school, earning wages	12
Attending school, boarding	4
Attending school, living at home	21
In hospitals or convalescent homes	30
Married (subject to recall for cause)	108
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	26
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd outside of Massachusetts	2
Boarding temporarily	12
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year	43
b. Previously	11
c. From Industrial School	3
	<hr/> 678
In school November 30, 1932	290
	<hr/> 968

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1932*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1931	\$20,754.81
Cash received from savings to credit of 291 girls and other ¹ sources from Dec. 1, 1931 to Nov. 30, 1932	\$16,139.01
Interest on deposits	610.10
	<hr/>
By 1,368 deposits with the department	16,749.11
	<hr/>
	\$37,503.92
Cash ² withdrawn by 338 girls	22,268.08
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1932	\$15,235.84

¹Other sources means from parents or relatives, court fees, etc.²Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1932*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$32,832.00
Visitors:		
Travel	\$5,097.39	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	895.90	
	<hr/>	5,993.29
Office expenses:		
Advertising	\$216.94	
Postage	531.03	
Stationery and office supplies	658.04	
Telephone and telegrams	1,590.36	
Rent	3,210.00	
Sundries	101.02	
Exercises for girls receiving an honorable discharge	139.95	
	<hr/>	6,447.34
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$45,272.63
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$2,507.02	
Clothing	1,649.68	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work)	702.30	
Travel	1,516.47	
Miscellaneous	73.16	
	<hr/>	
Total expended for girls		\$6,448.63
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$51,721.26

TRUST FUNDS¹
 LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Lyman School—Lyman Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1931	\$4,210.66	\$44,000.00	\$48,210.66
Receipts in 1931-32			
Income from investments			\$2,209.03
Discount on securities purchased			88.26
	<hr/>		
	\$2,297.29		2,297.29
Securities matured	1,500.00		
Securities purchased		1,500.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$8,007.95	\$45,500.00	\$50,507.95
Payments in 1931-32			
Securities purchased	\$1,500.00		
Securities matured		1,500.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1932	\$6,507.95	\$44,000.00	\$50,507.95

Present Investments

Akron, Ohio, bond.	\$400.00
Boston bond.	1,500.00
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.	300 00
Canton (Ohio) bonds.	5,000.00
Columbus (Ohio) bonds.	11,500.00
Everett bond.	3,000.00
Muskegon, Mich.	1,300.00
New York (State) bond.	1,000.00
Worcester Trust Company certificates.	406.00
United States Treasury bonds.	2,000.00
State of Minnesota bonds.	8,000.00
West Virginia bonds.	9,600.00

Cash on hand.	6,507.95	\$44,000.00	\$50,507.95
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Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1931.	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1931-1932.		
Balance November 30, 1932.	20,000.00	20,000.00

Present Investments

Boston & Albany R.R. certificates.	\$14,000.00
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds.	5,000.00
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate.	1,000.00
	\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman Trust Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1931.	\$5,057.14		\$5,057.14
<i>Receipts in 1931-32</i>			
Income from investments.	1,565.86		1,565.86
	\$6,623.00		\$6,623.00
<i>Payments in 1931-32</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.	\$727.35		\$727.35
Balance November 30, 1933.	\$5,895.65		\$5,895.65
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Cash on hand.			\$5,895.65

Lyman School, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1931.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Receipts in 1931-32</i>			
Securities matured.	\$1,000.00		
Securities purchased.		1,000.00	
	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Payments in 1931-32</i>			
Securities purchased.	\$1,000.00		
Securities matured.		1,000.00	
		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston bond.			\$1,000.00

Income Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1931.	\$676.12	\$100.00	\$776.12
<i>Receipts in 1931-32</i>			
Income from investments.	\$60.63		
Discount on securities purchased.	58.84		
	119.47		119.47
	\$795.89	\$100.00	\$895.98
<i>Payments in 1931-32</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.	none		none
Balance November 30, 1932.	\$795.89	\$100.00	\$895.89
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.		\$100.00	
Cash on hand.		\$795.89	\$895.89

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1931.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1931-32.			
Balance November 30, 1932.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I. bond.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1931.....	\$59.24	\$59.24
<i>Receipts in 1930-31</i>		
Income from investments.....	40.24	\$40.24
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$99.48	\$99.48
<i>Payments in 1931-32</i>		
Industrial School for Girls.....	\$76.89	\$76.89
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1932.....	\$22.59	\$22.59
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand.....		\$22.59

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund

Balance December 1, 1931.....	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1931-32.....		
Balance November 30, 1932.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Revere bond.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Fay Fund</i>		
Balance December 1, 1931.....	\$173.73	\$173.73
<i>Receipts in 1931-32</i>		
Income from investment.....	\$41.40	\$41.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1932.....	\$215.13	\$215.13
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand.....		\$215.13

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1931.....				\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1931-1932.....					
Balance November 30, 1932.....				\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>					
United States bonds.....				\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Rogers Book Fund</i>					
	Cash	Securities			Total
Balance December 1, 1931.....	\$29.65				\$29.65
<i>Receipts in 1931-32</i>					
Income from investment.....	\$42.82				\$42.82
	<hr/>				<hr/>
	\$72.47				\$72.47
<i>Payments in 1931-32</i>					
Industrial School for Girls.....	5.35				5.35
	<hr/>				<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1932.....	\$67.12				\$67.12
<i>Present Investment</i>					
Cash on hand.....					\$67.12

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1931.....	\$134.68	\$9,555.62	\$9,690.30
No transactions in 1931-1932.....			
Balance November 30, 1932.....	\$134.68	\$9,555.62	\$9,690.30
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.....		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings.....		5,370.22	
Westboro Savings Bank.....		2,025.91	
		<hr/>	
		\$9,555.62	
Cash.....		\$134.68	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
			\$9,690.30
<i>Income, Female Wards Fund</i>			
	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1931.....	\$582.63		\$582.63
<i>Receipts in 1931-32</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$384.60		\$384.60
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$967.23		\$967.23
<i>Payments in 1931-32</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	\$315.00		\$315.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1932.....	\$652.23		\$652.23

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1931		\$5,310.97	\$5,310.97
No transactions in 1931-32			
Balance November 30, 1932		\$5,310.97	\$5,310.97
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Saffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others			\$5,310.97
<i>Income Male Wards Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1931	\$361.45		\$361.45
<i>Receipts in 1931-32</i>			
Income from investments	\$202.25		\$202.25
	<u>\$563.70</u>		<u>\$563.70</u>
<i>Payments in 1931-32</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$125.00		\$125.00
Balance November 30, 1932	<u>\$438.70</u>		<u>\$438.70</u>

¹Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of Trustees.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1933

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



CONTENTS

	PAGE
Report of the Trustees	3
Report of the Psychiatric Work	5
Report of Officers and Statistics:	
Lyman School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	6
Physician's Report	8
Statistics concerning Boys	9
Treasurer's Report	12
Valuation of Property	13
Statistical Form for State Institutions	13
Industrial School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	13
Physician's Report	14
Statistics concerning Boys	15
Treasurer's Report	17
Valuation of Property	18
Statistical Form for State Institutions	18
Boys Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	18
Statistics concerning Work of Boys Parole Branch	19
Industrial School for Girls:	
Superintendent's Report	22
Physician's Report	24
Statistics concerning Girls	24
Treasurer's Report	27
Valuation of Property	28
Statistical Form for State Institutions	28
Girls Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	28
Statistics concerning Work of Girls Parole Branch	31
Trust Funds	32

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING

TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.

BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE. *Chairman*.

JOHN J. MAHONEY, WATERTOWN. *Vice-Chairman*.

JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH.

JOSEPHINE BLEAKIE COLBURN, WELLESLEY HILLS.

WILLIAM B. THURBER, MILTON.

DOROTHY KIRCHWEY BROWN, BOSTON.

FRANCIS B. SAYRE, CAMBRIDGE.

HERBERT B. EHRMANN, BROOKLINE.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*ROBERT J. WATSON, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

*Died February 12, 1933.

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for boys requiring special care and supervision. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 319. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 11 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 297. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

On February 12, 1933, this Division suffered a severe loss through the sudden death of Mr. Robert J. Watson of Wellesley, its Executive Secretary since August 1, 1919. At their meeting on March 8, 1933, the Trustees adopted resolutions expressing their appreciation of his service in these words:

ROBERT J. WATSON
1890-1933

"Thirteen years of faithful and untiring devotion to the duties of this Board, to the boys and girls committed to the Trustees from the Courts of Massachusetts, to his fellow-workers in the Lyman School for Boys, the Industrial School for Boys, the Industrial School for Girls, and their Parole Branches, made for him a record and an achievement that is difficult to express in words.

"Sympathy, kindness, patience, tolerance, big-mindedness, a well-balanced judgment and a subtle humor—these were his outstanding characteristics. A deep religious conviction made him ever ready to answer his call to a greater reward."

Mr. Watson was born in Oakdale, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1890, was graduated from Ohio State University in 1912 and from Harvard Law School in 1915, after which he practiced law in Boston. During the war he was in the Y. M. C. A. service. He was a member of the American Prison Association and the National Conference of Social Work.

CHANGES IN BOARD

Although continuing as a member of the Board, Judge James W. McDonald of Marlborough relinquished the position of Chairman at the organization meeting on December 14, 1932. His fellow trustees joined in adopting a resolution expressing their great appreciation of his many years of faithful, efficient and impartial service, and regret that he wished to be relieved of further service as Chairman.

Judge McDonald was originally appointed to the Board of the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls in 1905, and was continued as a trustee when the present organization was set up in 1911. He became Vice-Chairman in 1918 and in 1920 was elected Chairman, serving continuously in that office for the next twelve years.

To succeed Judge McDonald the Board elected Benjamin F. Felt of Melrose as Chairman.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1933 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings, and 2 special meetings in addition to the 47 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,935 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 126 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board had visited the schools 8 times during the year (up to the date of his death on Feb. 12, 1933.)

COMMITMENTS

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1933.*

	1931	1932	1933
Lyman School for Boys.....	252	235	214
Industrial School for Boys.....	410	402	328
Industrial School for Girls.....	183	152	129

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1933; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1933.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1933
	1931	1932	1933		
Lyman School for Boys.....	491	452	420	480	409
Industrial School for Boys.....	310	331	300	319	278
Industrial School for Girls.....	331	331	298	297	247

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1933.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1924.....	289	320	151	760
1925.....	356	364	147	867
1926.....	350	342	164	856
1927.....	340	319	189	848
1928.....	345	350	212	907
1929.....	326	355	199	880
1930.....	306	436	177	919
1931.....	252	410	183	845
1932.....	235	402	152	789
1933.....	214	328	129	671
Totals.....	3,013	3,626	1,703	8,342

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1933, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 4,301, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1933.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	409	1,460	1,869
Industrial School for Boys.....	278	1,231	1,509
Industrial School for Girls.....	247	676	923
Totals.....	934	3,367	4,301

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1932 and 1933 is shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY		
	1932	1933
Lyman School for Boys.....	12.84 months	13.18 months
Industrial School for Boys.....	8.04 months	9.75 months
Industrial School for Girls.....	18.61 months	19.83 months

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods is usually because of physical or mental condition.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, were "on their feet," and no longer in need of the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, during the year totaled 64. The number of girls who had likewise been restored to normal conditions, and therefore, in the opinion of the Trustees, no longer in need of supervision, totaled 57.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHIATRIC WORK

MANLY B. ROOT, M.D.

The services of the Psychiatrist to the Massachusetts Training Schools have been available during the past year at the Industrial School for Boys, the Industrial School for Girls, and the Lyman School for Boys, although in the first two schools they have been largely advisory and occasional.

Occasional service would appear to be of very limited value, and that chiefly in relation to cases of mental defect and disease, particularly for commitment to schools for the feeble-minded, hospitals for the insane, and the departments for defective delinquents. This may be termed psychiatry proper and has an important but limited usefulness—one which can be properly administered by a psychiatrist acting in an advisory capacity, and which could probably be done about as well by a consulting psychiatrist.

The services of the Psychiatrist at the Lyman School have been of a different order—psychiatry as above, but more important, mental hygiene. Here he has been an integral part of the administration, dealing largely with the adjustment, treatment, discipline and training of the more normal boys. The psychiatrist, or mental hygienist, has here a place not because of his knowledge of mental defect and disease, but because of his insight into motives and mental mechanisms. The psychiatrist has no monopoly of such knowledge, of course, but gradually discipline in its older sense of restraint, punishment, repression and revenge (largely unconscious) upon the offender are being supplemented by the ideals of progressive education and mental hygiene—the drawing out and the giving of an opportunity for expression of good abilities and talents and instincts, that they may replace the unfortunate thought and action habits.

In all three schools there have been established (a) adequate testing techniques for the approximate evaluation of general intelligence level, indicating intellectual ability and possibilities; (b) tests of actual performance levels in the various academic subjects; (c) construction of correlation charts invaluable to the schools in planning academic education; and (d) in the two boys' schools tests of mechanical ability as an aid to placing boys in the proper work. This testing has been actually done by the psychologist.

The incorporation in our records of initial examinations and progress notes has been established. These are incomplete even at Lyman School, but in many ways have proved their worth. A necessary ideal is that comprehensive running records of progress be kept on each boy and girl so that at any time one can easily and

quickly learn from these records the condition on admission, the types of instruction and training offered, and the results of this instruction and training. Successes and failures should be recorded objectively and impartially and attempts made to learn of the reasons for these results.

At Lyman School an excellent innovation has come recently. After a month of well-rounded study in the admission cottage, a conference is held at which all the information learned from outside sources and inside study is gathered. A discussion is held and plans made for the boy's training, adjustment and placements in cottage, school and work. This should be followed by check-up conferences at regular intervals with consideration of progress and changes in plans, if necessary.

A statistical study has been begun of one thousand consecutive boys committed to Lyman School during 1928-1931. The value of this study can not be determined until its completion when the last boy of the series will have attained his majority. Then, it is probable that valuable conclusions may be drawn regarding (1) physical and mental makeup of our boys; (2) probable causes of their delinquencies; (3) family and social factors affecting our boys; (4) types of training offered and accepted by these boys; (5) results of training as affecting behavior in Lyman School; (6) behavior, success and failure on parole; and (7) correlation of many of these and other data. Needless to say, expert statistical assistance will be necessary to complete this study.

As far as known, no evaluation of the results of a training school's success in accomplishing its purpose has ever been made on such a scale. We need to know how successful we are. Incidentally if such a study could be made of another group, beginning with boys committed at this time, or at a later date, interesting and important comparisons could be made. If these studies prove valuable, serious consideration should be given to their prolongation beyond the arbitrary age of 21, at which our present records cease. The main test of our correctional and educational program is the effect on the lives of the men who were boys here, and this can only be estimated after thorough long-section studies.

Intelligent study and consideration of a boy as an individual can hardly be begun without first examining his intelligence, his mechanical ability, his scholastic achievement, and his abilities, disabilities and interests. This is the *sine qua non* of individual study. In addition a psychiatrist is really necessary as an integral part of the administration in his two functions which have been termed "psychiatrist proper" and "mental hygiene," and in the latter he can be really efficient and of greatest service only when he is not a consultant but really a part of the school.

The training may be divided into two main parts—individual and group training. It would appear that group training must remain our main strength and that many psychiatrists do not appreciate this. But effective group training presupposes that all the officers be permeated with the theory of the causes and treatment of delinquency as set forth under ideals of mental hygiene and progressive education. In former years the necessity of conferences has been stressed—at which administrators and those actually dealing with the boys can exchange ideas and indeed at which each group can learn from the other; where any officer may ask and suggest, and where the executives can make decisions to be thereafter understood by all. These are especially important to integrate the institution and to avoid conflicting policies.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

A report of the various activities of the school, together with the statistical tables for the twelve months ending November 30, 1933, is submitted herewith. The total number of boys in the school during the twelve months was 1,284. The daily average for the year was 420, a decrease of 32. The average length of time the boys remained in the school increased slightly from 12.84 to 13.18 months. General information concerning commitments will be found in the statistical tables of this report.

The year has seen some changes in the staff personnel. At the present time the organization is functioning in a splendid, satisfactory way, and the welfare activi-

ties and the educational and industrial programs are going forward with a unified objective.

Academic.—During the first half of 1933 the school department carried on as in the preceding year. During the fall term, an effort has been made to enrich the program for the individual and to pay more attention to classification and grading, as well as to work out a plan for future development.

The usual type of classroom work has been carried on and cannot be changed a great deal because of the large number of boys per teacher unless the whole schedule of the institution is altered. A number of new textbooks, as well as several sets of reference books have been purchased, with a view to broadening the curriculum as much as possible. In the field of extra curricula activities, the usual art work, music, band, manual training and athletics have been carried on, but considerable attempt has been made to impart more information with these courses than has been done. A series of chapel programs for Sunday afternoons, with talks on morals, group singing, music, etc. has been instituted. A Christmas cantata produced by the school was also added to the holiday program, all scenery having been built in the manual training shop.

While character education must be largely functional in nature, definite policies are being followed and such traits as honesty, industry, dependability, responsibility, etc., are being developed as far as possible both by direct and indirect methods. Our greatest difficulty in laying out the proper course of training for each individual has been the lack of flexibility in our schedule. However, a platoon system has been devised which will not only make for infinitely better work along strictly academic lines but will enormously enrich our program of vocational education, and make possible as well a very complete system of voluntary semi-recreational hobbies. The plan of this system has been worked out in detail and will involve a necessary addition to the institution staff.

Shop Industries.—There has been no change in any of the shop or vocational training programs during the year just past. The print shop continues to follow along the same general line of work as has prevailed for a number of years—that of learning by doing. A large part of the work done by this department is for the Department of Public Welfare. The work accomplished both in volume and scope is worthy of note when one considers the ages of the apprentices and their short length of stay.

There were 25 boys who received instruction in shoemaking and repairing. The output of this department is entirely for the use of the Lyman and Industrial School boys.

The wood-working shop continues the same general program of combining shop work with that of repair and upkeep of buildings and equipment including furniture. The building of the new storage barn, as well as the general supervision of other major improvements, was done under the direction of this department.

Boy Scout Work.—The outstanding activities of the Boy Scouts during the past year were centered at Camp Needle Ridge at Berlin. Sixty-eight of our boys spent five days each at camp and enjoyed every minute of the time. Some buildings should be erected which will allow us to enlarge our program. These do not have to be pretentious affairs, but simple and well-planned to meet our needs.

The same condition exists in regard to the boys on parole as was prevalent last year. Most of the Scouts who could really advance in Scouting have been on farms and foster homes and have not been able to keep up their work. Those who have gone to their homes have been handicapped financially.

Our exhibit at the Council Merit Badge Exposition last February won a Second Place ribbon and the sketch and tableau presented were given a special award. Another exhibit is being planned for next year. The Scouts who are privileged to attend these expositions have gained some idea of what actual Scouting means. Such contacts are very good for our boys. Three troops of about 50 Scouts would seem to be our normal working number at present.

Entertainments.—The boys have derived much pleasure from the varied entertainments provided during the year. A new moving picture machine with sound attachments was installed in the Auditorium. The boys enjoy this form of entertainment. Special holiday programs appropriate to the day have been given. Each cottage has its major and minor baseball, football and basketball team and

their enthusiasm in all inter-cottage contests and games helps wonderfully in maintaining the splendid school spirit that now exists. Teams that represent the school are acceptable to high schools in all athletic contests.

Health.—The health program at Lyman receives strict attention. We are firm believers that physical fitness has much to do with social behavior. The outdoor life, the opportunity for athletics, wholesome food and the watchful care of the physician have kept the boys in good physical condition.

Farm.—The farm was very productive this year. An abundant supply of all vegetables was produced. Potatoes were exceptionally good and 2,522 bushels were harvested. The apple crop was the largest ever produced. The dairy has shown excellent results, having produced 207,566 quarts of milk and 6,285 pounds of butter. The swine herd produced 33,000 pounds of pork and the poultry department 2,475 dozen of eggs and 1,244 pounds of meat.

Grounds.—A large amount of work has been done on lawns, shrubbery and roads. The quadrangle in front of the new cottages has been re-graded. Roads in the rear of the new buildings have been built, lawns laid out and trees planted. The greenhouse produced a large quantity of cut flowers for institutional use, as well as growing plants for the farm.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M. D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1933, is respectfully submitted.

While there has been the usual amount of respiratory infection, the school has been fortunate in that during the entire year, there has been but one case of pneumonia, and the boy, after an uneventful stay in the infirmary, made a good recovery.

As usual, the more severe cases have been taken for diagnosis and treatment to the Massachusetts General Hospital, to which grateful acknowledgement is made for the help extended.

Following is a summary of the work done during the year:—

- Number of visits by physician, 372.
- Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 18,573.
- Number of cases admitted to hospital, 501.
- Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,694.
- Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 501.
- Average number of patients in hospital daily, 9.
- Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 51.
- Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 78.
- Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 18.
- Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 12.
- Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 3.
- Number of new inmates examined by physician, 202.
- Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 662.
- Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 273.
- Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:
 - Massachusetts General Hospital, 37.
 - Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 38.
 - Westborough State Hospital for x-ray, 11.
 - Westborough State Hospital for observation, 1.
 - Worcester State Hospital for observation, 1.
 - Tubercular Clinic, Belmont Hospital, Worcester, 11.
 - Genito-Urinary Clinic, City Hospital, Worcester, 8.
 - Boston Dispensary, 1.
- Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 5.
- Number of operations performed for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 35.

Cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation or treatment: Hernia, 7; appendicitis, 2; fracture of humerus, 1; fracture of clavicle, 1; fracture of ankle, 1; gunshot wound of foot (sustained before commitment), 1; to orthopedic department, 6; to skin department, 2; for correction of nasal deformities, 2; for gluteal abscess, 1; for inguinal abscess, 1; for arthritis, 1; for blood analysis, 1; and for treatment of cervical glands, 2.

Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 167.

Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 179.

Number of nose and throat treatments, 416.

Number of inmates given diphtheria immunization, 102.

Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 15.

Number of treatments for scabies, 20.

Report of Dental Work performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D.:

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations: Amalgam fillings, 1,309; copper cement fillings, 1,358; extractions, 489; porcelains, 212; prophylaxis, 1,073; and treatments, 238.

This year more than ever has shown improvement in the dental health of the boys. In the past year all new boys have had as much of their work as is possible completed while wards in the school. The results have been extremely pleasing and a gradual building up of the dental health of the boys is apparent.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1932.....	446
Committed during the year.....	211
Re-committed during the year.....	3
Returned from parole.....	468
Returned from absence without leave.....	113
Returned from hospitals.....	22
Returned from leave of absence.....	13
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	3
Returned from State Hospitals.....	5
	<hr/> 838
	*1,284
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	458
Paroled to others than relatives.....	56
Boarded in foster homes.....	172
Absent without leave.....	129
Released to hospitals.....	21
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys.....	12
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	4
Granted leave of absence.....	14
Committed to State Hospitals.....	5
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.....	2
Released to court on habeas.....	2
	<hr/> 875
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1933.....	409

*This represents 652 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1933, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1933	Previously	Totals
Barnstable.....	4	125	129
Berkshire.....	8	485	493
Bristol.....	25	1,563	1,588
Dukes.....	0	29	29
Essex.....	15	2,294	2,309
Franklin.....	3	138	141
Hampden.....	15	1,281	1,296
Hampshire.....	7	236	243
Middlesex.....	29	3,377	3,406
Nantucket.....	0	30	30
Norfolk.....	8	818	826
Plymouth.....	7	442	449
Suffolk.....	73	3,668	3,741
Worcester.....	20	1,735	1,755
Totals.....	214	16,221	16,435

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Fathers born in United States.....	19	20	27	17	19	22	12	17	15	10
Mothers born in United States.....	25	18	25	25	26	24	21	20	19	14
Fathers foreign born.....	23	22	27	22	25	22	22	17	16	9
Mothers foreign born.....	19	20	26	20	18	24	16	21	15	11
Both parents born in United States.....	26	58	68	77	84	73	75	65	56	57
Both parents foreign born.....	173	216	213	211	206	198	183	147	141	127
Nativity of both parents unknown.....	30	31	12	5	10	6	10	1	2	3
Nativity of one parent unknown.....	34	24	9	8	5	6	5	4	6	4
Per cent of foreign parentage.....	59	61	61	62	60	60	60	58	60	59
Per cent of American parentage.....	9	13	19	22	25	22	21	26	23	26
Per cent of unknown parentage.....	10	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	2	2

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Born in United States.....	264	325	328	320	322	315	288	246	230	206
Foreign born.....	22	28	21	20	23	11	18	6	5	8
Unknown nativity.....	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.....	289	356	350	340	345	326	306	252	235	214

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1933, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	Committed during year ending Nov. 30, 1933	Committed from 1885 to 1932	Committed Previous to 1885	Totals
Six.....	-	-	5	5
Seven.....	2	14	25	41
Eight.....	-	63	115	178
Nine.....	2	228	231	461
Ten.....	8	504	440	952
Eleven.....	21	946	615	1,582
Twelve.....	33	1,736	748	2,517
Thirteen.....	58	2,647	897	3,602
Fourteen.....	77	3,861	778	4,716
Fifteen.....	13	400	913	1,326
Sixteen.....	-	32	523	555
Seventeen.....	-	4	179	183
Eighteen and over.....	-	3	17	20
Unknown.....	-	12	32	44
	214	10,450	5,518	16,182

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Had parents.....	124
Had no parents.....	9
Had father only.....	21
Had mother only.....	59
Had step-father.....	16
Had step-mother.....	11
Had parents separated.....	25
Had intemperate father.....	83
Had intemperate mother.....	2
Had both parents intemperate.....	9
Had attended church.....	210
Had never attended church.....	4
Had not attended school within one year.....	1
Had not attended school within two years.....	-
Were attending school.....	142
Were employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested.....	2
Were idle.....	70
Had been arrested before.....	190
Had been inmates of other institutions.....	14
Had used tobacco.....	137
Members of family had been arrested.....	107
Parents owning residence.....	43

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Boys	Length of Stay Years	Months	Boys	Length of Stay Years	Months
1.....	-	3 (or under)	9.....	1	6
2.....	-	4	4.....	1	7
2.....	-	5	6.....	1	8
11.....	-	6	1.....	1	9
18.....	-	7	1.....	1	10
19.....	-	8	3.....	1	11
13.....	-	9	2.....	2	-
26.....	-	10	1.....	2	1
30.....	-	11	1.....	2	4
19.....	1	-	2.....	2	5
20.....	1	1	1.....	2	6
16.....	1	2	2.....	2	7
11.....	1	3	1.....	2	8
6.....	1	4	1.....	2	9
12.....	1	5			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 243. Average length of stay in school, 13.18 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Breaking and entering	85	Lewdness	1
Delinquent child	7	Indecent assault	2
Larceny	72	Assault with dangerous weapon	1
Stubbornness	15	Cruelty to animals	1
Running away	6	Ringing false alarm of fire	2
Unlawful appropriation of automobile	14	Setting fires	1
Assault and battery	1		
Malicious injury to property	6	Total	*214

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1923-24	463.26	289	601	197
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
1926-27	486.19	340	640	180
1927-28	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29	522.97	326	663	213
1929-30	483.99	306	660	183
1930-31	490.75	252	632	149
1931-32	452.13	235	637	109
1932-33	419.77	214	686	189
Average for ten years	474.40	301.3	644.6	186.1

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1924	14.10	1929	14.18
1925	13.78	1930	14.24
1926	14.21	1931	14.36
1927	14.21	1932	14.34
1928	14.05	1933	14.50

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

	Months		Months
1924	12.18	1929	12.05
1925	12.36	1930	12.15
1926	11.88	1931	12.23
1927	12.46	1932	12.84
1928	11.43	1933	13.18

C. *Average age at commitment for past ten years.*

	Years		Years
1924	13.09	1929	13.32
1925	13.19	1930	13.23
1926	13.32	1931	13.45
1927	13.20	1932	13.40
1928	12.69	1933	12.29

D. *Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.*

1924	351	1929	359
1925	357	1930	382
1926	326	1931	412
1927	353	1932	401
1928	412	1933	468

E. *Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.*

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1924	\$8.94	\$8.89	1929	\$8.80	\$8.76
1925	9.20	9.18	1930	9.51	9.45
1926	8.64	8.61	1931	9.44	9.36
1927	9.37	9.34	1932	9.38	9.36
1928	9.27	9.24	1933	9.32	9.29

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1933.*

In 1st grade	1	In 7th grade	39
In 2nd grade	3	In 8th grade	24
In 3rd grade	9	In 9th grade	8
In 4th grade	20	In High School	5
In 5th grade	43	Special Class	15
In 6th grade	40	Continuation	3
		Ungraded	4
		Total	214

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1933:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Personal Services:—		
Reimbursement from the Board of Retirement.....	\$20.69	
Sales.....	509.18	
Miscellaneous:—		
Unpaid checks.....	27.10	
Interest on bank balances.....	21.80	
		\$578.77

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriation:—		
Advance.....	\$15,000.00	
Current year refunds (maintenance \$115.73; Special Appropriation \$.23).....	115.96	
Receipts on account of maintenance.....	115,937.95	
Income on Endowment Securities.....	59.00	
		130,812.91
		\$131,391.68

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution Income.....	\$551.67	
Unpaid Checks.....	27.10	
Current year refunds (Maintenance, \$115.73; Special Appropriation \$.23).....	115.96	
		\$694.73
Maintenance Appropriation:		
Return of advance.....	\$15,000.00	
Payments on account of maintenance.....	115,643.65	
Income on Endowment Securities.....	59.00	
		130,702.65
		\$131,397.38

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year.....	\$208,666.38
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	203,442.80
Balance reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth.....	\$5,223.58

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$114,064.21
Food.....	21,389.38
Medical and general care.....	4,268.37
Farm.....	11,936.98
Heat and other plant operations.....	19,139.19
Garage, stable and grounds.....	2,492.96
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,858.12
Religious instruction.....	2,204.52
Clothing and materials.....	11,481.45
Furnishings and household expenses.....	5,499.85
Repairs, ordinary.....	4,499.90
Repairs and renewals.....	3,607.87
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$203,442.80

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations carried forward from 1932.....	\$3,554.06
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STATEMENT OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Total expended to date	Balance at end of year
Improvements in Power Plant.....	\$12,000.00	\$54.75	\$12,000.00	—
Construction and equipment of a brick cottage, 1930...	62,000.00	—	61,521.22	478.78
Construction and equipment of an Assembly Building.....	60,000.00	43.23	60,000.00	—
Construction and equipment of a cottage for boys, 1931.....	62,500.00	37.10	59,559.80	2,940.20
	\$196,500.00	135.08	\$193,081.02	*\$3,418.98

*Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 419.77.

Total cost of maintenance, \$203,442.80.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.3202.

Receipts from sales, \$509.18.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0233.

All other institution receipts, \$42.49.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0020.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$9.2949.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

November 30, 1933.

REAL ESTATE		
Land	\$50,570.57	
Buildings	806,356.93	
Total real estate		\$856,927.50
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal property		\$167,920.01
Total valuation of property		\$1,024,847.51

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	446	—	446
Number received during the year	838	—	838
Number passing out of the institution during the year	875	—	875
Number at the end of the fiscal year	409	—	409
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	419.77	—	419.77
Average number of officers and employees during the year	69.16	43.32	112.48

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1932	1,510
Released on parole during year 1933	686
Total	2,196
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	736
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1933	1,460
Net loss	50

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—

1. Salaries and wages	\$114,064.21
2. Subsistence	21,389.38
3. Clothing	11,481.45
4. Ordinary repairs	4,499.90
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	52,007.86
Total for institution	\$203,442.80

Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries	\$38,160.00
Office and other expenses	20,872.28
Boarded boys under fourteen	26,990.77
Total	\$86,023.05
Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out	\$9,360.73

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that “boarded boys under fourteen” and “instruction in public schools of boys boarded out” apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses:—

- Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
- Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
- Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of the Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

In reporting the activities of the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1933, it is interesting to note that the average population has been 300 as against 331 for the year before. Just why the average population should have dropped down during the past year is hard to say. As nearly all of the boys committed are through school and would be working, it may be the opportunity for employment, especially through the Civilian Conservation Corps, did much toward keeping the lads out of trouble. There has also been considerable variation in the population ranging

from 257 to 349. The great difficulty experienced in 1932 of finding places for homeless boys or boys whose families were unable to care for them, has materially lessened. As the individual cases have been considered for parole, the average length of stay was somewhat longer than the previous year, being 9.75 months as against 8.4 months for 1932. The number of lads returned for fault continues about the same and in the majority of cases were those of boys unable to gain employment. A careful consideration of the cases of boys returned for fault again emphasizes the fact that there is improper opportunity for the use of their leisure for boys from sixteen to twenty years of age.

Learning to do things is the basis for vocational planning for the school. For the past twenty-five years there has been ample opportunity for lads to work at actual production jobs in the construction of our buildings, in making the furniture, and in developing the agricultural resources of the school. However, during the past year, it has been more difficult to find interesting tasks for lads, because of the lack of building projects. There are, however, plenty of worth while tasks available for the boy, although not of such immediate interest as the building trades offer.

With the lessening of industrial opportunities, it is necessary to plan more work of the schoolroom type, and if possible, additional activities of the sort that may be considered education for leisure, such as music, drama and hobbies. At the athletic field, about 30,000 square feet of courts which may be used for bat ball and basket ball have been laid down. These games in addition to baseball, football and track work should offer adequate opportunity for almost every boy during his leisure time in the summer months.

One of the most important projects completed during the summer was a new twenty-thousand gallon concrete water tank, built adjoining the original water tank, and connected with it by a system of pipes with valves so that the two can be used for pumping supply in conjunction or separately. When this was completed, the original tank was rebuilt.

There is some work to be done around the pumping station above the tanks including a flight of steps from the road above. On the athletic field a considerable amount of grading has been done and also on the north side of the field a considerable amount of clearing and grading has been done, preparatory to the construction of the road from the town highway to the pumping station. In the Fall almost all of the roads around the station were regaveled. The main road is now in good condition, having been given a coating of heavy oil by the town.

The atmosphere of the school as a whole has been good during the year, and was particularly fine during the fall months—perhaps due to the fact that we had a successful football season and a spirit of unity in the group as a whole was developed. While we are making efforts to improve the group training that is so essential in the life of every individual, greater and greater effort should be made for personal understanding and guidance of each individual boy. This is most essential for those who have been, as most of our boys have, failures over a long period. To estimate wisely a boy's assets and liabilities, to develop the one and minimize the other, is the most adequate method of helping a boy to succeed with the various situations in which he will later find himself placed.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1933 is respectfully submitted.

The health of the boys during the year has been especially good. There occurred a substantial decrease in the number of out-patient and ward patients over previous years. There has been, however, a considerable increase in the number of physical examinations, due to the fact that each commitment receives at least three physical examinations, and each returned boy two examinations during the course of his stay at the school.

The average gain in weight of the boys for the year was twelve and one-half pounds each.

There has been no contagious disease except for an epidemic of minor grippe during the early spring, when a considerable number of boys were incapacitated for a few days.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 342.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 5,973.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 302.
 Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 1,994.
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 302.
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 299.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 36.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 51.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 6.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 328.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 525.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 184.
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 5.
 State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.

Special cases:—

Septic sore throat, 4; lobar pneumonia, 3; appendicitis, 1; suppurative bursitis, 2; carbuncle of lip, 2; myeloid leukemia, 1; lung abscess, 1; diabetes, 1; erysipelas, 1; hemorrhoids, 2; inguinal hernia, 1; gonorrhea, 1; syphilis, 2.

Fractures:—

Ulna, 1; nose, 1; tendon suture, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith:

Number of amalgam fillings, 69; of cement fillings, 35; of porcelain fillings, 110; of cleanings, 517; of extractions, 549; Novacaine administered to 544; impacted teeth extracted, 6; abscess curetted, 1.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 210.
 Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 78.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 14.
 Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 64.
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 8.
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 1.
 Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 7.
 Special cases:—Fracture of nose, 1; otitis-media, 1.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1933.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1932.....	323	
Committed during the year.....	312	
Re-committed during the year.....	3	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	13	
Returned from parole.....	184	
Returned from leave of absence.....	8	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital.....	5	
Returned from State Infirmary, Tewksbury.....	2	
Returned from Medfield State Hospital.....	1	
Returned from Court.....	5	
	<hr/>	856
Paroled.....	323	
Returned cases re-paroled.....	195	
Granted leave of absence.....	8	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	7	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents, Bridgewater.....	2	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	5	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2	
Taken to Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	1	
Taken to Court on habeas and held.....	6	
Absent without leave.....	29	
	<hr/>	578
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1933.....		278

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Both parents born in the United States	70
Both parents foreign born	146
Father foreign born and mother native born	20
Father native born and mother foreign born	21
Mother foreign born and father unknown	9
Father foreign born and mother unknown	6
Father native born and mother unknown	11
Mother native born and father unknown	12
Nativity of parents unknown	33
Total	328

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Born in the United States	313
Birthplace not known	2
Born in foreign countries	*13
Total	328

*Including Canada and provinces, 9; Italy, 2; England, 1; and Armenia, 1.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Larceny	75	Carrying a dangerous weapon	1
Breaking and entering	51	Lewdness	1
Breaking and entering and larceny	58	Sodomy	1
Attempt to break and enter	3	Drunkenness	1
Attempted larceny	3	Receiving stolen goods	2
Unlawful appropriation of auto	50	Robbery	2
Violating auto laws	14	Indecent exposure	1
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent	28	Injury to building	1
Assault and larceny	1	Neglect of his calling	1
Assault and battery	5	Assault to rob	2
Assault and robbery, armed	1	Malicious injury to property	1
Assault to commit rape	2	Burning building	2
Assault to commit incest	1	Obstructing railroad	1
Failure on parole	13		
Being a runaway	6	Total	*328

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents	231
Had father only	21
Had mother only	46
Had foster parents	2
Mother dead and father unknown	1
Father dead and mother unknown	2
Parents, unknown	6
Both parents dead	19
Had step-father	21
Had step-mother	14
Had intemperate father, i. e., father who drank liquor	90
Parents separated	17
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned	88
Had parents owning residence	56
Had attended school within a year	111
Had attended school within two years	64
Had attended school within three years	22
Had attended school within four years	7
Had attended school within five years	1
Were attending school	123
Had been in court before	234
Had drunk intoxicating liquors	26
Had used tobacco	236
Had been inmates of another institution	69

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Age	Number	Age	Number
15-16	110	Over 18	6
16-17	145		
17-18	67	Total	328

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Ungraded class	9	In 7th grade	72
In 4th grade or below	6	In 8th grade	79
In 5th grade	21	In High School	72
In 6th grade	69		
		Total	328

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1933.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	YEARS	MONTHS		YEARS	MONTHS
1	-	3	44	-	11
1	-	4	27	1	-
1	-	5	7	1	1
5	-	6	16	1	2
24	-	7	3	1	3
60	-	8	1	1	4
71	-	9	1	1	5
61	-	10			

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 323; average length of stay in school, 9.75 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1933:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

<i>Income.</i>		
Personal Services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$53.65	
Sales	322.09	
Interest earned	9.24	
Total income		\$384.98
<i>Other Receipts:</i>		
Refunds of previous years .....		.53
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>		
Maintenance Appropriations:		
Advance	\$9,000.00	
Receipts on accounts of maintenance	75,014.79	
Maintenance refunds .....	.72	
		\$84,015.51
		\$84,401.02

Payments

<i>To Treasury of Commonwealth:</i>		
Institution income	\$384.98	
Refunds, account of maintenance .....	.72	
Refunds, previous years .....	.53	
		\$386.23
Maintenance Appropriations:		
Payments on account of maintenance	\$75,014.79	
Return of advance	9,000.00	
		\$84,014.79
		\$84,401.02

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward	1,498.91
Appropriation, current year	145,700.00
	147,198.91
Expenses (as analyzed below)	\$142,664.29
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$4,534.62

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$73,296.90
Food	14,315.38
Medical and general care	4,551.75
Farm	11,546.25
Heat, light and power	13,865.53
Garage, stable and grounds	2,298.08
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,168.89
Religious instruction	1,863.34
Clothing and materials	8,706.24
Furnishings and household supplies	4,559.56
Repairs, ordinary	4,496.61
Repairs and renewals	995.76
Total expenses for maintenance	\$142,664.29

During the year the average number of inmates has been 300.

Total cost of maintenance, \$142,664.29.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.15.

Receipts from sales, \$322.09.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0207.

All other institution receipts, \$62.89.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0041.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.12.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS
November 30, 1933

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$33,908.00	
Buildings.....	612,690.00	
Total real estate.....		\$646,598.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property.....		\$141,190.35
Total valuation of property.....		\$787,788.35

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	323	-	323
Number received during the year.....	533	-	533
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	578	-	578
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	278	-	278
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year)	300	-	300
Number of individuals actually represented.....	760	-	760
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).....	55	21	76

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1932.....	1,178
Number of boys paroled during year 1933.....	518
	1,696
Became of age, died, honorably discharged.....	465

Number on visiting list, November 30, 1933.....	1,231
Net gain.....	53

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:	
1. Salaries and wages.....	\$73,296.90
2. Subsistence.....	14,315.38
3. Clothing.....	8,706.24
4. Ordinary repairs.....	4,496.61
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	41,849.16
Total for institution.....	\$142,664.29

Expenditures for Parole Branch

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, C. Frederick Gilmore, Supt. (See page 21)

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent) : GEORGE P. CAMPBELL

Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent*

Another busy year has been experienced by the workers in the Boys Parole Branch—a year which has been trying in many respects and hopeful in many others. With the feeling of depression which has been very general, it has been extremely difficult, at times, to find work for our wards. This may be readily understood when it is considered that men of experience have been willing to accept the bare necessities of life in return for their labor. Our visitors have spent many hours in trying to procure work, and both free and wage homes for our wards.

There were 2,691 boys on parole in the care of the Boys Parole Branch on November 30, 1933—1,460 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 1,231 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys.

As in previous years, the wisdom of saving a boy's wages and of making deposits in savings banks for him has been well demonstrated, as many young men have

been aided in trying circumstances from these savings. On November 30, 1933, this department held 526 separate savings accounts for boys in its care, with total deposits amounting to \$17,692.10.

From the Lyman School for Boys there were paroled to their own homes, or to relatives, 458 boys; paroled to foster homes at wages, 56 boys; and paroled to foster homes, at board, 172 boys—a total of 686 boys. From the Industrial School for Boys, there were paroled to their own homes, or to relatives, 437 boys; and paroled to foster homes, 81 boys—a total of 518 boys.

During the fiscal year 468 boys of the total 2,196 on parole were returned to the Lyman School for Boys—404 for violation of parole and 64 for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 312 were returned from their own homes and 156 were returned from foster homes. During the same period 184 boys of the total of 1,696 on parole were returned to the Industrial School for Boys—159 for violation of parole and 25 for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 145 were returned from their own homes and 39 from foster homes.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 64 boys, 33 of whom were on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 31 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceptionally well.

The visitors made 21,434 visits during the year 1933—12,263 to boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 9,171 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,293 home investigations made and 284 investigations made of foster homes. To readjust boys, there were 701 relocations made.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1932.....	1,510
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1933.....	686
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1933.....	2,196
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1933.....	468
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1933.....	176
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	16
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	37
Boys recommitted during year.....	3
Boys who died during year.....	3
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	33
	736
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1933.....	1,460
Net loss.....	50

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1933.*

	Number	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	7	.48
At board, attending school.....	95	6.51
Attending school, not boarded.....	288	19.73
Employed on farms.....	54	3.70
In mills (textile).....	27	1.85
In other mills and factories.....	48	3.29
Classed as laborers.....	86	5.89
In machine shops.....	5	.34
In shoe shops.....	29	1.99
Clerks and in stores.....	15	1.02
In printing plants.....	1	.07
Messengers and doing errands.....	10	.69
Teamsters and truck drivers.....	45	3.08
In miscellaneous occupations.....	85	5.81
Odd jobs.....	94	6.44
Occupations unknown.....	16	1.10
Recently released.....	31	2.12
In other institutions.....	31	2.12
Idle.....	278	19.04
Ill.....	10	.69
Out of Commonwealth.....	101	6.92
Whereabouts unknown.....	104	7.12
	1,460	100.00

The records of the above 1,460 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,042, or 71.37 per cent were doing well; 100, or 6.85 per cent were doing fairly well; 97, or 6.64 per cent were doing badly; 101, or 6.92 per cent were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 104, or 7.12 per cent were unknown, and occupations of 16, or 1.10 per cent unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes, or with relatives.....	458
Number of boys paroled to others.....	56
Number of boys paroled and boarded out.....	172
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation.....	686
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1933.....	95

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1933.*

For violation of parole.....	400
For relocation and other purposes.....	68
Total number returned.....	468

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1933.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	11	6.25
In textile mills.....	2	1.14
On farms.....	7	3.98
Chauffeurs.....	5	2.84
Clerks.....	1	.57
In factories.....	14	7.95
In miscellaneous occupations.....	32	18.19
Odd jobs.....	16	9.08
In institutions.....	7	3.98
In school.....	1	.57
Idle.....	36	20.46
Occupations unknown.....	23	13.06
Whereabouts unknown and out of Commonwealth.....	21	11.93
	176	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1933.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	92	52.26
Doing fairly well.....	21	11.93
Doing badly.....	18	10.24
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	45	25.57
	176	100.00

During the year 14 boys who became of age in 1933 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1933, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	7
On parole to parents, or with other relatives.....	1,099
On parole to others.....	54
On parole at board.....	95
On parole out of Commonwealth.....	101
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown.....	104
Total outside the School.....	1,460

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School Boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Total number of Industrial School Boys on parole at the end of year 1932.....	1,178
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1933.....	518
Number of Industrial School Boys on visiting list during year 1933.....	1,696
Number of boys returned to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1933.....	184
Became of age during year.....	182
Committed to other institutions during year.....	60
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	31
Died during year.....	6
Number of boys re-committed during year.....	2
	465
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, November 30, 1933.....	1,231
Net gain.....	53

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1933.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	16	1.30
Machinists	2	.16
In textile mills	26	2.11
Other factories	43	3.49
In shoe shops	41	3.33
Clerks and working in stores	20	1.63
Employed on farms	73	5.93
Classed as laborers	117	9.50
Teamsters and truck drivers	41	3.33
Printing	3	.24
In miscellaneous occupations	109	8.86
Doing odd jobs	125	10.15
Recently released	69	5.61
In institutions	27	2.19
Idle	306	24.86
In school	37	3.01
Ill	21	1.71
Out of Commonwealth	71	5.77
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	84	6.82
	1,231	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 1,231 boys show that at the time of the last report 928, or 75.39 per cent, were doing well; 66, or 5.36 per cent were doing fairly well; 82, or 6.66 per cent, were doing poorly; 71, or 5.77 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; and 84, or 6.82 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1933.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	10	5.50
Chauffeurs	9	4.94
Employed on farms	4	2.20
In textile mills, other mills and factories	20	10.99
Classed as laborers	3	1.65
Odd jobs	12	6.59
In miscellaneous occupations	36	19.78
Clerks	1	.55
Idle	46	25.27
In other institutions	10	5.50
Out of Commonwealth	13	7.14
Whereabouts unknown	18	9.89
	182	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1933.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	86	47.25
Doing fairly well	32	17.58
Doing badly	34	18.68
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	30	16.49
	182	100.00

During the year 21 boys who became of age in 1933 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending November 30, 1933.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$33,160.00
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors	\$8,268.80	
Auto hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos	3,244.97	
Telephone and telegraph	1,644.58	
Travel of boys	3,962.99	
Auto hire for boys	207.16	
Return of runaways and sundries	98.43	
		17,426.93
Office expenses:		
Postage	\$829.82	
Stationery and office supplies	573.84	
Telephone and telegraph	655.78	
Rent	1,188.00	
Sundries	197.91	
		3,445.35
Boys boarded out:		
Board	\$18,802.93	
Clothing	6,158.50	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses)	2,029.34	
		26,990.77
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys		\$86,023.05
Instruction in public schools for boys (and girls) boarded out		\$9,360.73

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The fiscal year ending November 30, 1933, began with a population of 290 girls. One hundred twenty-nine were committed, 64 returned, 268 paroled or released, leaving at the end of the year a total of 247 girls, with a daily average of 298, although the total number of cases aided during the year was 551 girls.

The general policies, with slight changes, have been the same as in former years. The newly committed girl receives special attention—is interviewed by the superintendent, given a thorough examination in the school hospital and sent to the receiving cottage where she is studied, tested and helped until she has become acquainted and adjusted to the routine life of the school.

After a two months' stay in the receiving cottage, where she has begun her initial training, she is transferred to one of the training cottages and the regular training begins. Various household duties are assigned, among which is the care of her room, and she is entered at the academic department to be placed in the grade in which she qualifies.

At this time when social conditions have become increasingly difficult for all young people, those who deal with delinquent children are obligated to a far greater responsibility, to meet this changing social need.

The main purpose of the school is character building—the formation of habits in self-control and stability, and a better understanding of spiritual values, in order that the individual may become better adjusted and acquire an ability to cope with present social conditions. This is a slow process—a gradual growth.

To accomplish this purpose, the school plans to give the girl wholesome activities, both of work and play, to maintain constant and untiring effort in the maintenance of high standards, to study intimately the ability and interests of the individual girl, to make provision and opportunity for individual responsibility, and to discover the girl's real difficulties—the key note of the whole problem.

In order to accomplish the desired results, there must be continual experimentation, study and work, with inexhaustible patience, human understanding and sympathy.

School Work. The entire school curriculum is based on the sincere desire to meet the needs of our girls in as broad and worth while a way as possible. The year 1933 has marked the continuance of the plan for half-time academic work and half-time hand work. Extra time in the academic department, however, has been given to young children, to a few children of foreign-born parents who needed special help, and to certain high school pupils to whom extra time so spent was an advantage.

The academic work has had as its basis the fundamental requirements of the public schools. At the same time consideration in the planning of the courses of study has been given to these two-fold factors—the girl who is to be returned to the school in the community, and the girl who will not have further opportunity to attend school. Moreover, special provision has been made in all grades below the eighth for instruction in mathematics and English, where this is most needed.

All primary and intermediate grades are represented in the school and a commercial course is provided for pupils of the first three years of high school.

In the effort to make the business training class more interesting this year, and to show the students their actual need for training along these lines, the work was reorganized on a practical basis. After the preliminary study of a regulation text book, the class was divided into groups and in due time there was opened in that room a bank, general store, postoffice, telephone and telegraph office, and a railroad station. The entire system was such that by the rotation of definite assignments all girls had the experience of transacting simple, everyday business both from the consumer's and dealer's point of view. The class showed much enthusiasm and actual results seemed in advance of the usual text book method.

Handicrafts.—The handwork department offers excellent training in sewing, including dressmaking and embroidery, basketry, rug-making, and chair caning.

Elementary sewing is required, but other than that, the type of work given depends on the individual. Special thought is being devoted to this subject at present due to the increased need and value of leisure time interests, more especially

as many girls are not "book-minded" and have so few resources within themselves.

Physical Training.—The physical training department, in line with present tendencies, while continuing physical training as such in the gymnasium for a portion of each period, is giving more time to the teaching of folk and tap dancing and various games.

Looking forward to the time when the playground will be completed, an outdoor volley-ball court has been used and grass tennis courts near the school building have been made, where the fundamentals of the game have been taught.

The gymnasium is now in use practically the entire day, including evenings, when a schedule of basket ball is played by the various cottages.

Domestic Science.—The domestic science department continues to give opportunity for work which is supplementary to the training given in the cottages. It is the purpose of this department to teach plain, practical cooking, this being done on the meal basis.

One class in home-making furnishes somewhat more general and theoretical knowledge. It is a class that is much enjoyed by the girls and one which we hope may prove helpful to them later.

During the year girls in these classes have acted as hostesses and served simple refreshments to groups of guests visiting the institution. Suppers have occasionally been prepared and served in the domestic science room with the teachers as guests.

Music.—The music department continues to function successfully with class room instruction, general chorus work of the whole school, special training for the Sunday services of both Catholic and Protestant girls, and the organization of a selected choral group.

The Christmas, Easter and June pageants, all including much of music value, were most successfully presented.

Graduation Exercises.—The annual graduation exercises were held on June 24th and the chapel program was repeated on the following Wednesday. Certificates of promotion were presented to 27 pupils.

The pageant which was given at the graduation was entitled "A Holiday Review" and was made up of a series of scenes from typical programs given during the year with the purpose of showing guests the type of entertainment presented by the girls on holidays.

The annual exhibition of school work was held in the school building on June 24th and 28th, in order that guests attending the chapel exercises on these days might have an opportunity to see the actual work which had been done by the girls. All academic work was exhibited in the various class rooms. One entire room was devoted to the art and handicraft exhibit; two rooms to the display of sewing; and a demonstration class was in session in the domestic science room.

Assemblies, held once a week, in which the girls themselves take part, have been continued.

The exhibit of work done in the physical training classes, which has become an annual event, took place, as usual, early in May and each holiday, as indicated above, brought a special program.

Farm.—The farm production for 1933 compared favorably with that of other years. The supply of small fruit was normal with a good yield of apples. Potatoes and other vegetables were produced, sufficient to cover the requirements of the institution. Milk and butter were furnished by the dairy; 900 dozen eggs and 1,000 pounds of chicken by the poultry department; 17,300 pounds of pork was dressed.

Three hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes and 8 barrels of salt pork were sold through the State Purchasing Bureau to other institutions.

Eighty cords of wood were cut.

Improvements.—The work of grading the athletic field has been completed, and a community playground made available.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1933, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 360.
Number of visits by other physicians, 29.
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 11,846.
Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 537.
Average number of patients in hospital, 4.
Number of commitments examined by physician, 129.
Number of returned girls examined by physician, 75.
Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 530.
Number of smears taken, 574.
Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 6,784.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 2.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 35.
Number of girls pregnant when committed, 15.
Number of returned girls pregnant, 5.
Number of x-rays taken, 3.
Number of injections of pituitrin, 6.
Number of girls vaccinated, 11.
Number of of urine analysis, 204.
Number of chest examinations, 204.
Number of girls examined on leaving school, 127.

Report of work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:—
Number of visits, 24.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 127.
Number of other eye examinations, 138.
Number of other ear examinations, 71.
Number of other nose examinations, 55.
Number of other throat examinations, 29.
Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 36.
Glasses adjusted and repaired, 75.
Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 44.
Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 125.
Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 4.
Total number of girls seen, 562.

Report of Dental Work performed by Doctor Edward T. Fox:

Number of visits made, 49.	Treatments, 67.
Amalgam fillings, 1,095.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 131.
Enamel fillings, 204.	Partial plates, 9.
Cement fillings, 93.	Gold inlays, 3.
Extractions, 229.	Impressions, 13.
Gas administrations, 2.	Number of girls seen, 900.
Novocaine administrations, 181.	
Cleansings, 146.	

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school Nov. 30, 1932.....	290
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, Nov. 30, 1932.....	678
Total number in custody, Nov. 30, 1932.....	968

Committed during the year ending Nov. 30, 1933.....	129	
Attained majority during year ending Nov. 30, 1933.....	92	1,097
Honorably discharged during the year.....	57	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment.....	21	
Died.....	3	
Returned to court, over-age.....	1	
	<hr/> 174	
Total number in custody, Nov. 30, 1933.....		923

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1933.*

In the Industrial School Nov. 30, 1932.....	290	
Since committed.....	129	419
Recalled to the school:		
From attending court.....	2	
From leave of absence.....	6	
From absence without leave.....	1	
From hospitals.....	23	
	<hr/> 32	
Returned from parole:		
For medical care.....	13	
For further training.....	12	
For violation of parole.....	27	
To await transfer or commitment to other institutions.....	12	
	<hr/> 64	
		96
		<hr/> 515
Released from school:		
On parole to parents or relatives.....	88	
On parole to parents to attend school.....	12	
On parole to other families for wages.....	102	
On parole to other families to attend school.....	8	
To attend court.....	2	
Leave of absence.....	6	
Absence without leave.....	3	
Transferred to hospitals.....	32	
Committed to Belchertown State School.....	1	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents.....	8	
Committed to Walter E. Fernald State School.....	1	
Committed to Wrentham State School.....	1	
Transferred to Reformatory for Women.....	3	
Returned to court, over-age.....	1	
	<hr/> 268	
Remaining in the school Nov. 30, 1933.....		247

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1933.*

GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY	
		Years	Months			Years	Months
2	.....	—	2 ¹	4	.....	1	6
1	.....	—	3 ¹	9	.....	1	7
1	.....	—	12 ¹	12	.....	1	8
1	.....	—	17 ¹	10	.....	1	9
1	.....	—	27 ¹	5	.....	1	10
1	.....	—	1	12	.....	1	11
4	.....	—	2	5	.....	2	—
4	.....	—	3	9	.....	2	1
2	.....	—	4	7	.....	2	2
3	.....	—	5	6	.....	2	3
2	.....	—	6	2	.....	2	4
2	.....	—	7	4	.....	2	5
2	.....	—	8	2	.....	2	6
2	.....	—	9	8	.....	2	7
1	.....	—	10	3	.....	2	8
3	.....	1	—	2	.....	2	9
4	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	10
7	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	11
3	.....	1	3	1	.....	3	4
2	.....	1	4	1	.....	4	3
4	.....	1	5	1	.....	4	5

¹Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 160; average length of stay in school 1 year, 7 months, 25 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental condition.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Breaking and entering in daytime	1
Delinquent	4
Delinquent child	3
Delinquent—fornication	3
Delinquent—idle and disorderly and delinquent—lewdness	1
Delinquent—lewdness	1
Delinquent—lewd, wanton and lascivious in speech and behavior	3
Delinquent—stubborn	3
Delinquent—violation of true name law	1
Drunkenness	2
Fornication	3
Fornication and runaway	1
Immoral conduct	1
Larceny	7
Lewdness	23
Lewd and lascivious acts	1
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	1
Lewd and lascivious person	2
Lewd and lascivious in speech and behavior	1
Lewd in speech and behavior	1
Lewd person in behavior and manner	1
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person	1
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior	5
Runaway	10
Stubborn child	29
Stubborn and disobedient	4
Stubbornness	10
Transfer from Division of Child Guardianship (Delinquent, 4; stubbornness, 2)	6

Total number committed..... *129

*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Between 9 and 10 years	1	Between 14 and 15 years	13
Between 10 and 11 years	2	Between 15 and 16 years	50
Between 11 and 12 years	1	Between 16 and 17 years	43
Between 12 and 13 years	5	Between 17 and 18 years	3
Between 13 and 14 years	11		
		Total number committed	129

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 8 months.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Born in the United States	126
Born in foreign countries (England)	3
	<hr/>
Total number committed	129

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1933.*

Both parents born in the United States	57	Both parents foreign born	48
Father native born and mother foreign	10	Father foreign born and mother native	11
Father unknown and mother foreign	1	Nativity of both parents unknown	2
		Total number committed	129

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1933.*

In school	45	Clerk	2
Factory work	3	Taxi dancer	1
Messenger girl	1	Waitress	3
Housework	9	Idle	65
		Total number committed	129

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1933.*

In high school (1st year).....	15	In grade VI.....	16
In high school (2d year).....	8	In grade V.....	3
In high school (3d year).....	2	In grade IV.....	2
In grade IX.....	14	In grade III.....	1
In grade VIII.....	29	In grade II.....	1
In grade VII.....	30	Special classes.....	8
		Total number committed.....	129
In school when committed.....	45	Out of school between two and three years..	7
Out of school less than one year.....	45	Out of school between three and four years..	5
Out of school between one and two years.....	27	Total number committed.....	129

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1933:

CASH ACCOUNT Receipts

<i>Income</i>	
<i>Personal Services:</i>	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$41.20
Sales.....	430. 7
Miscellaneous.....	136.54
Total income.....	\$608.41

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

<i>A appropriations:</i>	
Advance.....	\$8,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance.....	67,582.44
Maintenance refunds.....	99.61
	\$75,682.05
	\$76,290.46

Payments

<i>To Treasury of Commonwealth:</i>	
Institution income.....	\$608.41
Refunds, account maintenance.....	99.61
	708.02
<i>Maintenance Appropriations:</i>	
On account of maintenance.....	\$67,582.44
Return of advance.....	8,000.00
	\$75,582.44
	\$76,290.46

Maintenance

Appropriation.....	\$130,250.00
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	121,698.72
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$8,551.28

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$66,430.27
Food.....	10,749.61
Medical and general care.....	2,652.79
Farm.....	8,082.79
Heat, light and power.....	13,687.23
Garage, stable and grounds.....	2,321.55
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	1,601.84
Religious instruction.....	1,567.40
Clothing and materials.....	6,304.57
Furnishings and household supplies.....	4,609.65
Repairs, ordinary.....	3,691.02
Repairs and renewals.....	
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$121,698.72

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Object, cottage for girls, appropriation 1931:
 Whole amount, \$75,000.
 Expended during fiscal year, \$517.20.
 Total expended to date, \$74,996.85.
 Reverting to Treasury, \$3.15.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 298.1.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$121,698.72.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.8509.
 Receipt from sales, \$430.67.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0278.
 All other institution receipts, \$50.04.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0032.
 Net weekly per capita, \$7.8199.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
November 30, 1933

REAL ESTATE		
Land.....	\$24,800.00	
Buildings.....	475,425.00	
Total real estate.....		\$500,225.00
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal property.....		\$108,850.38
Total valuation of property.....		\$609,075.38

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	-	290	290
Number received during year (committed, 129, returned from parole, 75).....	-	204	204
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	-	268	268
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution.....	-	247	247
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	-	298.1	298.1
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	23	55	78

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year.....	872
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody.....	174
Employees of parole branch.....	18

Expenditures for the Institution

Current expenses:		
Salaries and wages.....	\$66,430.27	
Travel, transportation, etc.....	1,601.84	
Food.....	10,749.61	
Religious instruction.....	1,567.40	
Clothing and materials.....	6,304.57	
Furnishings and household supplies.....	4,609.65	
Medical and general care.....	2,652.79	
Heat, light and power.....	13,687.23	
Farm and stable.....	8,082.79	
Grounds.....	2,321.55	
Repairs, ordinary.....	3,691.02	
Repairs and renewals.....		
		\$121,698.72
Executive head of institution (superintendent) : CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.		
Executive head of Parole Branch : ALMEDA F. CREE.		

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

Eight hundred seventy-two girls (and 59 illegitimate babies) were supervised by the Girls Parole Branch during the year ending November 30, 1933. The weekly per capita cost was \$1.44. Six hundred seventy-six girls were on parole at the close of the year.

In this time of social unrest, the necessity of careful parole for the girls removed from the communities for the special study of an institution was never more manifest.

Many girls committed to the Industrial School have had little in their lives of the wholesome example of good parents and intelligent home discipline to help them to face the responsibilities of good citizenship, and for this reason need a long period of training, both in the institution and on parole.

To review briefly the background of the 129 girls committed to the Industrial School in 1933, will give a better idea of the human material committed to the Industrial School, from year to year, for training and education, which will be passed on later to the Parole Department to be readjusted and rehabilitated in the community.

Seventy-one girls had immoral or inebriate relatives living in their homes; 25 girls had one or more members of their immediate families in penal institutions; the parents of 29 girls were separated; 37 girls had lost, by death, one parent, and 5 girls had lost, by death, both parents; 24 girls had one step-parent living in the home; 6 girls were adopted; 5 girls were illegitimate; and the mothers of 19 girls

worked outside the home to eke out a living for their families. This number is much smaller than in previous years, due to unemployment.

Consider also some of the unfortunate experiences of the girls, prior to commitment, such as the following: Many girls admitted unchastity; 14 girls were expectant mothers; 5 girls had had illegitimate children; 42 girls were known to have had venereal disease; 53 girls had previous court records; 21 girls had been disciplined in other institutions; and 93 girls had been supervised by private or public agencies.

The mentality of these 129 girls should also be noted. One hundred nine girls had been given mental examinations before commitment, with the following results: 11 per cent of the group were diagnosed as normal; 16.5 per cent were found to be dull normal; 47.7 per cent were reported as borderline; and 24.8 per cent were diagnosed as feeble-minded.

It is a difficult undertaking to reform the misshapen lives of these young girls into those of self-respecting and self-sustaining young women.

WORK OF PLACING AND VISITING GIRLS

In the brief space of an annual report, no adequate statement can be made of the innumerable things which must be considered in placing and supervising a delinquent girl in the community.

The general unreliability of our girls, their mental deficiency, and their emotional instability present many difficulties in selecting places which offer possibilities of success. A girl's chances of making good on parole depend not only upon the right selection of a home for her, but upon the watchful care of the visitor, who has to supervise, in their mutual adjustments, the girl and her employer, or the girl and her relatives.

All kinds of homes for our paroled girls are needed, such as easy places for the physically frail, places with varied resources to hold the interest of our lively girls, simple homes for those mental defectives for whom a high standard of living would be too great a strain, high wage places for the competent and responsible girls, strict places with firm employers for those girls who present sex problems, or are restless and prone to run away, places with opportunities for education for the brighter girls, homes with motherly women for the young school girls, and last, but not least, we need the patient and long-suffering women for our quick-tempered and emotionally unstable girls.

Three hundred twenty-seven different girls were in housework positions during the year. Three hundred forty-three foster homes were used 486 times.

Seventy girls were paroled from the Industrial School to foster homes for the first time, 72 girls were paroled to homes of relatives for the first time, and 26 girls were paroled to hospitals for the first time. Forty returned girls were paroled to foster homes and 28 returned girls were paroled to their own homes. Much credit is due to the visitor who finds the foster homes for the paroled girls for her promptness in placing the girls.

In our attempt to rehabilitate our girls, it is necessary to relocate some girls many times before a permanent adjustment is made. Some of the most common reasons for relocating girls are given by their visitors, as follows: "Higher wages;" "girl's irresponsibility;" "undesirable acquaintances in the neighborhood;" "illness of girl or employer;" "interference of girl's relatives;" "to place girl nearer good relatives;" "girl has worn out employer's nerves," or vice versa; "girl is to be married;" or "girl has grown up sufficiently to go home to her family." Two thousand two hundred fifteen relocations were made with the paroled girls during the past year.

In visiting girls, much time is spent in inquiring into the girl's conduct, her work, her wages, her school, her church attendance, her health, how she spends her leisure time, her friends, and often there is a boy friend to be talked over and seen. Her wardrobe also must be inspected. Often there is a difference of opinion between the girl and employer, or girl and relative, as to pleasures, work, or clothes. These questions must be settled satisfactorily to all concerned before the visit can come to a profitable ending.

Our visitors do not have much time to work with the families of their girls. Winning the confidence of the girl's family is really vital to the girl's interest. It

is not wholly intelligent to work with the girl and not with her family. The rehabilitation of both should be carried on by the girl's visitor. In fact the rehabilitation of the girl's family should begin soon after the girl's commitment to the school. This cannot be done to any great extent with the number of girls per visitor.

The visitors visited their girls 6,942 times during the year. The department interviewed 7,889 persons in doing its year's work.

CONDUCT OF GIRLS

Every girl in the care of the Girls Parole Branch has been a delinquent and is therefore more or less of a problem when living in the community again. The question is often asked, "What percentage of your girls make good?" Success is always relative. When one considers the handicaps of home conditions, the lack of early home training, and the mentality and emotional instability of our girls, it is encouraging to note how many develop into responsible members of the community.

The conduct of all girls (676) on parole on November 30, 1933, may be classified as follows: 376 girls, or 55.62 per cent, good; 167 girls, or 24.7 per cent, fair; 53 girls, or 7.84 per cent, unsatisfactory; 80 girls, or 11.84 per cent, uncertain, as those girls were living out of the State or were runaways and not heard from recently. It may be well to note the mentality of the girls on parole November 30, 1933. Fifteen per cent of the girls were normal; 1 per cent, super-normal; 47 per cent, dull normal; 21 per cent, borderline; 14 per cent, feeble-minded; 2 per cent, psychopathic personalities.

FURTHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS

Every encouragement is given to the girls to continue their education. Eighty girls attended school during the year 1933—37 in high school; 20 in grammar school; 3 in business college; 5 in primary and special classes; and 15 in continuation school. Fifty girls remained in school throughout the year. Thirty girls left school for various reasons during the year.

Our school girls are a promising group. They work hard to stand well in their classes. They face many discouraging situations. The school group is much more expensive than formerly because of the small wages and the scarcity of families that will give a school girl a free home in exchange for light duties about the house. Board is paid for many of these girls and all their other expenses are met by the State.

Six girls will graduate from high school in June, 1934. They all stand high in scholarship and are ambitious to go forward and fit themselves for work other than housework. One girl plans to attend business college, another girl wants to take a course in dietetics, a third plans to study beauty culture, still another girl desires to be a nurse, one girl aspires to be a Kindergarten teacher, and the sixth girl hopes to be able to take up occupational therapy.

RETURNED GIRLS

Sixty-four girls were returned to the Industrial School through the year. Only 27 of them, however, were returned for violation of parole. Thirteen girls were returned for medical care, 12 girls for further training, 3 girls to await transfer to the State Infirmary, and 9 girls to await transfer to other institutions.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

Mental examinations are of great assistance in determining a girl's ability, and to indicate how much it is right to expect of her in the community. In many instances, however, they cannot be considered final, as proper supervision, including cure of physical handicaps, whenever possible, may show unexpected powers of development.

Fifty-five problem girls were given mental examinations. The diagnoses were: Feeble-minded, 23; normal, 4; super-normal, 2; dull normal, 8; insane, 2; and borderline, 16.

The health of our girls is carefully watched. During the year, 356 girls were escorted 1,560 times to hospitals, private doctors, and dentists. There were 103 ward patients.

The supervision of girls who have venereal disease makes up a large part of our hospital work, as the hospital requires weekly, and sometimes semi-weekly, treatments for these girls.

SAVINGS OF GIRLS

The total bank savings of 270 girls under twenty-one years of age, on November 30, 1933, amounted to \$9,773.31. This total is much smaller than in former years due to the small wages paid to our wards and to the help which they contributed to their families.

The largest account was \$325.21. There were five accounts between \$200 and \$300, and 22 accounts between \$100 and \$200.

Cash withdrawn by 306 girls amounted to \$14,807.03. These withdrawals were for clothing, dentistry, board, vacation, insurance, Christmas gifts, help at home, etc.

The balance on deposit on November 30, 1933, was \$12,700.74.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1933, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	200
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	32
On parole in families earning wages	167
Attending school, earning wages	12
Attending school, boarding	7
Attending school, living at home	19
In hospitals or convalescent homes	31
Married (subject to recall for cause)	104
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	29
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd outside of Massachusetts	5
Boarding temporarily	6
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year	43
b. Previously	16
c. From Industrial School	5
	676
In Industrial School November 30, 1933	247
	923

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending Nov. 30, 1933*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1932	\$15,235.84
Cash received from savings to credit of 263 girls and other ¹ sources from Dec. 1, 1932 to Nov. 30, 1933	\$12,709.04
Interest on deposits	366.55
By 1,240 deposits with the department	13,075.59
	\$28,311.43
Transferred to female wards trust fund	\$803.66
Cash ² withdrawn by 306 girls	14,807.03
	15,610.69
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1933	\$12,700.74

¹Other sources means from parents or relatives, court fees, etc.

²Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc

TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending Nov. 30, 1933*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$31,070.00
Visitors:		
Travel	\$4,578.13	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	1,032.88	
		5,611.01
Office expenses:		
Advertising	\$160.17	
Postage	515.71	
Stationery and office supplies	306.62	
Telephone and telegrams	1,553.89	
Rent	210.00	
Sundries	105.06	
		5,851.45
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$42,532.46
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$2,920.54	
Clothing	1,917.11	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work)	1,055.27	
Travel	1,436.56	
Miscellaneous	29.70	
		\$7,359.18
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$49,891.64

TRUST FUNDS¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Lyman School—Lyman Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1932.....	\$6,507.95	\$44,000.00	\$50,507.95
<i>Receipts in 1932-33</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$2,124.60		2,124.60
Securities matured.....	3,000.00		
Securities deposited.....		1.00	1.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$11,632.55	\$44,001.00	\$52,633.55
<i>Payments in 1932-33</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.....	300.00		300.00
Securities matured.....		3,000.00	
Securities withdrawn.....		400.00	400.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1933.....	\$11,332.55	\$40,601.00	\$51,933.55
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Akron, Ohio, bond.....		\$400.00	
Boston bond.....		1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.....		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds.....		5,000.00	
Columbus (Ohio) bonds.....		11,500.00	
Muskegon, Mich.....		1,300.00	
New York (State) bond.....		1,000.00	
United States Treasury bonds.....		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds.....		8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds.....		9,600.00	
Worcester Depositors' Corporation Class "C" certificate.....		1.00	
		<hr/>	
Cash on hand.....	11,332.55	\$40,601.00	\$51,933.55

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1932.....	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1932-1933.....		
Balance November 30, 1933.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates.....	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds.....	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate.....	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	
		\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1932.....	\$5,895.65	\$5,895.65
<i>Receipts in 1932-33</i>		
Income from investments.....	1,549.06	1,549.06
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$7,444.71	\$7,444.71
<i>Payments in 1932-33</i>		
Lyman School for Boys.....	\$3,109.50	\$3,109.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1933.....	\$4,335.21	\$4,335.21
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Cash on hand.....	\$4,335.21	\$4,335.21

Lyman School, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1932.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1932-33.....		
Balance, November 30, 1933.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Boston bond.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income Lamb Fund</i>		
Balance December 1, 1932.....	\$795.89	\$895.89
<i>Receipts in 1932-33</i>		
Income from investments.....	51.82	51.82
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$847.71	\$947.71
<i>Payments in 1932-33</i>		
Lyman School for Boys.....	\$371.11	\$371.11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1933.....	\$476.60	576.60
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.....		\$100.00
Cash on hand.....	\$476.60	\$576.60

¹Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of Trustees.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRL

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1932.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1932-33.....			
Balance November 30, 1933.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Present Investment

Providence, R. I. bond		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
------------------------------	--	------------	------------

Income, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1932.....	\$22.59		\$22.59
<i>Receipts in 1932-33</i>			
Income from investments.....	40.00		40.00
	<u>\$62.09</u>		<u>\$62.59</u>

Payments in 1932-33

Industrial School for Girls.....	\$16.75		\$16.75
Balance November 30, 1933.....	<u>\$45.84</u>		<u>\$15.84</u>

Present Investment

Cash on hand.....	\$45.84		\$45.84
-------------------	---------	--	---------

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund

Balance December 1, 1932.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1932-33.....		
Balance November 30, 1933.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Present Investment

Revere bond.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
------------------	------------	------------

Income, Fay Fund

Balance December 1, 1932.....	\$215.13	\$215.13
<i>Receipts in 1932-33</i>		
Income from investment.....	40.00	40.00
Balance November 30, 1933.....	<u>\$255.13</u>	<u>\$255.13</u>

Present Investment

Cash on hand.....	\$255.13	\$255.13
-------------------	----------	----------

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1932.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1932-1933.....		
Balance November 30, 1933.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Present Investment

United States bonds.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
--------------------------	------------	------------

Income, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1932.....	\$67.12	\$67.12
<i>Receipts in 1932-33</i>		
Income from investment.....	42.50	42.50
	<u>\$109.62</u>	<u>\$109.62</u>

Payments in 1932-33

Industrial School for Girls.....	59.92	59.92
Balance November 30, 1933.....	<u>\$49.70</u>	<u>\$49.70</u>

Present Investment

Cash on hand.....		\$49.70
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Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1932.....	\$134.68	\$9,555.62	\$9,690.30
<i>Receipts in 1932-33</i>			
Deposit of unclaimed money.....	3.41		3.41
Securities deposited		\$800.25	\$800.25
Balance November 30, 1933	<u>\$138.09</u>	<u>\$10,355.87</u>	<u>\$10,493.96</u>

Present Investment

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.....		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings.....		6,170.47	
Westboro Savings Bank.....		2,025.91	
		<u>\$10,355.87</u>	
Cash.....	\$138.09		\$10,493.96

Income, Female Wards Fund

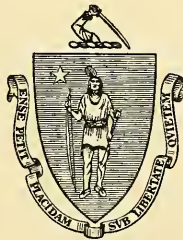
	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1932	\$652.23		\$652.23
<i>Receipts in 1932-33</i>			
Income from investments	\$350.01		\$350.01
	<hr/> \$1,002.24		<hr/> \$1,002.24
<i>Payments in 1932-33</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$7.50		\$7.50
Balance November 30, 1933	<hr/> \$994.74		<hr/> \$994.74

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1932	\$5,310.97	\$5,310.97
No transactions in 1932-33		
Balance November 30, 1933	\$5,310.97	\$5,310.97
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others	\$5,310.97	\$5,310.97
<i>Income Male Wards Fund</i>		
Balance December 1, 1932	\$438.70	\$438.70
<i>Receipts in 1932-33</i>		
Income from investments	\$161.17	\$161.17
	<hr/> \$599.87	<hr/> \$599.87
<i>Payments in 1932-33</i>		
Massachusetts Training Schools	none	none
Balance November 30, 1933	<hr/> \$599.87	<hr/> \$599.87

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1934

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
 BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE, *Chairman*.
 JOHN J. MAHONEY, WATERTOWN, *Vice-Chairman*.
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH.
 WILLIAM B. THURBER, MILTON.
 DOROTHY KIRCHWEY BROWN, BOSTON.
 HERBERT B. EHRLMANN, BROOKLINE.
 RUTH EVANS O'KEEFE, LYNN.
 FRANK L. BOYDEN, DEERFIELD.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WALTER C. BELL, Room 305, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Massachusetts Training Schools, names, location, etc.	3
Report of the Trustees	3
Report of Officers and Statistics:	
Lyman School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	5
Physician's Report	7
Statistics concerning Boys	8
Treasurer's Report	10
Valuation of Property	11
Statistical Form for State Institutions	11
Industrial School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	12
Physician's Report	13
Statistics concerning Boys	14
Treasurer's Report	15
Valuation of Property	16
Statistical Form for State Institutions	16
Boys Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	17
Statistics concerning Work of Boys Parole Branch	18
Industrial School for Girls:	
Superintendent's Report	21
Physician's Report	24
Statistics concerning Girls	24
Treasurer's Report	26
Valuation of Property	27
Statistical Form for State Institutions	27
Girls Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	27
Statistics concerning Work of Girls Parole Branch	30
Trust Funds	30

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for boys requiring special care and supervision. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 319. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 11 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 297. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

The following changes in the Board occurred during the past fiscal year:

Mrs. Ruth Evans O'Keefe of Lynn was appointed by Governor Joseph B. Ely on December 27, 1933, to succeed Mrs. Josephine Bleakie Colburn, who had given many years of devoted and faithful service to the Commonwealth as a member of the Board of Trustees, and had served on its various important committees. Mrs. Colburn was appointed in 1911 by Governor Eugene N. Foss.

Mr. Frank L. Boyden of Deerfield was appointed by Governor Joseph B. Ely on December 27, 1933, to succeed Dr. Francis B. Sayre, who resigned as a trustee in the fall of 1933, to go to Washington as Assistant Secretary of State.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1934 the Board has held 12 regular monthly meetings, and 2 special meetings in addition to the 36 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,608 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 129 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 57 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS

TABLE 1.—Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1934.

	1932	1933	1934
Lyman School for Boys.....	235	214	234
Industrial School for Boys.....	402	328	417
Industrial School for Girls.....	152	129	132

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1934; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1934.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1934
	1932	1933	1934		
Lyman School for Boys.....	452	420	399	480	395
Industrial School for Boys.....	331	300	335	319	339
Industrial School for Girls.....	331	298	258	297	246

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1934.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1925.....	356	364	147	867
1926.....	350	342	164	856
1927.....	340	319	189	848
1928.....	345	350	212	907
1929.....	326	355	199	880
1930.....	306	436	177	919
1931.....	252	410	183	845
1932.....	235	402	152	789
1933.....	214	328	129	671
1934.....	234	417	132	783
Totals.....	2,958	3,723	1,684	8,365

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1934, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 4,194, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1934.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	395	1,385	1,780
Industrial School for Boys.....	339	1,209	1,548
Industrial School for Girls.....	246	620	866
Totals.....	980	3,214	4,194

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1933 and 1934 is shown by the following figures:

	1933	1934
Lyman School for Boys.....	13.18 months	13.05 months
Industrial School for Boys.....	9.75 months	9.03 months
Industrial School for Girls.....	19.83 months	20.4 months

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods usually is due to the need for prolonged care and treatment because of physical or mental condition.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year the Trustees granted 116 honorable discharges to boys and girls who were under the supervision of the Boys and Girls Parole Branches.

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had established themselves in the community and were getting along so well that they no longer needed the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 75. The number of girls who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had shown that they no longer needed such supervision and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 41.

PSYCHIATRIC WORK

Dr. Manly B. Root, who had been in charge of the psychiatric work since 1926, resigned late in the year of 1933, to accept a position elsewhere.

A re-organization of the psychiatric work was made during the year with the appointment of a psychologist, Mr. Frank M. Howard. Mr. Howard brought to his work a varied experience as psychologist in institutions dealing with delinquent and defective children, as a case worker in a social agency dealing with problem boys, and as psychologist and consultant in a child guidance clinic.

The services of the psychologist to the Massachusetts Training Schools have been available at the Industrial School for Boys, the Industrial School for Girls, and the Lyman School for Boys, although in the first two schools they have been largely advisory. In cases of marked mental defect and disease, where commitment to schools for the feeble-minded, hospitals for the insane, and departments for defective delinquents was contemplated, the psychologist was called upon for examination, advice and recommendation.

The services of the psychologist at the Lyman School have been of a different order. Here he has been an integral part of the administration dealing largely with the adjustment, treatment, discipline and training of the more normal boys. He has served as a consultant not only because of his knowledge of mental defect and disease, but because of his insight into motives and understanding of mental mechanisms, and his experience in dealing with the problem of the individual boy.

After a month of well-rounded study in the admission cottage, a conference is held at which all the information learned from outside sources and inside study is presented and considered. A discussion is held and plans made for the boy's training, adjustment and placements in cottage, school and work. This is followed by check-up conferences from time to time, with consideration of progress, and change in plans, if necessary, looking toward a better understanding and adjustment of the boy to the life and work of the school.

In all three schools there have been established (a) adequate testing techniques for the approximate evaluation of general intelligence level, indicating intellectual ability and possibilities; (b) tests of actual performance levels in the various academic subjects; (c) construction of correlation charts invaluable to the schools in planning academic education; and (d) in the two boys' schools tests of mechanical ability as an aid to placing boys in the proper work.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. KEELER, *Superintendent*

The fiscal year opened with an enrollment of 409 boys. During the year 234 boys were committed, 353 boys were returned, and 565 boys were paroled. There were 395 boys in the school on November 30, 1934. The average length of stay in the school was 13.05 months, or about the same as the previous year.

Mr. James Burhoe, Instructor in Carpentry, died on April 23, 1934, after sixteen years of faithful and conscientious service.

Mr. Vincent F. Meigs, who for twenty-four years held the various positions of printer, cottage master of a special group of boys at Riverview Cottage, and Assistant Superintendent, died on October 25, 1934. By his death the school lost an efficient worker whose life was devoted to the unfortunate boy under his care.

Academic.—The year just past has seen a complete reorganization of the school system from the educational standpoint. All school sessions devoted to academic subjects are now held in the morning and extra-academic classes in the afternoon. Each boy is in school in the mornings of one week (6 days of 4 hours) for his academic work and in the afternoons of the next week for the extra-curricular classes. Also, to meet the needs of the individual, every boy is graded in each subject and goes to a tutoring class in any subject in which he shows a marked deficiency. Besides these classes, every boy in the institution goes to the school building one night a week to work with a group of boys on some hobby of his own choice.

This system enables us to fit the boy's schedule to his individual needs, to keep the number in each class below 25, and gives a real opportunity for instructive recreation. It has reduced our discipline problem and enables us to keep every

boy under sixteen in school, including about fifty who are taking afternoon work and some morning work at their own request.

Extra-academic classes consist of art, mechanical drawing, industrial art, manual training, the handicraft phases of scouting, music and dramatics, citizenship, band, iron work, wood turning, and corrective gymnasium and swimming. Hobby classes consist of most of the above plus library periods. Academic work runs from special class through the tenth grade.

During the year, the school has provided suitable musical, dramatic, and declamation programs for all holidays and special occasions. The school has also presented an informal assembly program every Friday afternoon and produced a number of plays.

One phase of the educational program which has been greatly improved is the use of the library in connection with the school activities. Many new books have been purchased. There are now about 1,800 volumes in the library. All boys in the school have a library period and they have shown a great deal of interest in reading.

The physical education program deserves special mention in this report, since every boy who is a non-swimmer, or who has a correctable posture defect, or who is in poor physical condition, is getting definite attention according to his particular needs, designed to bring about the necessary correction and improvement. All underweight boys are being given extra milk in the middle of the morning and afternoon. Varsity teams of high caliber, especially from the standpoint of clean sportsmanship, have been developed in all three major sports and these teams have played full schedules with other schools. The Band, Boy Scouts, and Glee Club all made very favorable impressions as organizations both within the institution and in the neighborhood communities.

During the course of the year textbooks, science equipment, manual training equipment and project material have been purchased, so that the school now is fairly well-equipped with educational material. Berlin Cottage has been supplied with new textbooks and other material to enrich its program. The Riverview educational program is under a competent teacher. The classroom work is individual and specialized in nature, and extra-curricular activities have been extended to include some phases of Scouting, nature study and sports.

Changes in the personnel of the staff have been made. The new members are college trained in their special fields and are well fitted both by training and personality for institution work.

Several teachers have taken courses to improve their professional standing. Others are planning courses for 1935, in an effort to improve the quality of teaching.

Boy Scout Work.—The Boy Scouts had a very happy year as far as activities were concerned. The Scout Den in the School building provided them with a new working center and the daily classes brought forth much more interest in Scouting.

Camp Needle Ridge had a fine season, and camp life was enjoyed by 83 boys during the seven weeks of camping weather. Our Scout census now includes 50 boys of the School in the three troops. Four Scouts with outstanding ability attended the Annual Patrol Leaders' Training Session. They made a fine showing in their all-day association with other Boy Scouts who attended the session.

Shop Industries.—There has been little change in the shop programs during the past year. The print shop continues to follow along the same general lines of work as have prevailed during the past years. The class is looking forward to the transfer of its equipment to the new, well-lighted and well-equipped shop which is nearly completed.

The two bands have had another successful year. Fifty boys receive daily instruction and the School receives the benefit of many fine concerts during the year.

About twenty boys receive instruction in shoemaking and repairing. After leaving the School, many of the boys, due to their training, are able to go into a commercial factory and earn a fair wage.

The carpentry, masonry, painting, blacksmithing, and plumbing classes have done much of the repair work necessary and have also made many permanent improvements in the School buildings.

The expenditures for repairs and renewals not recurring annually were for electric units for cottage refrigerators, repairs to chimney at the power plant, for new

printing equipment and for radiation and piping in cottage dormitories, and for replacing sewing machines at the tailor shop.

During the year there was an appropriation for a new brick addition to the central kitchen and storehouse, as a Federal Public Works Project. This is now in the process of construction and will be ready for occupancy in the early spring.

Farm.—The season of 1934 was very productive. An abundant supply of all kinds of vegetables was produced. The apple crop was not as large as usual, although a fair supply was harvested. Many of the older trees were killed due to the severe winter weather. The milk production was very large, meeting the needs of the institution. A large hay crop was harvested but unfortunately nearly all of it was destroyed by fire. Fortunately there was an excellent crop of ensilage corn. The swine herd was an exceptional source of profit. More dressed pork was produced than for several years. Besides the many tons of vegetables, the farm produced 4,323 pounds of beef, 20,785 pounds of pork, 2,924 pounds of dressed poultry, 2,952 dozens of eggs, and 65,297 pounds of potatoes. The dairy produced 206,936 quarts of milk. In addition to the regular farm work, several acres of land were cleared, roads were built, and re-surfaced, and much grading done around the new buildings.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M. D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1934, is respectfully submitted.

The health of the boys has been unusually good during the past year. With the exception of two cases of measles, two of whooping cough, and one of bronchial pneumonia, there have been no communicable diseases except the usual minor colds.

Following is a summary of the work done during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 358.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 17,727.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 406.
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,661.
 Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 406.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 2.
 Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 49.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 62.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 14.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 15.
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 1.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 235.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 607.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 265.
 Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 55.
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 39.
 Westborough State Hospital, 1.
 Westborough State Hospital for X-ray, 12.
 Tubercular Clinic, Belmont Hospital, Worcester, 5.
 Genito-Urinary Clinic, Worcester City Hospital, 3.
 Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 4.
 Number of operations performed for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 55.
 Number of inmates treated for contagious diseases at hospital:
 Measles, 2; whooping cough, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1.
 Cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation or treatment:
 Appendicitis, 1; hernia (regional, 1; ventral, 1; inguinal, 1); ischiorectal abscess, 1; undescended testicle, 1; eyeball enucleated, 1; fractures (wrists, 3; elbow, 2; nose, 1; arm, 1; and leg, 1); for metabolism tests, 2; for chronic osteomyelitis, 2; severe acne, 1; heart, 1; knee, 1; infected hands, 3; anemia, 1; acute arthritis, 1; orthopedic operations on feet, 2; fecal fistula with tubercular peritonitis, 1.
 Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 37.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 20.
 Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 152.
 Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 182.
 Number of nose and throat treatments, 400.
 Number of inmates given diphtheria immunization, 133.
 Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 58.
 Number of treatments for scabies, 12.

Report of Dental Work performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D.:

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations: Amalgam fillings, 1,433; copper cement fillings, 1,487; prophylaxis, 1,035; extractions, 427; treatments, 234; and porcelains, 266.

In addition there were a number of severe mouth infections which were successfully treated. There were also several plates and bridges inserted which in the majority of cases restored the ineffective occlusion and made for the patient's greater comfort and efficiency.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1933.....	409
Committed during the year.....	228
Re-committed during the year.....	3
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys, Shirley.....	3
Returned from parole.....	353
Returned from absence without leave.....	112
Returned from hospitals.....	25
Returned from leave of absence.....	6
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	5
Returned from State Hospital.....	1
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	7
	<hr/> 743
	*1,152
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	365
Paroled to others than relatives.....	71
Boarded in foster homes.....	129
Absent without leave.....	123
Released to hospitals.....	24
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.....	18
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	1
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	4
Granted leave of absence.....	6
Discharged as unfit subject.....	1
Released to Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	7
Released to court on habeas.....	2
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.....	2
Committed to State Hospital.....	4
	<hr/> 757
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1934.....	395

*This represents 593 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1934, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1934	Previously	Totals
Barnstable.....	—	129	129
Berkshire.....	10	493	503
Bristol.....	21	1,588	1,609
Dukes.....	2	29	31
Essex.....	32	2,309	2,341
Franklin.....	2	141	143
Hampden.....	21	1,296	1,317
Hampshire.....	7	243	250
Middlesex.....	37	3,406	3,443
Nantucket.....	—	30	30
Norfolk.....	10	826	836
Plymouth.....	3	449	452
Suffolk.....	73	3,741	3,814
Worcester.....	16	1,755	1,771
Totals.....	<hr/> 234	<hr/> 16,435	<hr/> 16,669

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Fathers born in United States.....	20	27	17	19	22	12	17	15	10	21
Mothers born in United States.....	18	25	25	26	24	21	20	19	14	21
Fathers foreign born.....	22	27	22	25	22	22	17	16	9	20
Mothers foreign born.....	20	26	20	18	24	16	21	15	11	21
Both parents born in United States.....	58	68	77	84	73	75	65	56	57	82
Both parents foreign born.....	216	213	211	206	198	183	147	141	127	105
Nativity of both parents unknown.....	31	12	5	10	6	10	1	2	3	4
Nativity of one parent unknown.....	24	9	8	5	6	5	4	6	4	1
Per cent of foreign parentage.....	61	61	62	60	60	60	58	60	59	45
Per cent of American parentage.....	13	19	22	25	22	21	26	23	26	35
Per cent of unknown parentage.....	1	3	1	3	1	3	3	2	2	2

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Born in United States.....	325	328	320	322	315	288	246	230	206	222
Foreign born.....	28	21	20	23	11	18	6	5	8	12
Unknown nativity.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	During year ending Nov. 30, 1934	1885 to 1933	Previous to 1885	Totals
Six.....	—	—	5	5
Seven.....	—	16	25	41
Eight.....	1	63	115	179
Nine.....	1	230	231	462
Ten.....	8	512	440	960
Eleven.....	16	967	615	1,598
Twelve.....	42	1,769	748	2,559
Thirteen.....	63	2,705	897	3,665
Fourteen.....	89	3,938	778	4,805
Fifteen.....	12	413	913	1,338
Sixteen.....	2	32	523	557
Seventeen.....	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over.....	—	3	17	20
Unknown.....	—	12	32	44
	234	10,664	5,518	16,416

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Had parents.....	140
Had no parents.....	9
Had father only.....	30
Had mother only.....	53
Had step-father.....	10
Had step-mother.....	16
Had parents separated.....	32
Had intemperate father.....	110
Had both parents intemperate.....	9
Had attended church.....	233
Had never attended church.....	1
Had not attended school within one year.....	2
Were attending school.....	148
Was employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested.....	1
Were idle.....	83
Had been arrested before.....	214
Had been inmates of other institutions.....	22
Had used tobacco.....	167
Members of family had been arrested.....	123
Parents owning residence.....	37

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Boys	Length of Stay Years	Months	Boys	Length Years	of Stay Months
2.....	—	3 (or under)	7.....	1	3
1.....	—	5	11.....	1	4
2.....	—	6	6.....	1	5
11.....	—	7	2.....	1	6
8.....	—	8	5.....	1	7
11.....	—	9	4.....	1	8
22.....	—	10	3.....	1	9
30.....	—	11	2.....	1	10
29.....	1	—	2.....	1	11
15.....	1	1	1.....	2	—
22.....	1	2	1.....	2	1
			1.....	2	11

Total number paroled for first time during year, 1934. Average length of stay in school, 13.05 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Breaking and entering.....	100	Malicious injury to property.....	7
Delinquent child.....	5	Lewdness.....	3
Larceny.....	83	Indecent assault.....	1
Stubbornness.....	15	Assault with dangerous weapon.....	1
Running away.....	4	Setting fires.....	3
Unlawful appropriation of automobile.....	7	Trespassing on Railroad.....	3
Assault and battery.....	2		
		Total.....	*234

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

	Average number of inmates	New commit- ments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1924-25	447.24	356	617	221
1925-26	478.51	350	646	176
1926-27	486.19	340	640	180
1927-28	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29	522.97	326	663	213
1929-30	483.99	306	660	183
1930-31	490.75	252	632	149
1931-32	452.13	235	637	169
1932-33	419.77	214	686	189
1933-34	399.38	234	565	192
Average for ten years	468.01	295.8	641	185.6

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*

<i>A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.</i>					
	Years				Years
1925	13.78		1930		14.24
1926	14.21		1931		14.36
1927	14.21		1932		14.34
1928	14.05		1933		14.50
1929	14.18		1934		14.50
<i>B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.</i>					
	Months				Months
1925	12.36		1930		12.15
1926	11.88		1931		12.23
1927	13.48		1932		12.84
1928	11.43		1933		13.18
1929	12.05		1934		13.05
<i>C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.</i>					
	Years				Years
1925	13.19		1930		13.23
1926	13.32		1931		13.45
1927	13.20		1932		13.40
1928	12.69		1933		12.29
1929	13.32		1934		13.54
<i>D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.</i>					
1925	357		1930		382
1926	326		1931		412
1927	353		1932		401
1928	412		1933		468
1929	359		1934		353
<i>E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.</i>					
Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1925	\$9.20	\$9.18	1930	\$9.51	\$9.45
1926	8.64	8.61	1931	9.44	9.36
1927	9.37	9.34	1932	9.38	9.36
1928	9.27	9.24	1933	9.29	9.27
1929	8.80	8.76	1934	10.25	10.19

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Grades		Grades		Grades	
1st	—	6th	47	Special Class	19
2nd	4	7th	46	Continuation	4
3rd	2	8th	26	Ungraded	5
4th	24	9th	2		
5th	43	High School	12	Total	234

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1934:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income.		
Personal Services:—		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement		\$19.00
Sales		1,190.75
Miscellaneous		40.00
Refunds of previous years		239.38
		<hr/> 1,489.13

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriations:—		
Advance.....	15,000.00	
Current year refunds.....	150.54	
Receipts on account of maintenance.....	113,622.40	
Income on endowment securities.....	10.50	
Special appropriation, Massachusetts State Project C-7, P. W. A., Docket No. 3686.....	539.00	
		129,322.44
		<u>\$130,811.57</u>

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:—		
Institution income.....	\$1,249.75	
Refunds of previous years.....	239.38	
Current year refunds.....	150.54	
Income on endowment securities.....	10.50	
Special appropriation, Massachusetts State Project C-7, P. W. A., Docket No. 3686.....	539.00	
		2,189.17
Maintenance appropriations:		
Payments on account of maintenance.....	\$113,622.40	
Return of advance.....	15,000.00	
		128,622.40
		<u>\$130,811.57</u>

MAINTANANCE

Appropriation, current year.....	\$217,213.20
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	212,780.81
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....	4,432.39

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$111,863.36
Food.....	24,763.92
Medical and general care.....	5,402.69
Farm.....	13,086.69
Heat and other plant operations.....	20,922.29
Garage, stable and grounds.....	2,372.16
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,824.36
Religious instruction.....	2,072.32
Clothing and materials.....	13,493.52
Furnishings and household expenses.....	5,988.80
Repairs, ordinary.....	5,089.32
Repairs and renewals.....	4,901.38
Total expenses for maintenance.....	<u>\$212,780.81</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Emergency Public Works Administration, Massachusetts State Project C-7, P. W. A. Docket No. 3686, Construction of Extension to Kitchen and Storehouse, Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, Mass.	
Whole amount.....	\$39,225.00
Expended during fiscal year.....	18,341.53
Balance at end of year.....	20,883.47

During the year the average number of inmates has been 399.38.
 Total cost of maintenance, \$212,780.81.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.25.
 Receipts from sales, \$1,190.75.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.056.
 All other institution receipts, \$59.00.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.008.
 Net weekly per capita cost, \$10.186.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1934.

	REAL ESTATE	
Land.....	\$57,525.57	
Buildings.....	791,431.54	
Total real estate.....		\$848,957.11
	PERSONAL PROPERTY	
Personal property.....		\$160,436.93
Total valuation of property.....		<u>1,009,394.04</u>

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS**LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS***Number in the Institution*

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	409	—	409
Number received during the year.....	743	—	743
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	757	—	757
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	395	—	395
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	399.38	—	399.38
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	72.32	41.02	113.34

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1933	1,460
Released on parole during year 1934	565
Total	2,025
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	640
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1934	1,385
Net loss	75

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—	
1. Salaries and wages	\$111,863.36
2. Subsistence	24,763.92
3. Clothing	13,493.52
4. Ordinary repairs	5,089.32
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	57,570.69
Total for institution	\$212,780.81

Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries	\$39,713.36
Office and other expenses	20,897.59
Boarded boys under fourteen	24,882.27
Total	\$85,493.22
Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out	\$7,521.66

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. KEELER.

Executive head of the Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

In general, the work of the school has been very similar to that of the previous year. There was an increase in the average population of about 10 per cent, due to an increase of 50 commitments over the year 1933. The average age at time of commitment was 16 years 6 months, and a study of the individual cases makes it apparent that lack of employment and adequate opportunity for the use of their leisure is the prime cause of many failures. The lack of employment is also the cause of the frequency of the failures on parole, at least 75 per cent of those having had no work and almost no spending money for months.

In view of the original plan for the school, namely, the development and adjustment of the normal boy to the end that he take his place in the community as a responsible citizen, the following analysis of the mental ages of the last 500 commitments is interesting, and indicates something of the tremendous task of doing the best possible for the wide range of types now being sent to us:—16 per cent, 10 years or under; 13 per cent, 11 years; 21 per cent, 12 years; 22 per cent, 13 years; 14 per cent, 14 years; 14 per cent, above 14 years; and 10 per cent, psychopathic lads, problem boys, who do not fit into the ordinary scheme of things.

A prime consideration in the training of our lads is, as always, occupational efficiency. With the increased population and a reduced building program, there is opportunity and need for more training of the formal vocational type of education, recognizing that this can only supplement the more valuable experience gained in actual productive work.

Encouraging progress has been made in developing a scheme of teaching the common facts of life without any thought of going from grade to grade, but rather grouping boys according to their learning ability and teaching the same subjects graded to the various abilities of the different groups.

During the year various improvements have received attention, such as further grading and building additional outdoor basketball courts on the playground;

thoroughly renovating the piggery; and replacing the old concrete steps at the Central Building with brick and cut granite. Also, a Public Works Administration project, a 40-foot addition to the general kitchen, has been completed, which will greatly facilitate the work of this department.

The past season was a disastrous one for our orchards, the extreme cold weather killing off some 400 trees in the new orchard. Also, here, as everywhere, the peach crop was a complete failure. The school now has a certified herd of 58 Holstein cows, giving an average of 500 quarts of milk per day, thus making milk a substantial part of every boy's diet.

As in the past, every effort is made to insure the boy being kept busy from the time he arises in the morning until he goes to bed at night. This means a well-developed scheme of play as well as of work, including athletics (baseball, football, basketball, swimming, boxing); coasting in the winter; dramatics in the form of short plays developed in the various cottages; picture shows; and music. Every cottage is now equipped with a piano and a radio. Work and play, particularly of the group type, make for cooperation and loyalty, and these, with careful study and placement of the individuals in their required activities, have made for a well-adjusted, forward-looking school all through the year.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1934 is respectfully submitted.

Although there has been very little serious illness during the past year, the number of outpatients and ward patients shows a considerable increase over the previous year. This is due principally to upper respiratory tract diseases and minor infections. The three pneumonia cases occurring were treated with pneumonia serum with excellent results.

It has been noted that each year the physical condition of the boys on admission appears to be poorer. Endeavor is made to correct physical defects in so far as the School is able and to put the boys in the best possible physical condition before they leave. The average gain in weight for 1934 was 12.7 pounds.

Although considerable contagious disease has occurred in the neighboring communities, only one light case of measles appeared at the school. This boy had been in the school only a few days and was isolated immediately.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 337.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 6,792.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 389.
 Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 2,026.
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 389.
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 388.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 50.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 58.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 417.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 459.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 144.
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 12.
 State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 4.
 Special cases:—Hernia, 2; syphilis, 2; chorea, 1; epilepsy, 1; abscess on neck, 1; diabetes, 1; asthma, 1; appendicitis, 1; pneumonia, 3.
 Fractures:—Shoulder, 1; metacarpal, 1; tibia, 2; metatarsal, 2.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

Number of amalgam fillings, 68; of cement fillings, 25; of porcelain fillings, 107; of cleanings, 467; of extractions, 489; novocaine administered to 453.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 226.
 Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 93.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 29.
 Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 64.
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 13.
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 5.
 Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 3.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1934.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1934.....	278	
Committed during the year.....	392	
Re-committed during the year.....	7	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	17	
Received from Massachusetts Reformatory by transfer.....	1	
Returned from parole.....	144	
Returned from leave of absence.....	4	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital.....	11	
Returned from State Infirmary, Tewksbury.....	1	
Returned after running away from State Infirmary.....	1	
Returned from Worcester State Hospital.....	1	
Returned from Westfield State Sanatorium.....	1	
Returned from Court.....	4	
		862
Paroled.....	326	
Returned cases re-paroled.....	133	
Granted leave of absence.....	5	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	8	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents, Bridgewater.....	3	
Committed to Belchertown State School.....	1	
Committed to Wrentham State School.....	1	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys.....	3	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	12	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	4	
Taken to Westfield State Sanatorium.....	1	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital.....	3	
Taken to Court on habeas and held.....	6	
Returned to Court.....	2	
Absent without leave.....	15	
		523
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1934.....		339

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Both parents born in the United States.....	91
Both parents foreign born.....	178
Father foreign born and mother native born.....	37
Father native born and mother foreign born.....	28
Mother foreign born and father unknown.....	10
Father foreign born and mother unknown.....	10
Father native born and mother unknown.....	16
Mother native born and father unknown.....	19
Nativity of parents unknown.....	28
Total.....	417

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Born in the United States.....	405
Birthplace not known.....	2
Born in foreign countries.....	*10
Total.....	417

*Including Canada and provinces, 6; Italy, 3; and Scotland, 1.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Larceny.....	110	Lewdness.....	7
Breaking and entering.....	60	Unnatural act.....	1
Breaking and entering and larceny.....	84	Failure on parole.....	15
Attempt to break and enter.....	5	Being a runaway.....	9
Attempted larceny.....	1	Drunkenness.....	2
Unlawful appropriation of auto.....	64	Vagrancy.....	1
Violating auto laws.....	4	Idle and disorderly person.....	1
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent.....	23	Burning building.....	2
Assault.....	2	Setting fires.....	1
Assault and battery.....	5	Statutory rape.....	2
Assault to rob.....	2	Concealing stolen property.....	1
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	3	Uttering counterfeit money.....	1
Assault with dangerous weapon and robbery.....	2	Defacing graves.....	1
Robbery.....	1	Ringing false fire alarm.....	1
Armed robbery.....	4	Malicious injury to property.....	1
Indecent assault.....	1		
		Total.....	*417

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents.....	271
Had father only.....	37
Had mother only.....	76
Mother dead and father unknown.....	5
Had foster parents.....	4
Parents, unknown.....	11
Both parents dead.....	13
Had step-father.....	23
Had step-mother.....	26
Had intemperate father, i. e., father who drank liquor.....	121
Parents separated.....	26
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned.....	147
Had parents owning residence.....	60
Had attended school within a year.....	160
Had attended school within two years.....	73
Had attended school within three years.....	27
Had attended school within four years.....	4
Had attended school within five years.....	2
Were attending school.....	151
Had been in court before.....	345
Had drunk intoxicating liquors.....	27
Had used tobacco.....	326
Had been inmates of another institution.....	79

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Age	Number	Age	Number
14-15 (Lyman transfers).....	2	17-18.....	98
15-16.....	138	Over 18.....	9
16-17.....	170		
		Total.....	417

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Ungraded class.....	15	In 7th grade.....	101
In 4th grade or below.....	10	In 8th grade.....	98
In 5th grade.....	18	In High School.....	95
In 6th grade.....	80		
		Total.....	417

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1934.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	YEARS	MONTHS		YEARS	MONTHS
3.....	-	3	32.....	-	11
2.....	-	5	24.....	1	-
8.....	-	6	9.....	1	1
19.....	-	7	6.....	1	2
74.....	-	8	4.....	1	3
97.....	-	9	1.....	1	5
47.....	-	10			

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 326; average length of stay in school, 9.03 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1934:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

<i>Income.</i>	
Personal Services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$44.00
Sales.....	423.06
Total income.....	\$467.06
Other Receipts:	
Refunds of previous years.....	\$323.92

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriations:	
Advance.....	\$9,000.00
Receipts on account of maintenance.....	75,537.29
Maintenance refunds.....	158.16
	<hr/>
	\$84,695.45
	<hr/>
	\$85,486.43

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income.....	\$467.06	
Refunds, account of maintenance.....	158.16	
Refunds, previous years.....	323.92	
		\$949.14
Maintenance Appropriations:		
Payments on account of maintenance.....	\$75,537.29	
Return of advance.....	9,000.00	
		\$84,537.29
		\$85,486.43

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$253.12
Appropriation, current year.....	147,427.00
	\$147,680.12
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	144,566.77
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$3,113.35

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$73,032.55
Food.....	16,012.28
Medical and general care.....	3,382.41
Religious instruction.....	1,844.44
Farm.....	12,492.27
Heat and other plant operation.....	14,585.52
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,399.51
Garage, stable and grounds.....	1,696.03
Clothing and materials.....	8,950.73
Furnishings and household supplies.....	4,465.00
Repairs, ordinary.....	4,711.18
Repairs and renewals.....	994.85
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$144,566.77

During the year the average number of inmates has been 335.
 Total cost of maintenance, \$144,566.77.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$8.30.
 Receipts from sales, \$423.06.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0255.
 All other institution receipts, \$44.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0025.
 Net weekly per capita, \$8.272.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1934

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$34,052.00
Buildings.....	614,151.00
Total real estate.....	\$648,203.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property.....	\$138,705.91
Total valuation of property.....	\$786,908.91

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	278	-	278
Number received during the year.....	534	-	534
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	523	-	523
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	339	-	339
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year)	335	-	335
Number of individuals actually represented.....	824	-	824
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).....	58	20	78

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1933.....	1,231
Number of boys paroled during year 1934.....	459
	1,690
Became of age, died, honorably discharged.....	481
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1934.....	1,209
Net loss.....	22

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:*

1. Salaries and wages	\$73,032.55
2. Subsistence	16,001.72
3. Clothing	8,950.73
4. Ordinary repairs	4,711.18
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	41,860.03
Total for institution	\$144,556.21

Expenditures for Parole Branch

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, C. Frederick Gilmore, Supt. (See page 21)

*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent) : GEORGE P. CAMPBELL

Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent*

On November 30, 1934, there were 2,594 boys on parole in the care of the Boys Parole Branch—1,385 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 1,209 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. This represents a net loss of 97 boys for the year 1934, as compared with a net gain of 3 boys for the year 1933.

It may be readily understood by the figures herewith submitted that the Boys Parole Branch has had another very busy year. Three new workers have been added to the personnel of the department. The Superintendent was authorized to appoint two visitors until examination for this position could be held and a permanent appointment made. One was assigned to a district in and about Boston, and one to a district in the mid-western part of the Commonwealth. The work of both visitors has been entirely satisfactory. Work on the records and general office work has been helped materially by the addition of one junior clerk and stenographer.

There is a constant increase in the demand for data and cooperation by other agencies. The department has had considerable communication with the different State relief boards and the United States Bureau for Transients.

It is unnecessary to say a great deal concerning the working conditions throughout the Commonwealth, as conditions are generally so well known. The department has been fortunate in securing work for its wards, and with but very few exceptions, has been able to collect wages for such work.

The savings system instituted by the Trustees years ago has again proved a very valuable asset, as many of the wards and their families have been assisted during the past year from these savings. On November 30, 1934, this department held 363 separate accounts for its wards, with total deposits amounting to \$12,073.72.

When one considers the number and the different types of boys on parole, it may be readily understood that many relocations are necessary to rehabilitate the boys. For every boy committed, there are at least two home investigations made—the so-called first home report and the second home report. In addition, during the year numerous petitions have been received by the Trustees, and these also require a special home investigation so that the case may be intelligently considered.

During the year the superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch has found it necessary to discontinue the use of certain foster homes. The superintendent has made numerous visits to foster homes during the past year, each visit being in the form of an inspection tour.

Several young men, during the year, have volunteered their services, either to secure a broader understanding of work among boys, or to assist them in their work at college. Whenever it has been practicable, these young men have been assigned to one of the regular visitors, and thus the visitors have had very valuable assistance. The kind cooperation of the several settlement houses in Boston and

several service clubs outside of Boston has been received. These workers have been in close cooperation with the visitors.

The Industrial Aid Society, the Morgan Memorial, and many other social agencies have been especially cooperative with the department. The Judge Baker Guidance Center through conference and study has aided the department materially in the better understanding of the boys and their problems.

The system of visiting boys who have been removed from either of the boys schools to the Massachusetts General Hospital, or other hospitals, is of interest. A visitor who is especially qualified by his training is assigned to this work in the City of Boston and faithfully performs his duties. A number of boys who have been confined at the Massachusetts General Hospital have spoken of their pleasure in these visits, and one of the officials of the hospital remarked that the visitor seldom came to the hospital without some little token of remembrance for the boys there.

From the Lyman School for Boys there were paroled to their own homes, or to relatives, 365 boys; paroled to foster homes at wages, 71 boys; and paroled to foster homes, at board, 129 boys—a total of 565 boys. From the Industrial School for Boys, there were paroled to their own homes, or to relatives, 405 boys; and paroled to foster homes, 54 boys—a total of 459 boys.

During the fiscal year 353 boys of the total of 2,025 boys on parole were returned to the Lyman School for Boys—310 boys for violation of parole and 43 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 229 boys were returned from their own homes and 124 boys were returned from foster homes. During the same period 144 boys of the total of 1,690 boys on parole were returned to the Industrial School for Boys—131 boys for violation of parole and 13 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 113 boys were returned from their own homes and 31 boys from foster homes.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 75 boys, 35 of whom were on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 40 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceptionally well.

The visitors made 24,057 visits during the year 1934—13,587 to boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 10,470 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,519 home investigations made and 291 investigations made of foster homes. To readjust boys, there were 763 relocations made.

The department wishes to express its appreciation to the Trustees and their Executive Secretary for their kind cooperation during the past year. The kind assistance which the superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys and their staffs have rendered the Boys Parole Branch is gratefully acknowledged. On a number of occasions very valuable information has been exchanged with this department by the Girls Parole Branch.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1933.....	1,460
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1934.....	565
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1934.....	2,025
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1934.....	353
Became of age during year ending November 30, 1934.....	178
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	21
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	48
Boys recommitted during year.....	3
Boys who died during year.....	2
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	35
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1934.....	640
Net loss.....	1,385
	75

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1934.*

	Number	Per Cent.
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	8	.58
At board, attending school	80	5.78
Attending school, not boarded	263	18.99
Employed on farms	54	3.90
In mills (textile)	16	1.16
In other mills and factories	30	2.17
In machine shops	5	.36
In shoe shops	23	1.66
Clerks and in stores	35	2.53
In printing plants	1	.07
Messengers and doing errands	7	.50
Teamsters and truck drivers	32	2.31
Classed as laborers	132	9.53
In different occupations	68	4.91
Odd jobs	86	6.21
Occupations unknown	40	2.89
Recently released	21	1.51
In other institutions	19	1.37
Ill	13	.94
Idle	269	19.42
Out of Commonwealth	86	6.21
Whereabouts unknown	97	7.00
	<hr/> 1,385	<hr/> 100.00

The records of the above 1,385 boys show that at the time of the last report 1,044, or 75.38 per cent were doing well; 89, or 6.43 per cent were doing fairly well; 29, or 2.09 per cent were doing badly; 86, or 6.21 per cent were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 97, or 7 per cent were unknown, and occupations of 40, or 2.89 per cent unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes, or with relatives	365
Number of boys paroled to others	71
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	129
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation	<hr/> 565
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1934	80

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1934.*

For violation of parole	310
For relocation and other purposes	43
Total number returned	<hr/> 353

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1934.*

	Number	Per Cent
United States Army, Navy and Marines	10	5.62
On farms	4	2.25
In textile mills	3	1.69
Chauffeurs	5	2.81
Clerks	2	1.12
In factories	17	9.55
In different occupations	23	12.92
Odd jobs	17	9.55
In institutions	8	4.49
In school	4	2.25
Idle	33	18.54
Occupations unknown	11	6.18
Ill	3	1.69
Whereabouts unknown and out of Commonwealth	38	21.34
	<hr/> 178	<hr/> 100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1934.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	84	47.19
Doing fairly well	24	13.48
Doing badly	23	12.92
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	47	26.41
	<hr/> 178	<hr/> 100.00

During the year 19 boys who became of age in 1934 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1934, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, Navy and Marines	8
On parole to parents, or with other relatives	1,060
On parole to others	54
On parole at board	80
On parole out of Commonwealth	86
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	97
Total outside the School	1,385

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School Boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Total number of Industrial School Boys on parole at the end of year 1933	1,231
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1934	459
Number of Industrial School Boys on visiting list during year 1934	1,690
Number of boys returned to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1934 ..	144
Became of age during year	244
Committed to other institutions during year	44
Honorably discharged from custody during year	40
Died during year	2
Number of boys re-committed during year	7
	481
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, November 30, 1934	1,209
Net loss	22

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1934.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	13	1.08
Machinists	3	.25
Employed on farms	70	5.79
In textile mills	22	1.82
Other factories	56	4.63
In shoe shops	38	3.14
Clerks and working in stores	68	5.62
Classed as laborers	152	12.57
Teamsters and truck drivers	48	3.97
Printing	6	.50
In miscellaneous occupations	96	7.94
Doing odd jobs	69	5.71
Recently released	63	5.21
In institutions	33	2.73
Idle	269	22.25
In school	35	2.90
Ill	15	1.24
Out of Commonwealth	59	4.88
Whereabouts and occupations unknown	94	7.77
	1,209	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 1,209 boys show that at the time of the last report 904, or 74.78 per cent, were doing well; 89, or 7.36 per cent were doing fairly well; 63, or 5.21 per cent, were doing poorly; 59, or 4.88 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; and 94, or 7.77 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1934.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	10	4.10
Chauffeurs	12	4.92
Employed on farms	10	4.10
In textile mills, other mills and factories	17	6.97
Clerks	4	1.64
Classed as laborers	7	2.87
Odd jobs	27	11.06
In different occupations	30	12.30
Idle	44	18.03
In school	2	.82
Ill	1	.41
In other institutions	12	4.92
Out of Commonwealth	27	11.06
Whereabouts unknown	41	16.80
	244	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1934.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	106	43.45
Doing fairly well.....	39	15.98
Doing badly.....	38	15.57
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	61	25.00
	244	100.00

During the year 30 boys who became of age in 1934 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending November 30, 1934.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks.....		\$39,713.36
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors.....	\$7,829.97	
Auto hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos.....	3,421.29	
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,754.46	
Travel of boys.....	3,771.59	
Auto hire for boys.....	252.83	
Return of runaways and sundries.....	52.10	
		17,082.24
Office expenses:		
Postage.....	\$897.50	
Stationery and office supplies.....	788.27	
Telephone and telegraph.....	599.17	
Rent.....	1,403.00	
Sundries.....	127.41	
		3,815.35
Boys boarded out:		
Board.....	\$14,979.23	
Clothing.....	8,499.72	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses).....	1,403.32	
		\$24,882.27
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys.....		\$85,493.22
Instruction in public schools for boys (and girls) boarded out.....		\$7,521.66

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

From years of experience in dealing with delinquent children, it has been found that before coming to us little attention has been given to their physical, spiritual and moral needs, and because of their failure to adjust to community obligations, their removal from the community has become necessary with commitment to the Industrial School. The work of the school, therefore, is so planned that physical improvement is first sought, following which moral and spiritual values are developed.

Physical examinations at the hospital are given to each individual on her entrance to the School. The care of the body is stressed at the receiving cottage, following transfer from the hospital, and is continued at a training cottage.

Character training is emphasized in various ways—by the superintendent, assistant superintendent and house mothers in talks with individual girls, in the chapel and school assemblies, and through the close association with staff members. Protestant, Catholic and Jewish services are held and religious instruction is given to the girls for their spiritual help and guidance.

Wholesome living conditions at the school, regular hours for work and recreation, a definite program of industrial and academic activities, in addition to the responsibility given to each girl to accomplish successfully the tasks assigned—all contribute to self-reliance and character building helpful to the girl.

In the educational department the school is fortunate in having a central school building, which offers excellent facilities for a well-rounded program, affording each child the opportunities which seem best for her development.

In planning the academic program a double problem is encountered—the girl who is to be returned to the public school, and the girl who will probably not attend school again. The public school basic requirements form the nucleus around which the program is built, and such subjects are added as will best meet the needs of the particular group.

Attendance at school is, at the Industrial School, something to be desired and a privilege to be enjoyed. As this is quite contrary to the general feeling of the average girl on entrance to the institution, an effort is made to bring about this attitude by having comfortable and attractive surroundings in the class room, by placement in classes where the individual works within the limits of her own ability, by the vitalizing of lessons presented, and an understanding attitude on the part of the teachers.

All girls attend academic school at least a portion of each day, and the younger girls receive extra time. All grades through the eighth are represented and three years of high school work are offered. In grades below the seventh marked retardation is noted. At the present time a particularly large number is enrolled in these classes. Many have English difficulties, besides being handicapped with a poor mental equipment.

The work of the commercial department of the high school group has been of a practical nature. The first year high business practice class has continued its organization of last year whereby actual methods are put into practical use in the class room. Bookkeeping has been continued in the second and third years, with typewriting and stenography included.

In another high school group, literature has been read and dramatized, with individual reading encouraged, community Civics studied, current events discussed, and beginners' French given.

The composition work of the second and third years has taken the form of a monthly paper known as "The Eagle." In addition to its value as an incentive to well-written English and as an outlet for those who have a desire to write either prose or poetry, the paper has offered an opportunity for the promotion of intelligent group opinion on worth-while matters.

The sewing course in the institution is well organized, from the model work in the receiving cottage, through the various steps to the dressmaking department, where a variety of attractive dresses are made, both for wear in the School and for parole use.

As the numbers have been somewhat smaller, it has been possible to give the girls more instruction in materials as to choice, suitability, wearing qualities, cost, and in the use of commercial patterns.

Embroidery has been given to a selected group, much limited because of lack of time.

The craft work has been largely rug making, chair caning, and basketry. Various types of rugs have been made, such as braided, hooked, and braid-weave. Paper flower making is also taught, not so much as a craft in itself, but as incidental to the need for decorative purposes.

The craft class offers excellent hand training, and aims to teach persistence, and the joy and satisfaction of work well done. It looks forward definitely to the time when the girl will leave the institution and have to plan the problem of her leisure time. The average girl committed to the institution has few resources within herself. It is hoped that by teaching her some simple craft that she enjoys, she may be helped to fill her time happily and contentedly.

The domestic science class supplements the course given in the cottage kitchen and offers lessons in practical cooking. Work is planned on the meal basis, with table setting and simple waitress work. Suppers are served to the teachers occasionally, and the members of the class are sometimes called upon to act as hostesses for visiting groups.

In view of the fact that a large proportion of the girls will earn their living in housework positions, and that many marry while very young and establish homes of their own, much emphasis must be placed on this type of work. A class in home-making, more theoretical in nature, has been given to a seventh grade, and received with enthusiasm.

Music plays an important part in the educational program of the School. There is group singing for the whole school three times a week. In addition, special rehearsals are held in preparation for Sunday services. A trained group of about thirty adds materially to the special day programs.

Physical training is required for all girls, unless excused by the physician. This is a scheduled part of their school work and takes the form of two periods each week in the gymnasium. In addition, cottage groups for volley ball and basket ball compete evenings. Tournaments are arranged and are very popular. On Saturday

afternoons supervised play groups alternate in the gymnasium, or on the playground nearby. Incidental dances and drills incorporated in the various entertainments are taught in this department.

Nature study, under an enthusiastic teacher, has been popular, with nature walks a regular part of the program, and an older group has been interested in class-room work.

The social part of the school program is not neglected. Assemblies are held Fridays and offer a splendid opportunity for the girls to develop poise and initiative. Here, too, proper attitudes are formed and worth while things learned.

Holidays bring special observance in keeping with the spirit of the day. At Christmas a very lovely nativity play was presented in the chapel. The Christmas gathering at the school building included recitations, carols, several simple plays given by different grades, and a Christmas tree. A musical service was substituted for the usual Easter pageant. The school, the choir, and a special group took part in the Easter music.

On June 23, the annual graduation exercises were held in the chapel. Seventeen girls received certificates of promotion from the eighth grade to high school. The pageant selected this year formed the principal part of the program and was arranged from an Indian cantata. It was splendidly given and beautifully costumed. As has been the custom for many years, an exhibition of hand work and academic work was held in connection with the graduation exercises. The teachers cooperated splendidly, and the result was a very attractive school building, with both interesting and well-planned exhibits.

A very important part of the school system is the library. There are approximately 2,500 books, including both fiction and non-fiction for circulation and reference books for use in the school building. The girls make their own selections from the shelves and take books to their cottages. Many girls who have never read before to any extent gradually become interested. The habit of reading is stimulated in various ways—by the reading of books at chapel assembly by the superintendent and assistant superintendent and by the relating of stories by those experienced in story-telling. New books are recommended, especially those of a non-fiction type, in the assemblies, and the high school magazine usually carries one book review. Posters are made with the book covers and placed in conspicuous places.

The Department of Education, Division of Public Libraries, through one of its representatives, has been most interested in the welfare of the school, and the girls are given the opportunity to secure reading certificates such as are offered in the public schools. The school is very grateful for the many new books received this year, both by purchase and as donations.

Attention is called to the fact that girls of a markedly low mental level are being received in the institution, which is primarily a training school. The likelihood of success on parole is considerably lessened if an insufficient period of training is given before the girls are permitted to return to the community. The mentality of the 132 girls committed to the school during the past year shows that 55 had an intelligence quotient of 75 per cent or lower. Specialized training for girls of such retarded mentality where they would receive supervision and protection over a much longer period is necessary to prepare them adequately for return to community life.

The farm records show a favorable season for 1934. The supply of fruit produced was normal, with the exception of strawberries. The vegetable and potato crops covered the requirements of the institution. The dairy supplied the required amount of milk for institution use. Forty-five hundred (4,500) pounds of butter, 3,000 pounds of beef, 12,000 pounds of pork, and 1,200 pounds of chicken were produced. One hundred fifty (150) cords of wood were cut. Three hundred (300) bushels of potatoes were sold to other State institutions, through the Purchasing Bureau.

With the assistance of an appropriation from the Civil Works Administration, two new sewer beds were built, and three old ones reconstructed.

Acknowledgment is also made to the Civil Works Administration for the painting of the interior of three cottages, the exterior of two cottages, the Administration building, and the farm house and barns, materials having been supplied by the institution.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1934, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 383.
Number of visits by other physicians, 31.
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 12,783.
Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 584.
Average number of patients in hospital, 4.
Number of commitments examined by physician, 132.
Number of returned girls examined by physician, 90.
Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 479.
Number of smears taken, 541.
Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 6,522.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 2.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 25.
Number of girls pregnant when committed, 9.
Number of returned girls pregnant, 9.
Number of X-rays taken, 10.
Number of injections of pituitrin, 1.
Number of girls vaccinated, 6.
Injections tetanus antitoxin, 5.
Number of girls examined on leaving school, 127.

Report of work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:—

Number of visits, 24.
Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 126.
Number of other eye examinations, 128.
Number of other ear examinations, 32.
Number of other nose examinations, 47.
Number of other throat examinations, 25.
Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 35.
Glasses adjusted and repaired, 68.
Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 37.
Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 124.
Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 3.
Total number of girls seen, 522.

Report of Dental Work performed by Doctor Edward T. Fox:—

Number of visits made, 51.	Cleanings, 135.
Amalgam fillings, 1,054.	Pulp removed, 1.
Enamel fillings, 191.	Treatments, 18.
Cement fillings, 62.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 98.
Extractions, 229.	Partial plates, 6.
Gas administrations, 1.	Impressions, 8.
Novocaine administrations, 221.	Number of girls seen, 862.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1933.....	247	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1933.....	676	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1933.....	923	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1934.....	132	
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1934.....	124	1,055
Honorably discharged during the year.....	41	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment.....	21	
Died.....	1	
Returned to court, over-age.....	2	
		189
Total number in custody, November 30, 1934.....		866

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1934.*

In the Industrial School November 30, 1933.....	247	
Since committed.....	132	
		379
Recalled to the school:		
From attending court.....	1	
From leave of absence.....	2	
From absence without leave.....	6	
From hospitals.....	16	
		25

Returned from parole:*

For visit	2	
For medical care	14	
For further training	19	
For violation of parole	30	
To await transfer or commitment to other institutions	10	
	75	100
		479

*6 individual girls were returned twice.

Released from school:

On parole to parents or relatives	71	
On parole to parents to attend school	14	
On parole to other families for wages	106	
On parole to other families to attend school	3	
To attend court	1	
Leave of absence	2	
Absence without leave	6	
Transferred to hospitals	22	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents	3	
Committed to Walter E. Fernald State School	1	
Committed to Wrentham State School	2	
Returned to court, over-age	2	
	233	
		246

Remaining in the school November 30, 1934

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1934.*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months		Years	Months
1	—	4 ¹	2	1	—	8	2	1
1	—	5 ¹	1	1	1	6	2	2
1	—	6 ¹	5	1	2	6	2	3
1	—	7 ¹	6	1	3	1	2	4
1	—	12 ¹	5	1	4	3	2	5
1	—	18 ¹	3	1	5	3	2	6
1	—	1	11	1	6	4	2	7
3	—	3	8	1	7	4	2	8
1	—	4	13	1	8	1	2	9
1	—	6	5	1	9	3	2	10
1	—	7	8	1	10	1	2	11
1	—	9	9	1	11	1	3	—
2	—	10	4	2	—	2	3	2

¹Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 139; average length of stay 1 year 8 months 12 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental condition.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Delinquent	7
Delinquent child	8
Delinquent—fornication	1
Delinquent—idle and disorderly	1
Delinquent—lewdness	7
Delinquent—lewd, wanton and lascivious	1
Delinquent—lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior	3
Delinquent—by reason of stubbornness	2
Fornication	4
Idle and disorderly	1
Larceny	8
Lewdness	14
Lewd and lascivious in speech and behavior	1
Lewd person	3
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior	3
Runaway	12
Stubborn child	28
Stubborn and disobedient	2
Stubbornness	21
Transfer from Division of Child Guardianship	3
(Delinquent, 2; stubbornness, 1)	
Using a motor vehicle without authority	1
Vagrancy	1

Total number committed

*132

*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Between 9 and 10 years	1	Between 14 and 15 years	30
Between 11 and 12 years	2	Between 15 and 16 years	36
Between 12 and 13 years	4	Between 16 and 17 years	31
Between 13 and 14 years	24	Between 17 and 18 years	4

Total number committed

132

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years, 1 month, 3 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Born in the United States	129
Born in foreign countries	3
(Canada, 1; Italy, 1; Portugal, 1)	
Total number committed	132

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1934.*

Both parents born in the United States	52	Father unknown and mother native born ..	4
Both parents foreign born	54	Father unknown and mother foreign born ..	1
Father native born and mother foreign	5	Nativity of both parents unknown	2
Father foreign born and mother native	14		
		Total number committed	132

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1934.*

In school	59	Waitress	1
Factory work	1	Idle	67
Housework	4		
		Total number committed	132

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1934.*

In high school (1st year)	8	In grade VII	27
In high school (2d year)	5	In grade VI	22
In high school (3d year)	1	In grade V	11
In grade X	1	In grade IV	2
In grade IX	10	In grade III	1
In grade VIII	29	Special classes	15

Total number committed

132

In school when committed	59	Out of school between two and three years ..	12
Out of school less than one year	35	Out of school between three and four years ..	3
Out of school between one and two years	23		

Total number committed

132

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1934:—

CASH ACCOUNT

<i>Income</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	
Personal Services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$41.00	
Sales	448.15	
Miscellaneous	519.52	
		\$1,008.67

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Appropriations:		
Advance	\$8,000.00	
Receipts on account of maintenance	63,836.32	
Maintenance refunds	208.48	
		72,044.80
		\$73,053.47

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income	1,008.67	
Refunds, account maintenance	208.48	
		\$1,217.15
Maintenance Appropriations:		
Payments on account of maintenance	\$63,836.32	
Return of advance	8,000.00	
		71,836.32
		\$73,053.47

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$128,095.75
Expenses (as analyzed below)	122,473.98
	\$5,621.77

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth

\$5,621.77

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$62,722.27
Food	11,410.52
Medical and general care	3,492.99
Farm	8,828.00
Heat and other plant operations	15,335.65
Garage, stable and grounds	1,176.54
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,512.17
Religious instruction	1,520.99
Clothing and materials	6,063.01

Furnishings and household supplies.....	4,493.78	
Repairs, ordinary.....	3,974.95	
Repairs and renewals.....	1,943.11	
Total expenses for maintenance.....		\$122,473.93

During the year the average number of inmates has been 258.01.

Total cost for maintenance, \$122,473.93.

Equal to a weekly per capitacost of \$9.1283.

Receipt from sales, \$448.15.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0333.

All other institution receipts, \$41.00.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.003.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.092.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1934

REAL ESTATE		
Land.....	\$18,805.00	
Buildings.....	\$510,875.82	
Total real estate.....		\$529,680.82
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal property.....		\$114,607.61
Total valuation of property.....		\$644,288.43

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	—	247	247
Number received during year (committed, 132, returned from parole, 100)....	—	232	232
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	—	233	233
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution.....	—	246	246
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	—	258.01	258.01
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	23	53	76

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year.....	839
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody.....	189
Employees of parole branch.....	18

Expenditures for the Institution

Current expenses:		
Salaries and wages.....	\$62,722.27	
Travel, transportation, etc.....	1,512.17	
Food.....	11,399.77	
Religious instruction.....	1,520.99	
Clothing and materials.....	6,063.01	
Furnishings and household supplies.....	4,493.78	
Medical and general care.....	3,492.99	
Heat, light and power.....	15,335.65	
Farm and stable.....	8,828.00	
Grounds.....	1,176.54	
Repairs, ordinary.....	3,974.95	
Repairs and renewals.....	1,943.11	
		\$122,463.23

Executive head of institution (superintendent) : CATHERINE M. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch : ALMEDA F. CREE.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

Parole is a continuance of the work of the institution—the step between the restraint and training of the institution and the often hazardous freedom of a life in the community. In the institution the girl is closely protected from the many temptations and upsetting influences of the outside. Her experience on parole is full of temptations and her stay in the community is based on many but gradual readjustments. It is not an easy task to teach her how to accept new responsibilities and how to fit herself into new surroundings.

If she is paroled to her own home, she will have many a battle to fight within herself, because of the slights or taunts of those who knew her before her commitment. Often she will be cruelly reminded of her commitment. Some girls have fought most bravely to reinstate themselves in the communities from which they came, and they have won, while others have weakened and lost the fight.

The ultimate solution of the problem of rehabilitation of the girl in the community

must be fought out in the community itself, and the members of the community should be interested to have a part in the restoration of the paroled girl.

One of our greatest problems is to give the girl the right companionship. As has been so wisely said, "One chooses his companions and they make him what he becomes" and this is as applicable to the paroled girls as to any group of young people. It is very difficult for them to have safe friends and companions, because of the unkindness of public opinion toward them, which is due to a lack of understanding.

It is also of equal importance to provide the girl with sufficient recreation of the proper kind. Recreation is the natural outlet for the energies of youth. There is no better medium for character building than well planned and well supervised recreation. The need of the girls for friendship and guidance and the desire aroused thereby to understand and change the conditions which caused their delinquencies is a constant inspiration.

The goal of the parole department is to procure the highest possible material, moral and spiritual well-being for its wards. It is a tremendous undertaking to build and launch these young lives on a world ever watchful for a misstep. Keeping in mind the physical and mental frailties of these young girls, new methods for the proper handling of each individual must be devised.

The longer one remains in work of this kind, the more he is convinced that group supervision can accomplish little, because of the varying makeups, differing one from another, and the various steps of development of each individual economically, socially, mentally and spiritually. The work, therefore, must progress on individual lines.

During the past year 839 individual girls (and 65 illegitimate babies) were supervised for a part or the whole of the year. No two of these hundreds of girls were alike in dispositions, capabilities, and potentialities, and no two came from the same kind of heredity or home influences.

Placing and Visiting.—A good place may be the making of one or many girls, therefore it is important that critical investigations should be made of what the homes, offered the department, can give to our girls in the way of helpful social relations and opportunities for continued training and education.

Great care is taken to place with each employer the girl best fitted to her needs, and in placing girls a consideration of the needs of both girl and employer is most essential. Often it means that the employer must wait in order to get the right girl. It would be wrong to give her any girl for whom a place is needed, as an unsuitable place makes for the girl's discouragement and failure, as well as for that of the employer. It is through the home where the girl is placed that she gets her new point of contact with the community, and her new outlook on life.

A secret of effective visiting lies in getting the girl's point of view. To her the best in life is to have her own way. She has many things to learn and unlearn, no small task—but if kindness coupled with firmness are the qualities innate in those whose duty it is to shape these girls' lives, much is possible.

Seventy-three (73) girls were paroled from the school to foster homes for the first time; 56 girls were paroled to homes of relatives for the first time; and 10 girls were paroled to hospitals for the first time—making 139 girls paroled for the first time.

Thirty-six (36) returned girls were paroled to foster homes; 28 returned girls were paroled to homes of relatives and 9 returned girls were paroled to hospitals—making a total of 73 returned girls paroled.

Three hundred two (302) different girls were in housework positions during the year. Three hundred forty-one (341) foster homes were used 467 times.

At the close of the fiscal year 620 girls were on parole. One hundred six (106) of these were married.

The unreliability, the mental incapacity, and the emotional instability of many of our wards present many serious difficulties in choosing the home life which offers the greatest possibilities of success to them.

Of the 620 girls on parole, 615 had had mental examinations. Their mentality was classified as follows: 19 per cent, normal; 49 per cent, dull normal; 20 per cent, borderline; and 12 per cent, feeble-minded.

The feeble-minded take an undue proportion of our time. The girls of low mentality have been increasing in numbers from year to year. If only such girls as were educable were committed to the Industrial School, the results of the training in the School and on parole would be practically assured.

In spite of all the handicaps within the girls themselves and the communities where they lived, the conduct of the girls might be considered, at the close of the year, as 82 per cent satisfactory; 11 per cent, unsatisfactory; and 7 per cent, unknown, as they were living outside of the State or their whereabouts were unknown.

The visiting staff made 6,638 visits to girls throughout the year. The department had 7,806 interviews with relatives of our girls and others interested in them. Two hundred seventy-five (275) investigations of girls' homes were made. Visitors made 1,960 relocations of their girls through the year.

School Girls.—Girls who are mentally equipped to profit by further education and who have a desire to go on in school are always encouraged to do so. The young school girls in primary and grammar grades are boarded and clothed by the department. The department is not always able to find free homes for the young girls in high school, so they, too, are supported by the department. The older school girls in foster homes for whom the department is able to get wages must have determination and pluck to work their way through school.

Seventy-seven (77) girls attended school through the year. Of these, 35 girls were in high school; 23 in grammar school; 3 in primary or special classes; 3 in continuation school; 2 in post-graduate courses in high school; 2 in a specialized trade school; and 9 in business college. Eight (8) girls were graduated from high school in June, 1934. When a girl has reached her limit of ability to make progress in school, she invariably becomes restless and presents a problem. It is often necessary to remove her from school and find work for her. Whether she does housework for wages, works in a factory, or marries, she fills a better place in the community because of her education.

Trust Fund.—Twelve (12) girls needed financial assistance in acquiring special education not available in public schools. They were assisted from funds available from the Female Wards Trust Fund. This fund was established in 1927 "for the purpose of securing special training or education for or otherwise aiding and assisting meritorious wards." Five (5) girls attended business college; 2 attended calculating school; 1 attended art school; 1 attended cooking school; 1 studied the violin; 1 studied voice culture; and 1 was tutored in mathematics.

Honorable Discharges.—Forty-one (41) girls were honorably discharged through the year. They were girls who had maintained themselves on a level of respectability and efficiency. Fifteen (15) of these were married. It is gratifying to turn from the perplexing problems which many of our girls presented throughout the year to the manifest achievements of those girls who were honorably discharged.

Hospital Work.—Our girls need a great deal of medical attention. Dissipation, poor heredity, and unhygienic rearing have left their mark. The necessity for safeguarding the health of our girls requires medical care of a high order in the Industrial School, continued watchfulness on the part of the visitor and employer, and skilled medical service while on parole.

Through the year 408 individual girls were escorted to hospitals, doctors, and dentists 1,283 times. Thirty-five different hospitals were used. This number of hospitals was made necessary by the nature of the case—immediate care being called for in several instances.

Of the 18 girls who were admitted to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital for ten-day periods for observation, 9 were diagnosed as "psychopathic personalities;" 5 as "psychotic"; and 4 as "feeble-minded." Fourteen (14) girls were given mental examinations at schools for the feeble-minded. All were pronounced as fit subjects for commitment to schools for the feeble-minded or to the Department for Defective Delinquents, but only 8 were accepted because of the crowded conditions in these institutions.

Girls Bank Savings.—The total bank savings of 268 girls on November 30, 1934, amounted to \$13,104.19. The largest account was \$302.71. There were 14 accounts between \$100 and \$200; 3 accounts between \$200 and \$300; and 1 account over \$300. On November 30, 1934, there were 407 bank accounts amounting to \$11,324.63.

Withdrawals from these accounts were for clothing, dentists, board, vacation, insurance, help at home, et cetera.

Personnel.—The members of our staff are to be commended for the patience, sympathy, understanding, and devotion, which they have shown in their supervision of the girls assigned to them.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1934, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	174
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	28
On parole in families earning wages	159
Attending school, earning wages	9
Attending school, boarding	10
Attending school, living at home	29
In hospitals or convalescent homes	25
Married (subject to recall for cause)	103
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	25
Boarding temporarily	5
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. From parole	50
b. From Industrial School	3
	620
In Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1934	246
	866

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1934*

Balance on deposit Dec. 1, 1933		\$12,700.74
Cash received from savings to credit of 268 girls and other ¹ sources from Dec. 1, 1933 to Nov. 30, 1934	\$13,104.19	
Interest on deposits	290.90	
		13,395.09
By 1,314 deposits with the department		\$26,095.83
Transferred to female wards trust fund	\$825.47	
Cash ² withdrawn by 299 girls	13,945.73	
		14,771.20
Balance on deposit Nov. 30, 1934		\$11,324.63

¹Other sources means from parents or relatives, other institutions, etc.²Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1934*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$30,830.06
Visitors:		
Travel	\$4,975.19	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	1,160.77	
		6,135.96
Office expenses:		
Advertising	\$90.32	
Postage	472.82	
Stationery and office supplies	230.68	
Telephone and telegrams	1,585.40	
Rent	3,210.00	
Sundries	83.37	
		5,672.59
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$42,638.61
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$3,452.87	
Clothing	1,354.15	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work)	1,211.43	
Travel	1,555.32	
Miscellaneous	107.71	
		\$7,681.48
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$50,320.09

TRUST FUNDS¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Lyman School—Lyman Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1933	\$11,332.55	\$40,601.00	\$51,933.55
Receipts in 1933-34			
Income from investments	2,028.13		2,028.13
Proceeds fire insurance policies	1,000.00		1,000.00
Securities matured	11,500.00		
	\$25,860.68	\$40,601.00	\$54,961.68
Payments in 1933-34			
Lyman School for Boys	5,187.06		5,187.06
Securities matured		11,500.00	
	\$20,673.62	\$29,101.00	\$49,774.62

¹Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of the Trustees.

	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Akron, Ohio, bond.		\$400.00	
Boston bond.		1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.		300 00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds.		5,000.00	
Muskegon, Mich.		1,300.00	
New York (State) bond.		1,000.00	
United States Treasury bonds.		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds.		8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds.		9,600.00	
Worcester Depositors' Corporation Class "C" certificate.		1.00	
		<hr/>	
Cash on hand.	\$20,673.62	\$29,101.00	\$49,774.62

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.		\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1933-1934.			
Balance November 30, 1934.		20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates.		\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds.		5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate.		1,000.00	
		<hr/>	
			\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.	\$4,335.21		\$4,335.21
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Income from investments.	1,515.00		1,515.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$5,850.21		\$5,850.21
<i>Payments in 1933-34</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.	\$1,057.47		\$1,057.47
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1934.	\$4,792.74		\$4,792.74

Lyman School, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1933-34.			
Balance, November 30, 1934.		1,000.00	1,000.00

<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston bond.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.	\$476.60	\$100.00	\$576.60
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Income from investments.	48.75		48.75
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$525.35	\$100.00	\$625.35

<i>Payments in 1933-34</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.	\$378.48		\$378.48
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1934.	\$146.87	\$100.00	\$246.87

<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.		\$100.00	
Cash on hand.	\$146.87	<hr/>	\$246.87

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1933-34.			
Balance November 30, 1934.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I. bond.		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

<i>Income, Lamb Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1933.	\$45.84		\$45.84

<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Income from investments.	40.00		40.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1934.	\$85.84		\$85.84

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1933.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Securities matured.....	\$1,000.00		
	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Payments in 1933-34</i>			
Securities matured.....		\$1,000.00	
Balance Nov. 30, 1934.....	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Fay Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1933.....	\$255.13		\$255.13
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Income from investment.....	\$20.00		\$20.00
Balance November 30, 1934.....	\$275.13		\$275.13

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1933-1934.....			
Balance November 30, 1934.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
United States bonds.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Rogers Book Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1933.....	\$49.70		\$49.70
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Income from investment.....	\$42.50		\$42.50
Balance November 30, 1934.....	\$92.20		\$92.20

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.....	\$138.09	\$10,355.87	\$10,493.96
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Deposit of unclaimed money.....	13.96		13.96
Securities deposited.....		811.51	811.51
Balance November 30, 1934.....	\$152.05	\$11,167.38	\$11,319.43
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.....		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings.....		6,981.98	
Westboro Savings Bank.....		2,025.91	
		\$11,167.38	
Cash.....		152.05	\$11,319.43

Income, Female Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1933.....	\$994.74		\$994.74
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$324.02		\$324.02
	\$1,318.76		\$1,318.76
<i>Payments in 1933-34</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	\$523.53		\$523.53
Balance November 30, 1934.....	\$795.23		\$795.23

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1933.....		\$5,310.97	\$5,310.97
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Securities deposited.....		\$4,160.88	\$4,160.88
Balance Nov. 30, 1934.....		\$9,471.85	\$9,471.85
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others.....		\$9,471.85	\$9,471.85
<i>Income Male Wards Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1933.....	\$599.87		\$599.87
<i>Receipts in 1933-34</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$205.48		\$205.48
	\$805.35		\$805.35
<i>Payments in 1933-34</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	\$250.00		\$250.00
Balance November 30, 1934.....	\$555.35		\$555.35

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1935

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
 BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE, *Chairman*.
 JOHN J. MAHONEY, WATERTOWN, *Vice-Chairman*.
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH.
 DOROTHY KIRCHWEY BROWN, BOSTON.
 HERBERT B. EHRLMANN, BROOKLINE.
 RUTH EVANS O'KEEFE, LYNN.
 FRANK L. BOYDEN, DEERFIELD.
 JOHN J. SHEEHAN, WESTBOROUGH.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WALTER C. BELL, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. DU BOIS, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Massachusetts Training Schools, names, location, etc.	3
Report of the Trustees	3
Report of Officers and Statistics:	
Lyman School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	6
Physician's Report	7
Statistics concerning Boys	8
Treasurer's Report	11
Valuation of Property	12
Statistical Form for State Institutions	12
Industrial School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	13
Physician's Report	14
Statistics concerning Boys	15
Treasurer's Report	17
Valuation of Property	18
Statistical Form for State Institutions	18
Boys Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	18
Statistics concerning Work of Boys Parole Branch	20
Industrial School for Girls:	
Superintendent's Report	23
Physician's Report	25
Statistics concerning Girls	25
Treasurer's Report	27
Valuation of Property	28
Statistical Form for State Institutions	28
Girls Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	29
Statistics concerning Work of Girls Parole Branch	31
Trust Funds	32

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for boys requiring special care and supervision. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 319. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 11 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 297. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

Mr. John J. Sheehan of Westborough was appointed by Governor James M. Curley on August 22, 1935, to succeed Mr. William B. Thurber as a member of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Thurber, who was appointed on July 16, 1930, by Governor Frank G. Allen, brought to the Board an extensive business administrative experience and a wide range of service on the various welfare boards and projects in the community in which he lived.

Mr. Charles M. Davenport was re-appointed a Trustee and Director of the Division of Juvenile Training by Governor Curley on August 22, 1935.

Mr. Charles A. DuBois was elected Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys, to take the place of Mr. Charles A. Keeler, who, after 32 years of loyal and devoted service at the Lyman School, retired from the position of Superintendent of that institution on August 1, 1935.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1935 the Board has held 13 regular meetings, and 4 special meetings in addition to the 36 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,588 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 126 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 87 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS

TABLE 1.—Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1935.

	1933	1934	1935
Lyman School for Boys	214	234	249
Industrial School for Boys	328	417	365
Industrial School for Girls	129	132	159

TABLE 2.—Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1935; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1935.

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1935
	1933	1934	1935		
Lyman School for Boys.....	420	399	398	480	351
Industrial School for Boys.....	300	335	317	319	305
Industrial School for Girls.....	298	258	274	297	257

TABLE 3.—Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1935.

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1926.....	350	342	164	856
1927.....	340	319	189	848
1928.....	345	350	212	907
1929.....	326	355	199	880
1930.....	306	436	177	919
1931.....	252	410	183	845
1932.....	235	402	152	789
1933.....	214	328	129	671
1934.....	234	417	132	783
1935.....	249	365	159	773
Totals.....	2,851	3,724	1,696	8,271

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1935, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 3,982, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1935.

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	351	1,346	1,697
Industrial School for Boys.....	305	1,151	1,456
Industrial School for Girls.....	257	572	829
Totals.....	913	3,069	3,982

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1934 and 1935 is shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1934	1935
Lyman School for Boys.....	13.05 months	12.79 months
Industrial School for Boys.....	9.03 months	9.38 months
Industrial School for Girls.....	20.40 months	20.54 months

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods usually is due to the need for prolonged care and treatment because of physical or mental condition.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year the Trustees granted 138 honorable discharges to boys and girls who were under the supervision of the Boys and Girls Parole Branches.

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had established themselves in the community and were getting along so well that they no longer needed the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 90. The number of girls who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had shown that they no longer needed such supervision and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 48.

REPORT OF PSYCHOLOGIST

FRANK M. HOWARD

With headquarters at the Lyman School, the psychologist and his assistant supply mental hygiene, advice and testing service. During the first month of a boy's stay in the Lyman School, he is given mental and educational tests. The psychologist and psychometrist interview him with a view toward determining his personality make-up, his attitudes, and the causes of his difficulties. At this time it is possible to note those boys who are definitely abnormal. This material is then available for planning his program and treatment in the school.

Each boy returned to the institution from parole is interviewed to try to determine the causes of his failure, in order to make further recommendations as to school treatment and as to length of stay in the institution. Some boys, with special problems, are seen regularly for treatment interviews and other boys are seen from time to time as they are referred to the psychologist by members of the institution staff. In addition, the testing at the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley and the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster is done by the psychometrist, and the psychologist acts as consultant in special cases at the other two schools.

During the past year the psychologist has conducted 1,031 interviews with 619 boys at Lyman School. These have been as follows: 325 interviews with 249 new boys for purposes of classification, 256 interviews with 245 boys returned to the school for violation of parole, and 450 interviews with 125 boys who have been seen for treatment who were referred for various reasons. Sixteen (16) boys have been seen at the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley. These were special cases where advice as to treatment was sought, or where there was a question of transfer to another institution.

From the Lyman School three (3) boys have been committed to schools for the feeble-minded (two to Wrentham State School and one to Belchertown State School). Six boys have been committed to state hospitals for observation periods.

Certain changes have been made in the testing material during the past year, and the following tests are now being used as a matter of routine: the Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon Test, the Kent-Shakow Formboards, the Healy Picture Completion No. II, the Porteus Mazes, and the Educational Achievement Test. In many cases it is not necessary to give the Binet as it has already been given by the court clinic immediately before commitment. In these cases the Kent Emergency Scale is given as a rough check on the Binet results. There are other tests which are used when indicated to determine special abilities or disabilities. The psychometrist has given tests to 731 boys and girls during the year—243 boys at Lyman School, 340 boys at Industrial School for Boys, and 148 girls at the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.

Several new services have been inaugurated at the Lyman School during the past year. After a boy has been in the institution one month, his case is considered by the classification committee, consisting of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, school principal, psychologist and psychometrist. The information for this meeting is secured from various sources. The psychologist prepares for this meeting a complete, systematized report covering all information, and attempting to evaluate the case and set up tentative plans for discussion by the committee. This case study is also helpful when any member of the staff wishes to review a case for any reason at a later date, or when information is required concerning the boy. A system has now been established whereby the psychologist, following the classification meeting, sends a short report to those who are to have immediate supervision over the boy—to the cottage master and, in some cases, to the work supervisor, telling something of the boy's past and his attitudes, and making suggestions as to treatment. A copy of the original case study prepared for the classification committee is on file in the school principal's office for the use of the school teachers. This method has had the added advantage of encouraging those working with the boy to talk the boy's case over with the psychologist.

During the past year the practice of sending reports to the Parole Branch when a boy leaves the institution has been instituted. This report covers his conduct, school and work record in the institution, notes on his personality and attitudes,

and recommendations as to parole treatment. Two copies of this are sent—one for the central files of the Parole Branch and one for the visitor handling the case.

The custom of seeing each new boy as soon as he enters the institution and before he enters the reception cottage has been established. At this time an effort is made to help the boy in his adjustment by telling him about the institution, the rules, what is expected of him, and the things he can gain during his stay.

In conjunction with the weekly cottage masters' meetings called by the Superintendent, the psychologist is giving brief talks on the various types of personalities and their treatment. A series of lectures on general mental hygiene has been begun, to be held in the evening for those employees who are interested. The enrollment for this class consists chiefly of the members of the school department and the administrative staff.

In addition to our present routine, it is expected that a reclassification system will be inaugurated whereby a definite check will be made on each boy every three months—the case to be discussed by the classification committee to evaluate the work being done and to consider changes in the boy's program.

Beyond question, the files of the institution contain extremely valuable data on delinquent boys, and a study of such material would result in a better understanding of the problems of the boys sent to the institution, and assist in the preparation of a program of training to fit their special needs. Research should be able to produce some valuable studies. A beginning along these lines has been made, but much remains to be accomplished.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. DuBOIS, *Superintendent*

Mr. Charles A. Keeler retired August 1, 1935, from the superintendency of the Lyman School. Mr. Keeler had served in various positions at the Lyman School for 32 years. He was promoted to the assistant superintendency in 1911, and succeeded the late Elmer L. Coffeen as superintendent in 1917. Mr. Keeler's long period of loyal service in the Lyman School earned for him the respect of his associates and pupils. It is their hope that he may live many years to enjoy the fruits of his labors.

The change in administration occasioned by Mr. Keeler's retirement, and the reorganization brought about by the inauguration of the forty-eight-hour-week law for State institutions, brought many additional problems to the school. Readjustments were made gradually in an effort to keep the course of the school as steady as possible. The end of the fiscal year found the new officers fairly well adjusted to their various assignments. The reorganization made it possible to change the boys' daily routine so that they might have more time in the evening for recreation, reading and study.

The two-platoon plan of organization of the academic branch of the school has been maintained. This plan seems to provide an adequate school program for the boys in both the regular and extra-curricula subjects. The recommendations of the State Department of Education and the report of the Boston University instructors who made a study of the teaching at the Lyman School have been helpful. Arrangements were made so that certain teachers were able to take University Extension courses, so as to equip themselves better for their work at the school. This encouraged many teachers to take courses during the past year, particularly during the summer vacation period, with the result that they are better informed on modern teaching methods and have a better understanding of the psychological factors involved in delinquency.

It has been the aim of the school to keep the boys actively engaged in work and study, with recreational and cultural activities in proper balance. The recreations and cultural pursuits of all boys need careful direction. One hundred twenty of the boys were given one week each at Camp Needle Ridge during the eight-week camping season. This is a step in the right direction, and there should be more outdoor activities under competent direction. A new toboggan slide has been completed. Hobby classes and entertainments help in supplying cultural activities in the fields of music, dramatization, art, and nature work.

The work accomplished by the school psychologist has been very helpful during the past year. He has done a great deal of individual work with boys, and has helped in classification and discipline. He has also contributed to the success of the school's work by discussing problem cases with the cottage masters at their regular meetings and individually.

The plan for handling clothing has been completely reorganized. A new system for the assignment and distribution of clothing has been inaugurated so that each boy will have his own outfit, for which he will have to assume some responsibility throughout his course of training.

Two new hay barns were built during the past year and a wing added to the storehouse. A new maternity pen was added to the cow stable and the bull pens were rebuilt. The barnyards have been rearranged and new fencing has been put in place. A new cottage with a huge field stone fireplace was built at Camp Needle Ridge in Berlin. The locker room in the basement of the school building has been completely renovated and the swimming tank enclosed. The old sewing room has been converted into a barber shop and clothes room. These new buildings, rearrangements and renovations have contributed much to the efficient management of the plant as well as to its appearance.

The farm activities have been unusually successful during the past year. Much filling and grading have been done about the grounds under the direction of the head farmer. A road was built from Overlook Cottage to Riverview Cottage. The road from Bowlder Hill through to Oak Street was resurfaced and oiled. The season was not conducive to good farm production. The late spring and early summer were unusually wet. Later there was unusually hot, dry weather until the fall. The ground was so dry in the fall that it was almost impossible to plough. In spite of the poor weather, a very large crop of hay was harvested, and more ensilage than the silos would hold. An abundant supply of all vegetables was produced, with the exception of potatoes, which would have done much better under more favorable weather conditions. Nevertheless, 80,861 pounds of potatoes were harvested, which was over 15,000 pounds more than were harvested the previous year. The apple crop was only fair. All orchards have been carefully pruned and old trees taken out, so that the crops should be better next year. The swine herd did exceptionally well, producing 33,751 pounds of dressed pork, exceeding the previous year's production by 13,000 pounds. The poultry department produced 3,709 dozens of eggs, an increase of 800 dozens over that of the preceding year, and 2,917 pounds of dressed poultry, which was about the same as last year's supply. The milk production was 208,002 quarts, or about 1,000 quarts more than that of the preceding year. The dairy also produced 3,441 pounds of beef and 83 pounds of veal. Last year 900 pounds more beef were produced than this year. The progress of the past year has been gratifying, and an even better production during the coming year, as a consequence of new equipment and improved fields, is anticipated.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M. D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1935, is respectfully submitted.

During the past year there have been two epidemics. An acute respiratory infection started January 4th and spread rapidly. It lasted for three weeks, during which time an average of 22 boys a day were in the school infirmary. At the end of the second week, the cottages were put in quarantine, and the epidemic stopped. In April, German measles appeared and stayed until the middle of July. The cases were light and few in number. One case of scarlet fever appeared in May. The boy was promptly isolated. He had a very light case and made an uneventful recovery with no sequelae.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 384.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 16,383.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 568.
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,943.
 Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 543.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 9.
 Average number of out-patients in hospital daily, 40.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 64.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 31.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 15.
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 1.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 249.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 553.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 304.
 Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 44.
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 51.
 Westborough State Hospital for observation, 1.
 Westborough State Hospital for X-ray, 4.
 Boston Psychopathic Hospital for observation, 2.
 Boston City Hospital, 2.
 Tubercular Clinic, Belmont Hospital, Worcester, 3.
 Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 1.
 Number of inmates given diphtheria immunization, 241.
 Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 31.
 Number of operations performed for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 33.
 Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 164.
 Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 187.
 Number of nose and throat treatments, 451.
 Number of scabicide treatments, 13.
 Number of scarlet fever cases, 1.
 Number of German measles, 27.
 Cases sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital for operation or treatment:
 Pneumonia, 2; appendicitis, 2; hernia, 1; retro-pharyngeal abscess, 1; cellulitis of the forearm, 1; abscess of right leg, 1; for a deformity of the nose, 1; for orthopedic conditions, 8; for brain tumor, 1; for heart trouble, 1; for rheumatic fever, 1; and sent in for examinations and treatments that could not be given at the school infirmary, 23.

Report of Dental Work performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D.:

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations: amalgam fillings, 1,428; copper cement fillings, 1,485; porcelain fillings, 303; prophylaxis, 1,043; extractions, 427; treatments, 232; and Novocaine administrations, 396.

Ineffective occlusion made it necessary to insert plates and bridges in nine cases.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1934.....	395
Committed during the year.....	249
Returned from parole.....	327
Returned from absence without leave.....	81
Returned from hospitals.....	22
Returned from leave of absence.....	7
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	3
Returned from State Hospital.....	2
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	3
	<hr/> 694
	*1,089
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	392
Paroled to others than relatives.....	70
Boarded in foster homes.....	118
Absent without leave.....	95
Released to hospitals.....	23
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.....	19
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	2
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2
Granted leave of absence.....	7
Released to Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	4
Released to court on habeas.....	1
Committed to Wrentham State School.....	2
Committed to Belchertown State School.....	1
Committed to State Hospital.....	2
	<hr/> 738
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1935.....	351

*This represents 595 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1935, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1935	Previously	Totals
Barnstable.....	—	129	129
Berkshire.....	3	503	506
Bristol.....	22	1,609	1,631
Dukes.....	1	31	32
Essex.....	36	2,341	2,377
Franklin.....	2	143	145
Hampden.....	29	1,317	1,346
Hampshire.....	5	250	255
Middlesex.....	33	3,443	3,476
Nantucket.....	1	30	31
Norfolk.....	7	836	843
Plymouth.....	9	452	461
Suffolk.....	78	3,814	3,892
Worcester.....	23	1,771	1,794
Totals.....	249	16,669	16,918

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Fathers born in United States.....	27	17	19	22	12	17	15	10	21	12
Mothers born in United States.....	25	25	26	24	21	20	19	14	21	23
Fathers foreign born.....	27	22	25	22	22	17	16	9	20	21
Mothers foreign born.....	26	20	18	24	16	21	15	11	21	13
Both parents born in United States.....	68	77	84	73	75	65	56	57	82	88
Both parents foreign born.....	213	211	206	198	183	147	141	127	105	124
Nativity of both parents unknown.....	12	5	10	6	10	1	2	3	4	1
Nativity of one parent unknown.....	9	8	5	6	5	4	6	4	1	1
Per cent of foreign parentage.....	61	62	60	60	60	58	60	59	45	49
Per cent of American parentage.....	19	22	25	22	21	26	23	26	35	35
Per cent of unknown parentage.....	3	1	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	4

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Born in United States.....	328	320	322	315	288	246	230	206	222	237
Foreign born.....	21	20	23	11	18	6	5	8	12	12
Unknown nativity.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1935, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	During year ending Nov. 30, 1935	1885 to 1934	Previous to 1885	Totals
Six.....	—	—	5	5
Seven.....	—	16	25	41
Eight.....	1	64	115	180
Nine.....	5	231	231	467
Ten.....	11	520	440	971
Eleven.....	22	983	615	1,620
Twelve.....	40	1,811	748	2,599
Thirteen.....	55	2,768	897	3,720
Fourteen.....	101	4,027	778	4,906
Fifteen.....	12	425	913	1,350
Sixteen.....	2	34	523	559
Seventeen.....	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over.....	—	3	17	20
Unknown.....	—	12	32	44
	249	10,898	5,518	16,665

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Had parents.....	159
Had no parents.....	6
Had father only.....	26
Had mother only.....	59
Had step-father.....	12
Had step-mother.....	10
Had parents separated.....	33
Had intemperate father.....	108
Had intemperate mother.....	9
Had both parents intemperate.....	14
Had attended church.....	249
Had never attended church.....	—
Were attending school.....	154
Had not attended school within one year.....	2
Had not attended school within two years.....	—
Had been arrested before.....	223
Had been inmates of other institutions.....	17
Had used tobacco.....	188
Was employed in a mill or otherwise when arrested.....	1
Were idle.....	92
Parents owning residence.....	36
Members of family had been arrested.....	141

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Boys		Length of Stay		Boys		Length of Stay	
		Years	Months			Years	Months
1.....	—	4		14.....	1	2	
1.....	—	5		12.....	1	3	
2.....	—	6		8.....	1	4	
3.....	—	7		8.....	1	5	
6.....	—	8		5.....	1	6	
9.....	—	9		4.....	1	7	
43.....	—	10		3.....	1	8	
40.....	—	11		2.....	1	9	
45.....	1	—		1.....	2	1	
37.....	1	1					

Total number paroled for first time during year, 244. Average length of stay in school, 12.79 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Breaking and entering.....	78	Lewdness.....	6
Delinquent child.....	13	Receiving stolen property.....	1
Larceny.....	97	Setting fires.....	3
Stubbornness.....	22	Abuse of female child.....	1
Running away.....	6	Ringing false alarm of fire.....	1
Unlawful appropriation of automobile.....	8	Violation of Training School regulations.....	2
Assault and battery.....	6	Indecent exposure.....	1
Malicious injury to property.....	4		
		Total.....	*249

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1925-26.....	478.51	350	646	176
1926-27.....	486.19	340	640	180
1927-28.....	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29.....	522.97	326	663	213
1929-30.....	483.99	306	660	183
1930-31.....	490.75	252	632	149
1931-32.....	452.13	235	637	169
1932-33.....	419.77	214	686	189
1933-34.....	399.38	234	565	192
1934-35.....	397.63	249	580	158
Average for ten years.....	463.05	285.1	637.3	179.3

TABLE 14.—Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.

A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1926	14.21	1931	14.36
1927	14.21	1932	14.34
1928	14.05	1933	14.50
1929	14.18	1934	14.50
1930	14.24	1935	14.31

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months		Months
1926	11.88	1931	12.23
1927	12.48	1932	12.84
1928	11.43	1933	13.18
1929	12.05	1934	13.05
1930	12.15	1935	12.79

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1926	13.32	1931	13.45
1927	13.20	1932	13.40
1928	12.69	1933	12.29
1929	13.32	1934	13.54
1930	13.23	1935	13.45

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1926	326	1931	412
1927	353	1932	401
1928	412	1933	468
1929	359	1934	353
1930	382	1935	327

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1926	\$8.64	\$8.61	1931	\$9.44	\$9.36
1927	9.37	9.34	1932	9.38	9.36
1928	9.27	9.24	1933	9.29	9.27
1929	8.80	8.76	1934	10.25	10.18
1930	9.51	9.45	1925	12.10	11.99

TABLE 15.—Literacy of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1935.

Grades		Grades		Grades	
1st	2	6th	45	Special Class	33
2nd	2	7th	46	Continuation	4
3rd	11	8th	41	Ungraded	5
4th	21	9th	8		
5th	21	High School	10	Total	249

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1935:—

CASH ACCOUNT
Receipts

Income.	
Personal Services:—	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$17.00
Sales	722.81
Miscellaneous:—	
Transfer from Lyman School-Lyman Fund	1,000.00
Refunds, account previous year	414.20
	<hr/>
	\$2,154.01

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriations:—	
Advance	15,000.00
Current year refunds	68.43
Receipts on account of maintenance	129,379.97
Income on endowment securities	30.64
Special appropriation, Massachusetts State Project C-7, P. W. A. Docket No. 3686	1,134.00
Lyman School—Lyman Fund	151.20
	<hr/>
	145,764.24
	<hr/>
	\$147,918.25

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution income.....	\$1,739.81	
Refunds account previous year.....	414.20	
Current year refunds.....	68.43	
Income on endowment securities.....	30.64	
Special appropriation, Massachusetts State Project C-7, P. W. A. Docket No. 3686.....	1,134.00	
Lyman School—Lyman Fund.....	151.20	
		3,538.28

Maintenance appropriations:

Return of advance.....	\$15,000.00	
Payments on account of maintenance.....	129,379.97	
		144,379.97
		\$147,918.25

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year.....	\$259,353.75
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	250,120.68
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$9,233.07

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$127,487.46
Food.....	32,384.78
Medical and general care.....	5,393.00
Farm.....	18,290.40
Heat and other plant operations.....	27,479.89
Garage and grounds.....	2,285.46
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,980.23
Religious instruction.....	2,038.30
Clothing and materials.....	14,496.76
Furnishings and household expenses.....	6,294.42
Repairs, ordinary.....	4,845.79
Repairs and renewals.....	6,144.19
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$250,120.68

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Emergency Public Works Administration, Massachusetts State Project C-7,
P. W. A. Docket No. 3686, Construction of Extension to Kitchen and
Storehouse, Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, Mass.

Whole amount.....		\$41,225.00
Expended during fiscal year (1934).....	\$18,341.53	
Expended during fiscal year (1935).....	22,138.55	40,480.08
Balance at end of year.....		\$744.92

During the year the average number of inmates has been 397.63.

Total cost of maintenance, \$250,120.68.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$12.10.

Receipts from sales, \$722.81.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$0.35.

All other institution receipts, \$1,431.20.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$0.72.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$11.99.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1935.

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$57,525.57	
Buildings.....	849,938.47	
Total real estate.....		\$907,464.04

PERSONAL PROPERTY

PERSONAL PROPERTY	
Personal property	\$152,635.53
Total valuation of property	<u>\$1,060,099.57</u>

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	395	—	395
Number received during the year.....	694	—	694
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	738	—	738
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	351	—	351
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	397.63	—	397.63
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	82	41	123

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1934.....	1,385
Released on parole during year 1935.....	580
Total.....	1,965
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.....	619
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1935.....	1,346
Net loss.....	39

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—	
1. Salaries and wages.....	\$127,487.46
2. Subsistence.....	32,384.78
3. Clothing.....	14,496.76
4. Ordinary repairs.....	4,845.79
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	70,905.89
Total for institution.....	\$250,120.68

Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries.....	\$44,834.52
Office and other expenses.....	22,998.13
Boarded boys under fourteen.....	22,865.87
Total.....	\$90,698.52
Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out.....	\$5,811.37

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that “boarded boys under fourteen” and “instruction in public schools of boys boarded out” apply only to the Lyman School.

Notes on current expenses:—

- Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
- Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
- Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. DU BOIS.

Executive head of the Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

During the year, 78.89 acres of land, adjacent to that already held by the school, were added by purchase, making a total area of 968.04 acres. This new land will give to the school additional pasturage and woodland and will extend through to the Lancaster Road, protecting the school from encroachment on the west.

No large projects were included in the development of the school during the past year. The physical plant is in good condition, although many minor repairs were necessary, especially in the older buildings. A start was made toward the building of a new outdoor swimming pool adjacent to the playground. It is hoped it will be completed during the coming year.

In spite of the adverse weather conditions, the farm did very well, adding much that is of importance in the care of growing boys. Some of the larger items were 640 barrels of apples, 197,000 quarts of milk, 9,000 dozen eggs, and 12,000 pounds of pork.

The aim of the twenty-four hour school for the care and training of the delinquent boy is the development and adjustment of the boy in order that he may take his place in the community as a responsible citizen. To this end there are available those factors which are available for the education of youth in general. However, because a large amount of training is involved and an all too brief time allotted, namely, an average stay of nine months, the work must be much more intensive, and planned in great detail. Also, because of the wide variations in the attitudes and aptitudes of the boys, the course of training must be vastly more flexible.

Analysis of the opportunities available for the training of the lads indicates four major lines of endeavor: (1) academic; (2) industrial and vocational; (3) home life and social education, including such socializing activities as athletics, music, dramatics; and (4) personal guidance.

In the academic field much progress has been made through the application of unit method in teaching the common, worth-while things of life in an interesting and comprehensive manner, always adapting the material to the intellectual level of the boy. It is indeed encouraging to find so many lads who have had a history of chronic truancy becoming eager to attend school. In fact, the results are sufficiently satisfactory to warrant the development and further extension of this part of the school's program.

Vocationally, the school continues to do an excellent job in teaching industry and occupational efficiency. Much is still to be done, however, in further developing the rich vocational opportunities offered in doing the worth-while tasks which have to do with the maintenance and up-keep of the physical plant of the institution.

Under home life and training a definite development has taken place during the year. The shortening of the extremely long hours of the cottage masters has given them time and opportunity to develop the possibilities of social education involved in group living. They also have time for a more adequate development of those additional activities so necessary to the proper use of leisure, such as athletics, dramatics, music and group games.

The athletic program has been an unusually active one. Representative baseball, football and basketball teams were successful this year, as was also the boxing team which was added to the school's program for the first time. The interschool activities in athletics, music and dramatics are much better organized and brought about a splendid spirit of cooperation among the boys. There is still much to be done in finding something for the naturally inefficient and uninterested type of boy.

Religious education has received careful consideration as in the past. Two Confirmation classes for Catholic boys were organized, and many boys were confirmed at the school.

Regular publication of a weekly school paper has been a worthwhile venture giving as it does a great opportunity for creating self-expression in a genuine and social way.

Individual study and personal guidance is, as it should be, the basis of all the school's activities. There is great need for the study and understanding of the boy and for the preparation of the material to be used as a basis for developing a wise program for him.

On the whole, the school has had another successful year, with a group of active boys busily engaged from morning until night in their school, their tasks and their play.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1935 is respectfully submitted.

Little illness of a serious nature was encountered during the past year. Although there were several epidemics of contagious diseases in the communities surrounding the school, no contagious cases were found here. In February it was reported to us that a typhoid carrier had been committed to the school several days previously. The boy was promptly segregated until the necessary tests were made. All boys with whom this carrier was in contact were immunized against typhoid fever.

The average gain in weight over a twelve months' period was 13.9 pounds.

It has been noted that an increasing number of boys are being received here who have cardiac disease at present, or who have had it some time in the past. In these cases it is necessary to restrict activities both as to work and to play. Considerable care must be used in such cases, the policy being to assign these boys to work of light nature and to bar them from competitive athletics.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 357.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 6,079.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 389.
 Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 1,791.
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 389.
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 387.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 43.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 24.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 365.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 518.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 165.
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:

Massachusetts General Hospital, 15.

State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 1.

Special cases:—Diabetes, 1; hernia, 1; lobar pneumonia, 1; abscess on hip, 1; abscess on leg, 1; gonorrhea, 1; condyloma, 1; incised wound of thumb, 1.

Fractures:—Lower leg, 2; metacarpal, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

Number of amalgam fillings, 75; of cement fillings, 25; of porcelain fillings, 93; of cleanings, 408; of extractions, 424; Novocaine administrations, 392.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 60.

Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 28.

Number of inmates given glasses, 4.

Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 20.

Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 15.

Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 8.

Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 6.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1935.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1934	339	
Committed during the year	339	
Re-committed during the year	7	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer	19	
Returned from parole	165	
Returned from leave of absence	8	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital	16	
Returned from Worcester State Hospital	1	
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital	2	
Returned from Court	1	
	<hr/>	897
Paroled	365	
Returned cases re-paroled	153	
Granted leave of absence	7	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	8	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	15	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury	1	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital	1	
Taken to Boston Psychopathic Hospital	2	
Taken to Court on habeas and held	7	
Died	2	
Discharged	2	
Absent without leave	29	
	<hr/>	592
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1935		305

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Both parents born in the United States	88
Both parents foreign born	159
Father foreign born and mother native born	28
Father native born and mother foreign born	17
Mother foreign born and father unknown	11
Father foreign born and mother unknown	9
Father native born and mother unknown	10
Mother native born and father unknown	16
Nativity of parents unknown	27
Total	<hr/> 365

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Born in the United States.....	353
Birthplace not known.....	1
Born in foreign countries.....	*11
Total.....	365

*Including Canada and provinces, 6; Italy, 2; Scotland, 1; Portugal, 2.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Larceny.....	93	Unnatural act.....	3
Breaking and entering.....	40	Failure on parole.....	17
Breaking and entering and larceny.....	80	Being a runaway.....	4
Attempt to break and enter.....	4	Drunkenness.....	3
Attempted larceny.....	3	Vagrancy.....	2
Unlawful appropriation of auto.....	53	Burning building.....	3
Violating auto laws.....	4	Malicious mischief.....	1
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent.....	22	Malicious injury to property.....	1
Assault.....	1	Receiving stolen goods.....	5
Assault and battery.....	5	Ringing false fire alarm.....	4
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	4	Cutting down timber.....	1
Armed robbery.....	1	Breaking glass.....	1
Carrying revolver.....	5	Abuse of female child.....	1
Assault to rape.....	1		
Lewdness.....	3	Total.....	*365

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents.....	245
Had father only.....	30
Had mother only.....	66
Mother dead and father unknown.....	3
Father dead and mother unknown.....	1
Had foster parents.....	3
Parents, unknown.....	5
Both parents dead.....	12
Had step-father.....	21
Had step-mother.....	18
Had intemperate father, i. e., father who drank liquor.....	90
Parents separated.....	41
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned.....	129
Had parents owning residence.....	75
Had attended school within a year.....	159
Had attended school within two years.....	56
Had attended school within three years.....	34
Had attended school within four years.....	10
Had attended school within five years.....	1
Were attending school.....	105
Had been in court before.....	320
Had drunk intoxicating liquors.....	34
Had used tobacco.....	299
Had been inmates of another institution.....	81

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Age	Number	Age	Number
14-15 (Lyman transfers).....	2	17-18.....	85
15-16.....	110	Over 18.....	7
16-17.....	161		
		Total.....	365

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Ungraded class.....	21	In 7th grade.....	71
In 4th grade or below.....	5	In 8th grade.....	85
In 5th grade.....	5	In High School.....	140
In 6th grade.....	38		
		Total.....	365

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1935.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY YEARS MONTHS	BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY YEARS MONTHS
1.....	- 1	57.....	- 10
1.....	- 3	49.....	- 11
1.....	- 4	18.....	1 -
4.....	- 5	14.....	1 1
12.....	- 6	4.....	1 2
24.....	- 7	5.....	1 3
85.....	- 8	3.....	1 4
86.....	- 9	1.....	1 5

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 365; average length of stay in school, 9.38 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1935:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

<i>Income.</i>		
<i>Personal Services:</i>		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$46.00	
Sales.....	253.68	
		\$299.68
Refunds of previous years.....		170.47
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>		
<i>Maintenance Appropriations:</i>		
Advance.....	\$9,000.00	
Receipts on account of maintenance.....	85,810.06	
		\$94,810.06
<i>Special Appropriations:</i>		
Account special appropriation (salaries).....		546.00
		\$95,826.21

Payments

<i>To Treasury of Commonwealth:</i>		
Institution income.....	\$299.68	
Refunds, previous years.....	170.47	
		\$470.15
<i>Maintenance Appropriations:</i>		
Payments on account of maintenance.....	85,810.06	
Return of advance.....	9,000.00	
		94,810.06
<i>Special Appropriations:</i>		
Account special appropriation (salaries).....		546.00
		\$95,826.21

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$2,236.15	
Appropriation, current year.....	175,850.00	
		\$178,086.15
Expenses (as analyzed below).....		167,497.06
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....		\$10,589.09

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$84,264.53	
Food.....	22,442.32	
Medical and general care.....	4,169.39	
Religious instruction.....	2,000.00	
Farm.....	13,623.01	
Heat and other plant operation.....	17,756.41	
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,591.16	
Garage and grounds.....	1,580.25	
Clothing and materials.....	9,593.96	
Furnishings and household supplies.....	4,455.07	
Repairs, ordinary.....	4,678.81	
Repairs and renewals.....	342.15	
Total expenses for maintenance.....		\$167,497.06

Special Appropriation

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Balance at end of year
Purchase of Land	\$1,500.00	\$1,353.67	\$146.33*
*Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.			
<i>Special Appropriation</i>			
Emergency Public Works Administration, Massachusetts State Project C-8, P. W. A. Docket No. 4212, Construction of Addition to Kitchen and Laundry Building, Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.			
Whole amount.....			\$30,200.00
Expended during fiscal year (1934).....		\$14,947.74	
Expended during fiscal year (1935).....		10,787.09	
Total amount expended.....			\$25,734.83
Balance at end of fiscal year.....			\$4,465.17
During the year the average number of inmates has been 317.			
Total cost of maintenance, \$167,497.06.			
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.16.			
Receipts from sales, \$253.68.			
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0153.			
All other institution receipts, \$46.			
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0028.			
Net weekly per capita cost, \$10.14.			

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1935

REAL ESTATE		
Land.....	\$35,629.80	
Buildings.....	644,151.00	
Total real estate.....		\$679,780.80
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal property.....		\$150,269.90
Total valuation of property.....		\$830,050.70

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	339	-	339
Number received during the year.....	558	-	558
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	592	-	592
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	305	-	305
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year)	317	-	317
Number of individuals actually represented.....	892	-	892
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).....	66	21	87

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1934.....	1,209
Number of boys paroled during year 1935.....	518
	1,727
Became of age, died, honorably discharged.....	576
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1935.....	1,151
Net loss.....	58

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:*	
1. Salaries.....	\$84,264.53
2. Subsistence.....	22,442.32
3. Clothing.....	9,593.96
4. Ordinary repairs.....	4,678.81
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	46,517.44
Total for institution.....	\$167,497.06

Expenditures for Parole Branch

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, C. Frederick Gilmore, Supt. (See page 22)

*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent) : GEORGE P. CAMPBELL

Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent*

On November 30, 1935, there were 2,497 boys on parole in the care of the Boys Parole Branch—1,346 boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 1,151 boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. This represents a decrease of 97 in the number of boys on parole for the year 1935, as compared with a decrease of 97 for the year 1934.

During the year 1935, assistance from the several Federal and local welfare projects in securing employment for our wards has been received. Many of the wards have availed themselves of the opportunities offered by the Government sponsored Arts and Crafts Centers, under the Federal Works Progress Adminis-

tration of Massachusetts, to attend or take part in the various entertainments, plays and concerts, broadcasts, lectures, reading and game rooms, amateur orchestras, choruses and theaters. In the industrial communities, a definite upward trend in employment has been noted.

There has been splendid cooperation again this year with private social welfare organizations, courts, probation officers, and settlement houses.

On March 4, 1935, two additional visitors were appointed from a list of eligibles furnished by the Commissioner of Civil Service, to take the place of two temporary appointments previously made. Both were men of excellent educational training and wide experience in work with boys. One was assigned to a district in and about Boston, and the other to a district in the western part of the State.

The Massachusetts General Hospital, on numerous occasions, has rendered valuable aid and assistance in connection with the health and treatment of boys on parole. The kind cooperation of the superintendents and staffs of the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys is gratefully acknowledged, as well as the help which the Girls Parole Branch has given on many occasions during the past year.

The Superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch has had 721 conferences at the office with staff visitors and boys. These conferences took the form of a real heart-to-heart talk with the boy and the visitor, many times resulting in a better understanding. There have been 261 other conferences at the office with boys and their parents or guardians. On some of these occasions, the boys were brought to the office by the parent at the suggestion of the visitor. At some of these conferences the visitor was present.

Three hundred thirty (330) conferences were held with other workers and agents in connection with problems in the open community relating to families known to the Parole Branch. In 178 cases, boys have been relocated directly from the office. This has been done when a boy has been doing poorly at home or in a foster home or when for any other reason it was hoped that the boy would do better in a different environment. Forty-six (46) visits to foster homes, which were in the nature of inspection tours, were made by the Superintendent. Many of these visits were made on holidays and Sundays so that the Superintendent was able to see and talk with the wards. The Superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch has attended 24 meetings of the Trustees and Parole Committees and 34 conferences or meetings where matters incidental to parole work were being discussed. In addition to this, the Superintendent has had frequent consultations with his staff by telephone from his own home outside of office hours, whenever any untoward situation has arisen concerning any of the boys on parole, such as sickness, injury, or arrest, particularly of boys in foster homes.

During the year 1935 there have been many withdrawals from the savings accounts which represent the earnings of boys who have been placed in foster homes at wages. The wisdom of this savings system, as instituted by the Trustees, has been well demonstrated in many instances, as the boys have been able to assist their families. In many instances, these families were being aided by the Public Welfare Departments of the various communities.

From the Lyman School for Boys there were paroled to their own homes or to relatives, 392 boys; paroled to foster homes at wages 70 boys; and paroled to foster homes at board 118 boys—a total of 580 boys. From the Industrial School for Boys, there were paroled to their own homes or to relatives 465 boys; and paroled to foster homes 53 boys—a total of 518 boys.

During the fiscal year 327 boys of the total of 1,965 boys on parole were returned to the Lyman School for Boys—275 boys for violation of parole and 52 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 212 boys were returned from their own homes and 115 boys were returned from foster homes. During the same period, 165 of the total of 1,727 boys on parole were returned to the Industrial School for Boys—152 boys for violation of parole and 13 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 138 boys were returned from their own homes and 27 boys from foster homes.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 89 boys—46 of whom were on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 43 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceptionally well.

The visitors made 24,651 visits during the year 1935—13,634 to boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 11,017 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,636 home investigations made and 277 investigations of foster homes. To readjust boys, there were 831 relocations made. Ninety-seven (97) investigations and reports in connection with special requests for the parole of boys were made.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1934.....	1,385
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1935.....	580
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1935.....	1,965
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1935.....	327
Became of age during year.....	176
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year.....	24
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	42
Boys who died during year.....	4
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	46
	619
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1935.....	1,346
Net loss.....	39

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1935.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
In U.S. Army, Navy and Marines.....	11	.82	In different occupations.....	121	8.99
At board, attending school.....	96	7.13	Odd jobs.....	69	5.13
Attending school, not boarded.....	251	18.65	Occupations unknown.....	37	2.75
Employed on farms.....	42	3.12	Recently released.....	26	1.93
In mills (textile).....	26	1.93	In other institutions.....	32	2.38
In other mills and factories.....	44	3.27	Ill.....	9	.67
In machine shops.....	12	.89	Idle.....	150	11.14
In shoe shops.....	20	1.49	Out of Commonwealth.....	57	4.24
Clerks and in stores.....	24	1.78	Whereabouts unknown.....	76	5.65
In printing plants.....	1	.07	Working on local welfare project.....	8	.59
Messengers and doing errands.....	22	1.63	In Civilian Conservation Corps.....	77	5.72
Teamsters and truck drivers.....	42	3.12	On Federal projects.....	53	3.94
Classed as laborers.....	40	2.97			
				1,346	100.00

The records of the above 1,346 boys show that at the time of the last report 997, or 74.07 per cent, were doing well; 134, or 9.95 per cent, were doing fairly well; 45, or 3.34 per cent, were doing badly; 57, or 4.24 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 76, or 5.65 per cent, were unknown, and occupations of 37, or 2.75 per cent, unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes, or with relatives.....	392
Number of boys paroled to others.....	70
Number of boys paroled and boarded out.....	118
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation.....	580
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1935.....	71

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1935.*

For violation of parole.....	275
For relocation and other purposes.....	52
Total number returned.....	327

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1935.*

	Number	Per Cent
United States Army, Navy and Marines	3	1.70
English Army	1	.56
On farms	3	1.70
In textile mills	5	2.85
Chauffeurs	3	1.70
Clerks	4	2.27
In factories	11	6.25
In different occupations	17	9.65
Odd jobs	19	10.80
In institutions	5	2.84
Laborers	2	1.14
Idle	25	14.20
Occupations unknown	15	8.55
Ill	1	.56
Whereabouts unknown	34	19.32
Out of Commonwealth	10	5.68
Working on local welfare project	1	.56
In Civilian Conservation Corps	5	2.85
On Federal projects	12	6.82
	176	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1935.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	73	41.47
Doing fairly well	30	17.05
Doing badly	25	14.20
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	48	27.28
	176	100.00

During the year 20 boys who became of age in 1935 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1935, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, Navy and Marines	11
On parole to parents, or with other relatives	1,089
On parole to others	42
On parole at board	71
On parole out of Commonwealth	57
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	76
Total outside the School	1,346

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School Boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Total number of Industrial School Boys on parole at the end of year 1934	1,209
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1935	518
Number of Industrial School Boys on visiting list during year 1935	1,727
Number of boys returned to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1935	165
Became of age during year	283
Committed to other institutions during year	76
Honorably discharged from custody during year	43
Died during year	2
Number of boys re-committed during year	7
	576
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, November 30, 1935	1,151
Net loss	58

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1935.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	5	.43
Machinists	10	.87
Employed on farms	53	4.61
In textile mills	34	2.95
Other factories	46	4.00
In shoe shops	20	1.74
Clerks and working in stores	30	2.61

Classed as laborers	36	3.13
Teamsters and truck drivers	58	5.04
Printing	1	.08
In miscellaneous occupations	106	9.20
Doing odd jobs	90	7.82
Recently released	40	3.48
In institutions	54	4.70
Idle	231	20.06
In school	52	4.52
Ill	4	.35
Out of Commonwealth	58	5.04
Whereabouts unknown	50	4.35
Occupations unknown	38	3.30
Working on local welfare project	10	.86
In Civilian Conservation Corps	72	6.26
On Federal projects	53	4.60
	1,151	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 1,151 boys show that at the time of the last report 835, or 72.55 per cent, were doing well; 98, or 8.51 per cent, were doing fairly well; 72, or 6.25 per cent, were doing poorly; 58, or 5.04 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 50, or 4.35 per cent, were unknown, and occupations of 38, or 3.30 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1935.

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	7	2.47
Chauffeurs	16	5.65
Employed on farms	5	1.77
In textile mills, other mills and factories	19	6.71
Clerks	8	2.83
Classed as laborers	3	1.06
Odd jobs	29	10.25
In different occupations	14	4.95
Idle	57	20.14
In school	1	.35
Ill	2	.71
In other institutions	14	4.95
Out of Commonwealth	20	7.07
Whereabouts unknown	55	19.43
In Civilian Conservation Corps	14	4.95
Working on local welfare project	1	.35
On Federal projects	18	6.36
	283	100.00

TABLE 34.—Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1935.

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	118	41.69
Doing fairly well	67	23.67
Doing badly	45	15.91
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	53	18.73
	283	100.00

During the year 22 boys who became of age in 1935 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending November 30, 1935.

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$44,834.52
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors	\$8,671.45	
Auto hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos	3,737.62	
Telephone and telegraph	1,805.66	
Travel of boys	4,561.64	
Auto hire for boys	261.93	
Return of runaways and sundries	39.50	
		19,077.80
Office expenses:		
Postage	\$907.99	
Stationery and office supplies	989.19	
Telephone and telegraph	616.62	
Rent	1,280.40	
Sundries	126.13	
		3,920.33

Boys boarded out:		
Board.....	\$12,801.04	
Clothing.....	8,637.90	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses)	1,426.93	
		22,865.87
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys.....		\$90,698.52
Instruction in public schools for boys (and girls) boarded out.....		\$5,811.37

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

A study of the one hundred and fifty-nine (159) girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls during the fiscal year just ended shows that about twenty per cent fall within the class considered definitely feeble-minded, 30 per cent are clearly normal, and the remaining girls, about half the group, are either borderline cases or dull normal. The work of the school must, therefore, be planned and made flexible enough to meet the needs of such a diversified group, so that they may receive the assistance, guidance and training which they can assimilate and from which they can receive the most benefit.

Physical needs receive first consideration, as the majority of the girls are greatly in need of such care. Religious and spiritual guidance is offered, in conjunction with the educational program, as the failure of the children to meet community obligations of good citizenship has been due largely to a lack of proper knowledge and spiritual understanding. The interest and help of the Catholic clergyman, the Protestant minister, and the Jewish rabbi, and all those who have assisted them, has been valuable and much appreciated.

Many of the girls who come to the school have very little knowledge or appreciation of wholesome living conditions and household duties are stressed, therefore, in order that they may receive much needed instruction along these lines. A longer period of training at the school would insure protection, and a greater opportunity for development and progress.

The school program for the year has been similar to that of former years. Academic work is provided for all grades, through the third year of High School.

Before coming to the school, many of the girls were regarded as failures of the school system and so regarded themselves. Great care is taken in grade placement, based on school testing, together with mental tests given by a psychologist, supplemented by careful evaluation of the girl's work and information available regarding previous school history.

Promotions are made twice a year in groups below the seventh grade. This cares for a large number of girls, who, having been out of school for some time, have forgotten their elementary work, but under normal conditions and with review, are ready to advance. The eighth grade girls are offered graduation with certificates of promotion to the first year High. This is the occasion for special exercises held in the chapel, combined with a pageant and general exhibition of school work.

The high school curriculum is based on a business course and offers practical work. The first year group in business training, after fundamentals are taught, is organized as a real work unit, with individual assignments so arranged that each pupil advances in accordance with her mental ability. Bookkeeping and stenography are given in the second and third years and typewriting in all.

The English work in the second and third years is also largely individual after the first half year. Reading is done from a selected list. Emphasis is placed both on appreciation and reading for personal enjoyment. The literary magazine, "The Threshold," edited by these girls as their requirement in English composition, continued as last year and maintained its high standard.

This year the organization of extra morning and afternoon classes for groups of lower grades was necessary. In these classes, comparatively small in size, much was accomplished through individual assistance. The purchase of books for individual work for some of these girls was a help and an incentive.

The geography work throughout the building was departmental, one teacher having charge of that subject in all grades. A very good reference library has been

placed in the room where the geography classes meet so that teacher-guidance is available in the girl's selection of books. Three projects used by these classes were: "An Imaginary Trip Abroad," an interesting "Product Map," and a "Puppet Show," featuring Holland.

The addition of a class in elementary science in the eighth grade has offered a richer curriculum, creating a new interest. Microscopes were used and were of much value. A few science books for reference were purchased and form the nucleus of a reference library. Simple experiments made in connection with this subject, under the assistance of an enthusiastic teacher, took on special interest, besides developing clear and independent thinking. A nature study course, given to lower grades, also awakened new interest.

Competition in spelling was emphasized, a spelling bee being held in the chapel near the end of the year.

Handwork classes were organized along usual lines, with sewing classes operating from model sewing through dressmaking, with promotions made according to ability. Interesting and instructive work has been done in the craft department.

Domestic science classes consist of groups of 8 to 10 girls. Their course of study is planned on the meal basis, with emphasis on cooking, serving and table manners. A marked advance in the equipment of this department has been made.

A more formal class in homemaking, but one of very practical value, is given by the domestic science teacher to the seventh grade girls, and includes a discussion of the home, furnishing of rooms, selection of foods as to their cost and nutritive value, and the making of menus.

The Physical Education director supervises the recreational activities for both morning and afternoon classes. In addition to formal gymnastics, folk dancing and other types of dancing, and games were taught in regular periods. In the evening, cottage recreation periods are held in the gymnasium in volley ball and basketball. Competition has been keen in tournaments arranged for both games. The aim of these evening periods was training in team play and good sportsmanship.

An athletic field has been made available for apparatus, some of which is now in place, and additional playground and game material is anticipated for the coming year. In April the gymnastic exhibition was given with marked success.

The work of the music department has been strongly emphasized with excellent results. A knowledge and appreciation of good music stimulates a love for beauty and has, on the whole, an uplifting influence in the lives of these girls, developing concentration as well.

In addition to group singing and music for religious services, a choir of about 30 voices has been organized. A course in piano study was provided for girls showing special interest and ability.

Suitable programs were presented on all holidays. "The Spirit of Peace" was the title of the Christmas play and the pageant, "Eternal Life," was presented at Easter.

The annual graduation and exhibition was held on June 22d and repeated on the 26th. Seventeen girls received certificates of promotion to the first year of High School. A pageant, "The Tapestry Weavers," in which the members of the graduating class took part, was presented as part of the exercises. This was based upon the work of the various departments of the school.

An exhibition of work was held in the school building. The assembly hall featured the various sewing departments, with a dressmaking display, showing garments and articles made in the beginners' and intermediate sewing classes.

The domestic science class and the craft class each presented an attractive exhibition on the second floor. The business training division of the first year high was in session with a set-up of bank, store, postoffice, telephone and telegraph offices, with railroad station, and conducted a practical demonstration of the work in connection with this department.

Assemblies have been held during Friday afternoons, in which the work of the week has been reviewed and special programs given.

The opportunity to attend school is regarded as a privilege. The schoolrooms are made attractive. The work presented is such that it is recognized as of real value, satisfying because it is worth while and because it brings a sense of achievement.

The farm production was about normal. Milk and vegetables were produced to cover the requirements of the institution. Pork, beef, chicken, eggs and butter were also sent from the farm to the storehouse. Hay and ensilage were harvested for farm consumption. Surplus production of salt pork, potatoes and hay was sold to other institutions through the State Purchasing Bureau.

A house purchased from the Thayer Estate was connected with the school water and sewerage systems. One additional sewer bed was constructed.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1935, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 346.
Number of visits by other physicians, 39.
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 15,693.
Number of cases admitted to hospital, ward patients, 613.
Average number of patients in hospital, 4.
Number of commitments examined by physician, 159.
Number of returned girls examined by physician, 79.
Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 469.
Number of smears taken, 493.
Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 6,715.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 3.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 35.
Number of girls pregnant when committed, 12.
Number of returned girls pregnant, 5.
Number of X-rays taken, 3.
Number of injections of Ergot, 1.
Number of girls vaccinated, 6.
Injections Diphtheria Antitoxin, 1.
Number of girls examined on leaving school, 107.

Report of work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:—

Number of visits, 24.
Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 163.
Number of other eye examinations, 178.
Number of other ear examinations, 33.
Number of other nose examinations, 39.
Number of other throat examinations, 19.
Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 45.
Glasses adjusted and repaired, 112.
Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 61.
Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 106.
Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 7.
Total number of girls seen, 594.

Report of Dental Work performed by Doctor Edward T. Fox:—

Number of visits made, 52.
Amalgam fillings, 1,129.
Enamel fillings, 197.
Cement fillings, 102.
Extractions, 233.
Novocaine administrations, 197.
Cleansings, 205.
Pulp removed, 4.
Treatments, 37.
Girls whose teeth were charted, 169.
Partial plates, 12.
Impressions, 13.
Number of girls seen, 1,062.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1934.....	246	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1934.....	620	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1934.....	866	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1935.....	159	
		1,025
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1935.....	133	
Honorably discharged during the year.....	48	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment.....	14	
Died.....	1	
		196
Total number in custody, November 30, 1935.....		829

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1935.*

In the Industrial School November 30, 1934	246	
Since committed	159	405
Recalled to the school:		
From leave of absence	3	
From absence without leave	3	
From hospitals	18	24
Returned from parole:		
For medical care	16	
For further training	8	
For violation of parole	24	
To await transfer or commitment to other institutions	7	55
		79
Released from school:		484
On parole to parents or relatives	70	
On parole to parents to attend school	21	
On parole to other families for wages	94	
On parole to other families to attend school	4	
Leave of absence	3	
Absence without leave	2	
Transferred to hospitals	26	
Committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents	6	
Transferred to Reformatory for Women	1	227
Remaining in the Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1935		257

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1935.*

GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY	
		Years	Months			Years	Months			Years	Months
1	.....	—	14 ¹	4	.....	1	4	3	.....	2	6
1	.....	—	20 ¹	11	.....	1	5	2	.....	2	7
3	.....	—	2	6	.....	1	6	1	.....	2	8
1	.....	—	3	5	.....	1	7	2	.....	2	9
2	.....	—	4	10	.....	1	8	2	.....	2	10
2	.....	—	6	9	.....	1	9	1	.....	2	11
1	.....	—	8	8	.....	1	10	2	.....	3	—
2	.....	—	9	6	.....	1	11	1	.....	3	1
2	.....	—	10	9	.....	2	—	1	.....	3	2
2	.....	—	11	3	.....	2	1	1	.....	3	6
4	.....	1	—	4	.....	2	2	1	.....	3	8
5	.....	1	1	3	.....	2	3	1	.....	4	3
2	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	4	1	.....	5	4
2	.....	1	3	2	.....	2	5				

¹Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 132; average length of stay 1 year 8 months 17 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental condition.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Being an idle and disorderly person	1
Being an idle and disorderly person and being a runaway	1
Being a lewd person	1
Being a runaway	10
Breaking, entering and larceny	1
Breaking and entering in night time and larceny	1
Delinquent	13
Delinquent child—drunkenness	1
Delinquent child—fornication	2
Delinquent child—stubborn	2
Delinquency—lewdness	8
Delinquency—runaway	2
Delinquent by reason of lewd and lascivious behavior	1
Delinquent—lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior	2
Fornication	6
Larceny	14
Lewdness	8
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	1
Lewd and lascivious person in speech and behavior	2
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior	4
Running away from custody and control of parents	1
Stubborn child	46
Stubborn and disobedient child	2
Stubbornness	23
Transferred from Division of Child Guardianship	6
(Delinquency, 4; runaway, 1; stubbornness, 1.)	

Total number committed..... *159

*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Between 10 and 11 years.....	3	Between 14 and 15 years.....	28
Between 11 and 12 years.....	3	Between 15 and 16 years.....	36
Between 12 and 13 years.....	9	Between 16 and 17 years.....	57
Between 13 and 14 years.....	19	Between 17 and 18 years.....	4
		Total number committed.....	159

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years 3 months 3 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Born in the United States.....	151		
Born in foreign countries.....	8		
(Canada, 6; England, 1; Germany, 1)		Total number committed.....	159

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1935.*

Both parents born in the United States....	59	Father unknown and mother native born..	4
Both parents foreign born.....	60	Father unknown and mother foreign born..	3
Father native born and mother foreign....	14		
Father foreign born and mother native....	19	Total number committed.....	159

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1935.*

In school.....	73	Salesgirl.....	1
Bus girl.....	1	Waitress.....	1
Factory work.....	2	Idle.....	69
Housework.....	12		
		Total number committed.....	159

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1935.*

In high school (1st year).....	13	In grade VII.....	30
In high school (2d year).....	10	In grade VI.....	18
In high school (3d year).....	4	In grade V.....	6
In high school (4th year).....	1	In grade IV.....	3
In grade X.....	3	In grade III.....	4
In grade IX.....	15	In grade II.....	1
In grade VIII.....	37	Special classes.....	14

Total number committed..... 159

In school when committed.....	73	Out of school between two and three years..	16
Out of school less than one year.....	38	Out of school between three and four years..	3
Out of school between one and two years....	28	Out of school between seven and eight years..	1

Total number committed..... 159

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1935:—

CASH ACCOUNT		
<i>Income</i>		
<i>Receipts</i>		
Personal Services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$39.00	
Sales.....	1,098.31	
Miscellaneous.....	300.99	
		\$1,438.30
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>		
Appropriations:		
Advance.....	\$8,000.00	
Receipts on account of maintenance.....	75,221.70	
Maintenance refunds.....	267.86	
		\$83,489.56
		\$84,927.86
<i>Payments</i>		
To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income.....	\$1,438.30	
Refunds, account maintenance.....	267.86	
		\$1,706.16
Maintenance Appropriations:		
Payments on account of maintenance.....	\$75,221.70	
Return of advance.....	8,000.00	
		\$83,221.70
		\$84,927.86

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$151,195.56
Expenses (as analyzed below)	140,910.48
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth	\$10,285.08

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$71,436.22
Food	12,992.72
Medical and general care	3,310.70
Farm	11,697.73
Heat and other plant operations	15,386.95
Garage, stable and grounds	2,181.31
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,437.90
Religious instruction	1,655.00
Clothing and materials	5,902.68
Furnishings and household supplies	4,499.34
Repairs, ordinary	3,988.24
Repairs and renewals	6,421.69

Total expenses for maintenance	\$140,910.48
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SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Balance at End of year
Purchase of Property	\$4,000	\$3,873.79	\$126.21

During the year the average number of inmates has been 274.18.

Total cost for maintenance, \$140,910.48.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$9.883.

Receipt from sales, \$1,098.31.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0766.

All other institution receipts, \$339.99.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.004.

Net weekly per capita, \$9.7824.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1935

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$22,680.00
Buildings	516,875.82

Total real estate	\$539,555.82
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PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property	\$117,283.14
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Total valuation of property	\$656,838.96
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STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	246	246
Number received during year (committed, 159, returned from parole, 79)	—	238	238
Number passing out of the institution during the year	—	227	227
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	257	257
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	—	274.18	274.18
Average number of officers and employees during the year	25	57	82

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	785
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	196
Employees of parole branch	18

Expenditures for the Institution

Current expenses:	
Salaries and wages	\$71,436.22
Travel, transportation, etc.	1,437.90
Food	12,992.72
Religious instruction	1,655.00
Clothing and materials	5,902.68
Furnishings and household supplies	4,499.34
Medical and general care	3,310.70
Heat, light and power	15,386.95
Farm and stable	11,697.73
Grounds	2,181.31
Repairs, ordinary	3,988.24
Repairs and renewals	6,421.69
	\$140,910.48

Executive head of institution (superintendent) : CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.
Executive head of Parole Branch : ALMEDA F. CREE.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

Since 1900, all girls paroled from the Industrial School for Girls have come into the care of this department, which, although separated from the school, but closely allied to it, takes up their supervision.

These girls present much the same problems from year to year. One of the real achievements of the Girls Parole Branch is that the consideration of these problems is accepted anew each year, as a challenge, with fresh determination to understand them and to overcome them.

Experience has taught us that a study of the needs of the individual, with treatment based on those needs, is most essential in dealing with the juvenile delinquent. Each girl is an individual problem, unlike all other girls, and all her difficulties must be met as such.

Seven hundred eighty-five individual girls (and 41 illegitimate babies) were on parole through the year 1935. Only 17 per cent of the 785 girls were diagnosed as normal; 52 per cent rated as dull normal; 17 per cent, borderline; and 14 per cent, feeble-minded.

During the year, 133 girls reached their majority (21 years of age); 14 girls were committed or transferred to other institutions (Wrentham State School, 2; Foxborough State Hospital, 2; Westborough State Hospital, 2; Department for Female Defective Delinquents, 5; and Reformatory for Women, 3); one girl died; and 48 girls were honorably discharged.

On November 30, 1935, 572 girls were on parole. Only 18 per cent had normal mentality, while 53 per cent were dull normal, 16 per cent were borderline, and 13 per cent were feeble-minded. When one considers that many of the girls have been sex delinquents prior to commitment, and some have had venereal disease and must be kept under the close supervision of a hospital, one must realize that it requires the accumulated experience and skill of the entire parole staff to cope with the problems presented from day to day.

In spite of all these handicaps, the girls' conduct was classified at the close of the year as follows:—Good, 348 girls, or 61 per cent; fair, 117, or 20 per cent; poor, 53, or 9 per cent; and unknown, 54, or 10 per cent.

At the close of the fiscal year, there were 215 girls on parole with relatives, 97 were married, 154 were living in foster families, 16 were in hospitals or convalescent homes, 7 were boarding temporarily, and 29 were temporarily in the House of the Good Shepherd.

Placing and Visiting.—Two hundred six (206) girls were paroled from the school during the year. Of this group, 132 were paroled for the first time (average length of stay in the school, 1 year 8 months 17 days), and 74 returned girls were paroled. Of this group of 206 girls, ninety-eight (98) were paroled to foster homes, 91 were paroled to homes of relatives, and 17 were paroled to hospitals.

The fitting of these handicapped girls into foster homes is a difficult task. The department seeks only those special homes which offer the greatest kindness and understanding of the delinquent girl. Two hundred eighty-two (282) different girls were in housework positions during the year, and 290 foster homes were used.

Finding homes where our girls can have the right kind of care and supervision is growing more and more difficult. Many homes are investigated which are found to be unsuitable for paroled girls. Wages are still low in comparison with the amount and quality of work expected.

The fact that many of the girls are incapable of sustained effort, and that some girls outgrow their foster homes and own homes, or become too much responsibility for their employers and relatives, makes many changes necessary. Furthermore, many members of the communities where the girls are paroled have an unsympathetic and suspicious attitude toward them which is most discouraging. These conditions compelled the department to make 1,963 relocations of girls during the year. The visiting staff made 8,021 visits, and, in addition, the department held 7,086 interviews with the girls' relatives and others interested in the girls. Three hundred thirty-five (335) investigations of girls' homes were made.

Our visitors have been in touch with many welfare agencies throughout the state in an effort to relieve suffering in the homes of our married girls and the homes of

girls living with parents. All welfare societies, both public and private, have been interested and prompt in giving assistance. The visitors have spent much time in procuring employment for the girls and their relatives.

During the year, this department made 295 investigations in connection with special requests for the parole of girls. It has not seemed wise, in many instances, to allow the girls to return to their former environments without additional training and supervision away from home, as home conditions, due to lack of employment, poverty, and other handicaps, do not seem to offer adequate opportunity for rehabilitation and success on parole.

School Girls.—During the year 1935, 95 girls in the care of the department attended school. This is the largest number of girls enrolled in school during any year. Of these, 37 girls attended high school; 9, junior high; 29, grammar; 3, primary or special classes; 3, continuation school; 2, vocational school; 2, trade school; 1, art school; and 9, business school.

Our girls have behaved well in school, and, in most cases, they have been trustworthy outside of school hours. Many of the girls in high school work during the summer months to earn something toward their clothes, but, because the wages earned are so small, the department furnishes clothing to them as needed. Many of the girls living at home and attending school are assisted in this way. The young grammar and primary school girls who are placed in foster homes are assisted to a greater extent.

There has been splendid cooperation on the part of school principals and teachers. On the whole, the girls have been treated with kindness and consideration, although occasionally, when a girl returns to the same home and school from which she was committed, there has been some hesitancy before reinstating her in that school. It has been necessary for the visitor of school girls to have frequent conferences with school officials to bring about this result. In no case has there been any unfavorable report of such girl's conduct.

Returned Girls.—Girls are returned to the Industrial School very reluctantly and only when all available resources in the communities have been exhausted. The reasons for the return of the 55 girls who were sent back to the Industrial School in 1935 are—for medical care, 16; for further training, 8; for violation of parole, 24; and to await transfer or commitment to other institutions, 7. Before deciding to return a girl to the school for discipline, much time is spent in talking with the girl and with those with whom she lived. A thorough investigation is made of the girl's story, as it is most important to study all sides of the problem.

Physical and Mental Care.—Close supervision of the girl's health is given at all times. During the year 1935, 370 girls were escorted to hospitals, doctors and dentists, 1,385 times; 27 different hospitals were used, and 62 girls were ward patients. Our hospital work is increasing each year.

Twenty-six (26) problem girls were committed to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital for ten-day observation periods. The diagnoses were: dull normal, 6; borderline, 11; feeble-minded, 5; psychopathic personalities with average intelligence, 4. The psychopathic girl presents the most serious problems because she is so unreliable, unstable and uncontrolled emotionally, and is forever driven by her impulses. Three girls were found to be insane and committed to state hospitals (1 borderline and 2 feeble-minded).

Honorable Discharges.—Of the 48 girls who were honorably discharged for meritorious conduct, 15 were married. The others were employed as follows: Waitress, 1; store clerk, 2; factory, 6; housework, 18; laundry, 1; office work, 1; dancer, 1; seamstress, 1; attending clerical school, 1; ill in hospital for tuberculosis, 1. All girls in this group improved their opportunities and made much progress on parole.

Trust Fund.—In 1927, an Act, providing for the establishment of trust funds for the benefit of certain wards of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools, was enacted. This Act provides that annually on or before November thirtieth, the trustees shall pay to the state treasurer all unclaimed money held by them for the benefit of any former ward of the trustees whose whereabouts are then unknown to them and have been unknown for seven years subsequent to his becoming of age. This fund is for the purpose of securing special training or education for or otherwise aiding and assisting meritorious wards of said trustees.

Eight girls were benefited in 1935 by this fund. Two girls are attending business college, 2 girls graduated from business college, one girl took a special course in cooking in a well-known school, another attended a trade school, still another attended a school of art, and one girl specialized in music. Their tuition was paid in part or entirely from the income of this Trust Fund for Female Wards. The principal of this Trust Fund amounts to \$11,489.29. The unexpended income is \$574.74.

Girls' Savings.—It is quite important that a girl should learn to face the fact of her dependence upon herself, and a bank account is a source of encouragement. Girls are urged to bank a part of their earnings, but not all are able to do this, because of the financial need in their families and the small wages many of the girls earn. The younger girls, the mentally incompetent, and the physically handicapped earn small wages, and, instead of saving, need to be helped by the department.

On November 30, 1935, there were 381 bank accounts of girls under twenty-one years of age amounting to \$9,951.65. There were 12 accounts between \$100 and \$200, 3 accounts between \$200 and \$300, 2 accounts were over \$300, the largest being \$362.43.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1935, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	162
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	19
On parole in families earning wages	142
Attending school, earning wages	4
Attending school, boarding	8
Attending school, living at home	34
In hospitals or convalescent homes	16
Married (subject to recall for cause)	97
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	29
Boarding temporarily	7
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year	32
b. Previously	22
	572
In Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1935	257
	829

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1935*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1934	\$11,324.63
Cash received from savings to credit of 281 girls and other ¹ sources from December 1, 1934 to November 30, 1935	\$14,748.55
Interest on deposits	255.66
By 1,503 deposits with the department	15,004.21
	\$26,328.84
Transferred to Female Wards Trust Fund	181.09
Cash ² withdrawn by 291 girls	16,196.10
	16,377.19
Balance on deposit November 30, 1935	\$9,951.65

¹Other sources means from parents or relatives, other institutions, etc.

²Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.

TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1935*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks	\$33,117.78	
Visitors:		
Travel	\$5,473.60	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	1,326.38	
		6,799.98
Office expenses:		
Advertising	\$105.70	
Postage	582.69	
Stationery and office supplies	725.04	
Telephone and telegrams	1,501.62	
Rent	2,929.65	
Sundries	110.44	
		5,955.14
Total expended for administration and visiting	\$45,872.90	

Assistance to girls:

Board.....	\$3,597.69
Clothing.....	1,842.52
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work).....	955.78
Travel.....	1,530.52
Miscellaneous.....	63.12

Total expended for girls.....	\$7,989.63
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls.....	\$53,862.53

TRUST FUNDS¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Lyman School—Lyman Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1934.....	\$20,673.62	\$29,101.00	\$49,774.62
<i>Receipts in 1934-35</i>			
Income from investments.....	1,556.91		1,556.91
Securities purchased.....		1,350.00	
	<u>\$22,230.53</u>	<u>\$30,451.00</u>	<u>\$51,331.53</u>
<i>Payments in 1934-35</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.....	13,418.42		13,418.42
Securities purchased.....	1,350.00		
	<u>14,768.42</u>		
Balance November 30, 1935.....	\$7,462.11	\$30,451.00	\$37,913.11

	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Akron, Ohio, bond.....		\$400 00	
Boston bond.....		1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.....		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds.....		5,000.00	
Muskegon, Mich.....		1,300.00	
New York (State) bond.....		1,000.00	
Savoy, Mass., note.....		1,350.00	
United States Treasury bonds.....		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds.....		8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds.....		9,600.00	
Worcester County Trust Co., certificate.....		1.00	
		<u>\$30,451.00</u>	
Cash on hand.....	\$7,462.11		\$37,913.11

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1934.....	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1934-1935.....		
Balance November 30, 1935.....	20,000.00	20,000.00

Present Investments

Boston & Albany R.R. certificates.....	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds.....	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate.....	1,000.00	
	<u>\$20,000.00</u>	

Income, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1934.....	\$4,792.74	\$4,792.74
<i>Receipts in 1934-35</i>		
Income from investments.....	1,514.00	1,514.00
	<u>\$6,306.74</u>	<u>\$6,306.74</u>
<i>Payments in 1934-35</i>		
Lyman School for Boys.....	\$270.83	\$270.83
Balance November 30, 1935.....	\$6,035.91	\$6,035.91

Lyman School, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1934.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1934-35.....		
Balance, November 30, 1935.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Boston bond.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

¹Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of the Trustees.

Income Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1934.....	\$146.87	\$100.00	\$246.87
<i>Receipts in 1934-35</i>			
Income from investments.....	49.00		49.00
	<u>\$195.87</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$295.87</u>
<i>Payments in 1934-35</i>			
Lyman School for Boys.....	\$104.07		\$104.07
	<u>\$91.80</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$191.80</u>
Balance November 30, 1935.....			
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.....		\$100.00	
Cash on hand.....	\$91.80		\$191.80

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1934.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1934-35.....		
Balance November 30, 1935.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Providence, R. I. bond.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1934.....	\$85.84	\$85.84
<i>Receipts in 1934-35</i>		
Income from investments.....	40.00	40.00
	<u>\$125.84</u>	<u>\$125.84</u>
Balance November 30, 1935.....		

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1934.....	\$1,000.00		\$1,000.00
<i>Receipts in 1934-35</i>			
Securities purchased.....		\$1,000.00	
	<u>\$1,000.00</u>	<u>\$1,000.00</u>	<u>\$1,000.00</u>
<i>Payments in 1934-35</i>			
Securities purchased.....	\$1,000.00		
	<u>\$1,000.00</u>		
Balance Nov. 30, 1935.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Massachusetts (Commonwealth of) bonds.....		\$1,000	

Income, Fay Fund

Balance December 1, 1934.....	\$275.13	\$275.13
<i>Receipts in 1934-35</i>		
Income from investment.....	\$15.89	\$15.89
	<u>\$291.02</u>	<u>\$291.02</u>
<i>Payments in 1934-35</i>		
Premium on bonds purchased.....	66.86	66.86
	<u>\$224.16</u>	<u>\$224.16</u>
Balance November 30, 1935.....		

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1934.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1934-1935.....		
Balance November 30, 1935.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1934.....	\$92.20	\$92.20
<i>Receipts in 1934-35</i>		
Income from investment.....	\$32.50	\$32.50
	<u>\$124.70</u>	<u>\$124.70</u>
Balance November 30, 1935.....		

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1934.....	\$152.05	\$11,167.38	\$11,319.43
<i>Receipts in 1934-35</i>			
Securities deposited		181.09	181.09
	<u>\$152.05</u>	<u>\$11,348.47</u>	<u>\$11,500.52</u>
<i>Payments in 1934-35</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	11.23		11.23
Balance November 30, 1935.....	\$140.82	\$11,348.47	\$11,489.29
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.....		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings.....		7,163.07	
Westboro Savings Bank.....		2,025.91	
		<u>\$11,348.47</u>	
Cash.....	\$140.82		\$11,489.29

Income, Female Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1934	\$795.23		\$795.23
<i>Receipts in 1934-35</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$329.51		\$329.51
	<u>\$1,124.74</u>		<u>\$1,124.74</u>
<i>Payments in 1934-35</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	\$550.00		\$550.00
Balance November 30, 1935.....	\$574.74		\$574.74

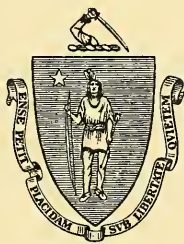
Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1934.....	\$9,471.85	\$9,471.85
<i>Receipts in 1934-35</i>		
Securities deposited	\$806.55	\$806.55
Balance Nov. 30, 1935.....	<u>\$10,278.40</u>	<u>\$10,278.40</u>
<i>Payments in 1934-35</i>		
Massachusetts Training Schools	25.66	25.66
Balance Nov. 30, 1935.....	<u>\$10,252.74</u>	<u>\$10,252.74</u>
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others.....	\$10,252.74	\$10,252.74
<i>Income Male Wards Fund</i>		
Balance December 1, 1934.....	\$555.35	\$555.35
<i>Receipts in 1934-35</i>		
Income from investments.....	\$260.13	\$260.13
	<u>\$815.48</u>	<u>\$815.48</u>
<i>Payments in 1934-35</i>		
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	\$175.00	\$175.00
Balance November 30, 1935.....	<u>\$640.48</u>	<u>\$640.48</u>

DUE AUG 10 1943

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1936

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
 DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
 TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
 BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE, *Chairman*.
 JOHN J. MAHONEY, WATERTOWN, *Vice-Chairman*.
 JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH.
 DOROTHY KIRCHWEY BROWN, BOSTON.
 HERBERT B. EHLMANN, BROOKLINE.
 RUTH EVANS O'KEEFE, LYNN.
 FRANK L. BOYDEN, DEERFIELD.
 JOHN J. SHEEHAN, WESTBOROUGH.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WALTER C. BELL, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. DU BOIS, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
 ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Massachusetts Training Schools, names, location, etc.	3
Report of the Trustees	3
Report of Officers and Statistics:	
Lyman School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	5
Physician's Report	6
Statistics concerning Boys	7
Treasurer's Report	10
Valuation of Property	11
Statistical Form for State Institutions	11
Industrial School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	12
Physician's Report	14
Statistics concerning Boys	15
Treasurer's Report	16
Valuation of Property	17
Statistical Form for State Institutions	17
Boys Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	18
Statistics concerning Work of Boys Parole Branch	19
Industrial School for Girls:	
Superintendent's Report	22
Physician's Report	24
Statistics concerning Girls	25
Treasurer's Report	27
Valuation of Property	27
Statistical Form for State Institutions	28
Girls Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	28
Statistics concerning Work of Girls Parole Branch	30
Trust Funds	30

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for boys requiring special care and supervision. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 319. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

3. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 11 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 297. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

Judge James W. McDonald of Marlborough was reappointed a trustee by Governor James M. Curley in August, 1936.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1936 the Board has held 11 regular meetings, and 1 special meeting in addition to the 33 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,501 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 118 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 88 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1936.*

	1934	1935	1936
Lyman School for Boys.....	234	249	223
Industrial School for Boys.....	417	365	274
Industrial School for Girls.....	132	159	115

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1936; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1936.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1936
	1934	1935	1936		
Lyman School for Boys.....	399	398	355	480	347
Industrial School for Boys.....	335	317	263	319	250
Industrial School for Girls.....	258	274	266	297	234

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1936.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1927	340	319	189	848
1928	345	350	212	907
1929	326	355	199	880
1930	306	436	177	919
1931	252	410	183	845
1932	235	402	152	789
1933	214	328	129	671
1934	234	417	132	783
1935	249	365	159	773
1936	223	274	115	612
Totals	2,724	3,656	1,647	8,027

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1936, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 3,749, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1936.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys	347	1,283	1,630
Industrial School for Boys	250	1,101	1,351
Industrial School for Girls	234	534	768
Totals	831	2,918	3,749

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1935 and 1936 is shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1935	1936
Lyman School for Boys	12.79 months	11.68 months
Industrial School for Boys	9.78 months	9.50 months
Industrial School for Girls	20.54 months	18.50 months

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods usually is due to the need for prolonged care and treatment because of physical or mental condition.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year the Trustees granted 96 honorable discharges to boys and girls who were under the supervision of the Boys and Girls Parole Branches.

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had established themselves in the community and were getting along so well that they no longer needed the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 54. The number of girls who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had shown that they no longer needed such supervision and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 42.

REPORT OF PSYCHOLOGIST

A gradual reorganization of the psychiatric work for the three institutions in the Division of Juvenile Training has been brought about during the past three years by the appointment of a psychologist for the Lyman School in 1934, and the appointment of a psychologist for the Industrial School for Boys in 1935. The services of both of these psychologists have been available for the Industrial School for Girls upon request of the Superintendent.

The psychologists are assisted by a psychometrist, and in all three schools there have been established adequate testing techniques for the approximate evaluation of general intelligence, indicating abilities and disabilities, tests of actual performance levels in various academic subjects, construction of correlation charts, which have been helpful in planning academic education and adequate school programs, and in the two boys' schools, tests of mechanical ability as an aid to determining the proper work at which to place a boy.

The standard tests are used, along with education achievement tests. Where required, additional tests to determine special abilities or disabilities are used. The psychometrist gives testing service to all three institutions within the Division of Juvenile Training, testing both boys and girls.

The psychologists have become an integral part of the administration of the schools for boys, dealing largely with the adjustment, training and discipline of the boys, as well as conferring with the staff upon the particular problems as they arise with individuals. They serve as consultants not only because of their peculiar knowledge of mental defect and disease but because of their insight into motives, and understanding of mental mechanisms and emotional behavior.

In cases of marked mental defect and disease, where commitment to schools for the feeble-minded, hospitals for the insane, and the Department for Defective Delinquents was contemplated, the psychologist was called upon for examination and advice.

After a month of well-rounded study of a new boy in the reception cottage, a conference is held at which all the information learned from outside sources and study and observation within the institution is presented and considered by a committee known as the Classification Committee, consisting of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Head Teacher, Psychologist and Psychometrist. For this meeting the psychologist has prepared a complete and systematized report, and has attempted to evaluate the case and present some tentative plan and recommendation for discussion by the Committee.

A plan is then agreed upon for placement in cottage, school and work. This has been followed up with conferences from time to time in order to check up on progress and to make change in the plans, if necessary, looking toward a better understanding and adjustment of the boy to the life and work of the school.

The psychologists see all new boys as soon as practicable after they enter the institution, in an effort to help the boy in his adjustment by telling him about the institution and its regulations, explaining what is expected of him, and the things he can gain during his stay.

During the past year the practice of sending reports to the Parole Branch when a boy leaves the institution has been continued. These reports cover his conduct, school and work record while in the institution, with helpful notes on his personality attitudes and abilities, and with suggestions and recommendations as to subsequent supervision and treatment.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. DuBOIS, *Superintendent*

The main objectives of the Lyman School for Boys during the past year have been to receive boys who have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the courts of the Commonwealth their inability to adjust satisfactorily in the various communities; to study them in an effort to determine the causes of maladjustment; to provide a corrective program of activities for them; and to prepare them for a return to the communities under supervision.

It is believed to be important, when the boy first arrives at the school, to place him in a group of newly committed boys and to provide him an active program, in order that he may have less time to think about his misfortunes and become too homesick. A program of working about the grounds and in the various buildings connected with the farm and maintenance activities of the school, and in active recreational pursuits, keeps the boy active, and provides opportunities for studying his attitudes towards work, play, masters and other boys. Some of these attitudes may be the key to his failure to adjust more satisfactorily in the community. This program is desirable also from the standpoint of health in that it keeps the boy in

the open air most of the day, thus developing his appetite and inducing physical fatigue which results in sound sleep. The health of the other boys of the school is better safeguarded against potential carriers of communicable diseases by this arrangement. Careful mental tests and physical examinations are also incorporated in the program for the first month of the boy's stay at the Lyman School. As a consequence, it is possible at the end of this period to outline a fairly accurate treatment program for the rest of the boy's period of training.

The treatment program consists of four major factors:—academic; occupational; home life; and recreational activities. Each of these factors is very important, and each should receive careful supervision. Efforts have been made to see that the entire staff keeps ever in mind that the most important consideration is the development of wholesome mental attitudes and reactions. They are encouraged to be alert in detecting unwholesome attitudes and to bring such cases to the attention of the professional staff for study. The staff is constantly reminded that behavior is not as much a matter of intellect or outcome of rational judgment as it is a matter of the habits of response to instincts, impulses, appetites, or urges.

In the academic activities, greatest emphasis is laid upon reading and expression, both oral and written. Classes are small which makes it possible to devote much time to the individual needs of pupils; materials are adequate, and as a consequence excellent results are obtained.

In all occupational activities, emphasis is laid on instruction rather than production. Labor-saving equipment secured during the past year has made it possible to relieve the boys of many time-consuming activities, which makes it possible to use the time for instruction.

In home training, efforts are made to fix habits of cleanliness, good manners, respect for the rights of others, service and loyalty to the home group, and pride in its appearance and reputation.

The recreational program consists of many varied activities such as music, art, dramatics, sound pictures, leather craft, stamp collecting, reading, games, sports, and athletic programs. The aim is to provide real satisfactions from socially acceptable activities of some kind for each individual according to his interests and aptitudes.

Throughout the entire program, health is recognized as a fundamental objective. Careful attention has been paid to providing a daily bath, proper food, clothing, exercise, rest and medical care. Mental health is striven for fully as much as physical. Personal guidance for removing mental conflicts and worry is encouraged in all relations between the staff and the boy in all activities. Efforts are made to see that each boy has an opportunity to do something in which he can be successful.

Religious education is given careful attention. Grace is said before each meal, prayers are said morning and night, and all boys are required to attend Sunday services, Sunday School, and mid-week religious instructions, according to their various religious beliefs.

Many improvements were made in the physical plant of the school during the year. The carpenters, painter, plumber, steam-fitter, and electrician have made a great many improvements in the various buildings.

The farm was unusually productive in its various departments, with the exception of the apple crop. The dairy produced 223,915 quarts of milk, which is 15,913 quarts more than the previous year's production. Eight thousand ninety-nine (8,099) dozens of eggs were produced as against 3,709 dozens the previous year. The potato crop was a bumper one, the yield being 166,005 pounds, as against 80,861 pounds the preceding year. Additions to the silos, a new brooder house, and a new spray rig have contributed much to efficient farm work.

On the whole, it is felt that the year has been one of progress, and that solid foundation work has been laid for better work next year and during the succeeding years.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN
LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
ROLAND S. NEWTON, M. D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1936, is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work done at the infirmary during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 383.
 Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 14,085.
 Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 694.
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,770.
 Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 694.
 Average number of patients in infirmary daily, 11.
 Average number of out-patients in infirmary daily, 38.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 56.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 19.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 5.
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 15.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 215.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 516.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 331.
 Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 41.
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 40.
 Memorial Hospital, Worcester, 3.
 Westborough State Hospital for X-ray, 1.
 Tubercular Clinic, Belmont Hospital, Worcester, 7.
 Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.
 Number of inmates given diphtheria immunization, 202.
 Number of operations performed for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 31.
 Number of inmates whose vision was tested, 35.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 18.
 Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 23.
 Number of inmates whose eyes were treated, 161.
 Number of inmates whose ears were treated, 114.
 Number of nose and throat treatments, 460.
 Number of treatments for furunculosis, 464.
 Number of treatments for scabies, 17.
 Number of treatments with antirabic serum, 1.
 Contagious cases: Scarlet fever, 8; measles, 1; German measles, 2.
 Among the special cases treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital were the following: lobar pneumonia, 3; hernias, 3; appendectomy, 1; blood tests, 2; for orthopedic treatment including fractures, 9; abscess of the shoulder, 1; abscess of gland of leg, 1; Addison's disease, 1; admission of foreign bodies, 4. Treated at the Memorial Hospital, Worcester: lobar pneumonia, 1; edema of brain, 1; and ruptured kidney, 1.

Report of Dental Work performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D.:

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations: amalgam fillings, 1,078; copper cement fillings, 1,096; porcelain fillings, 250; extractions, 416; treatments, 144; and prophylaxis, 888.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1935.....	351
Committed during the year.....	223
Returned from parole.....	369
Returned from absence without leave.....	92
Returned from hospitals.....	24
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	1
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	1
Returned from court.....	4
Returned from leave of absence.....	13
	<hr/> 727
	*1,078
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	371
Paroled to others than relatives.....	54
Boarded in foster homes.....	131
Absent without leave.....	97
Released to hospitals.....	31
Granted leave of absence.....	14
Released to court on habeas.....	6
Committed to State Hospital for observation.....	1
Released to Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	1
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury.....	2
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.....	17
Committed to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	1
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	3
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.....	1
Discharged as unfit subject.....	1
	<hr/> 731
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1936.....	347

*This represents 592 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1936, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1936	Previously	Totals
Barnstable.....	1	129	130
Berkshire.....	4	506	510
Bristol.....	24	1,631	1,655
Dukes.....	—	32	32
Essex.....	22	2,377	2,399
Franklin.....	—	145	145
Hampden.....	17	1,346	1,363
Hampshire.....	—	255	255
Middlesex.....	40	3,476	3,516
Nantucket.....	—	31	31
Norfolk.....	7	843	850
Plymouth.....	11	461	472
Suffolk.....	83	3,892	3,975
Worcester.....	14	1,794	1,808
Totals.....	223	16,918	17,141

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Fathers born in United States.....	17	19	22	12	17	15	10	21	12	17
Mothers born in United States.....	25	26	24	21	20	19	14	21	23	22
Fathers foreign born.....	22	25	22	22	17	16	9	20	21	21
Mothers foreign born.....	20	18	24	16	21	15	11	21	13	20
Both parents born in United States.....	77	84	73	75	65	56	57	82	88	92
Both parents foreign born.....	211	206	198	183	147	141	127	105	124	87
Nativity of both parents unknown.....	5	10	6	10	1	2	3	4	1	2
Nativity of one parent unknown.....	8	5	6	5	4	6	4	1	1	4
Per cent of foreign parentage.....	62	60	60	60	58	60	59	45	49	50
Per cent of American parentage.....	22	25	22	21	26	23	26	35	35	48
Per cent of unknown parentage.....	1	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	.4	2

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Born in United States.....	320	322	315	288	246	230	206	222	237	214
Foreign born.....	20	23	11	18	6	5	8	12	12	6
Unknown nativity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	During year ending Nov. 30, 1936	1885 to 1935	Previous to 1885	Totals
Six.....	—	—	5	5
Seven.....	—	16	25	41
Eight.....	4	65	115	184
Nine.....	7	236	231	474
Ten.....	17	531	440	988
Eleven.....	12	1,005	615	1,632
Twelve.....	30	1,851	748	2,629
Thirteen.....	53	2,823	897	3,773
Fourteen.....	76	4,128	778	4,982
Fifteen.....	22	437	913	1,372
Sixteen.....	2	36	523	561
Seventeen.....	—	4	179	183
Eighteen and over.....	—	3	17	20
Unknown.....	—	12	32	44
	223	11,147	5,518	16,888

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Had parents.....	134
Had no parents.....	10
Had father only.....	27
Had mother only.....	33
Had step-father.....	12
Had step-mother.....	9
Had parents separated.....	19
Had intemperate father.....	79
Had intemperate mother.....	4
Had both parents intemperate.....	14
Had attended church.....	220
Had never attended church.....	3
Were attending school.....	223
Had been arrested before.....	194
Had been inmates of other institutions.....	26
Had used tobacco.....	169
Parents owning residence.....	26
Members of family had been arrested.....	93

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
1.....	—	1	28.....	1	1
1.....	—	3	14.....	1	2
2.....	—	5	12.....	1	3
3.....	—	6	7.....	1	4
6.....	—	7	7.....	1	5
9.....	—	8	3.....	1	6
23.....	—	9	2.....	1	7
40.....	—	10	3.....	1	8
44.....	—	11	1.....	1	11
38.....	1	—	1.....	2	1

Total number paroled for first time during year, 245. Average length of stay in school, 11.68 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Breaking and entering.....	88	Setting fires.....	2
Larceny.....	81	Assault and battery.....	3
Delinquent.....	4	Lewdness.....	2
Running away.....	9	Torturing animals.....	1
Stubbornness.....	18	Indecent exposure.....	1
Unlawful appropriation of automobile.....	9	Receiving stolen property.....	1
Malicious injury to property.....	3	Sodomy.....	1
Total.....			*223

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1926-27.....	486.19	340	640	180
1927-28.....	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29.....	522.97	326	663	213
1929-30.....	483.99	306	660	183
1930-31.....	490.75	252	632	149
1931-32.....	452.13	235	637	169
1932-33.....	419.77	214	686	189
1933-34.....	399.38	234	565	192
1934-35.....	397.63	249	580	158
1935-36.....	354.74	223	556	175
Average for ten years.....	450.67	272.4	628.3	1792

TABLE 14.—Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.

A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1927	14.21	1932	14.34
1928	14.03	1933	14.50
1929	14.18	1934	14.50
1930	14.24	1935	14.31
1931	14.36	1936	14.54

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months		Months
1927	12.48	1932	12.84
1928	11.43	1933	13.18
1929	12.05	1934	13.05
1930	12.15	1935	12.79
1931	12.23	1936	11.68

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1927	13.20	1932	13.40
1928	12.69	1933	12.29
1929	13.32	1934	13.54
1930	13.23	1935	13.45
1931	13.45	1936	13.37

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1927	353	1932	401
1928	412	1933	468
1929	359	1934	353
1930	382	1935	327
1931	412	1936	369

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1927	\$9.37	\$9.34	1932	\$9.38	\$9.36
1928	9.27	9.24	1933	9.29	9.27
1929	8.80	8.76	1934	10.25	10.18
1930	9.51	9.45	1935	12.06	11.95
1931	9.44	9.36	1936	15.00	14.94

TABLE 15.—Literacy of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.

Grades		Grades		Grades	
1st	—	6th	44	Special Class	14
2nd	12	7th	37	Continuation	4
3rd	11	8th	36	Ungraded	2
4th	19	9th	8		
5th	26	High School	10	Total	223

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1936:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income.	
Personal Services:—	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$27.00
Sales	1,043.84
Miscellaneous:—	
Refunds, account previous years	1,022.06
Old bank balance, cash unclaimed, etc.	18.06
	<hr/>
	2,110.96

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance appropriations:—	
Advance	22,000.00
Current year refunds	306.31
Receipts on account of maintenance	152,570.19
Income on endowment securities	12.00
	<hr/>
	174,888.50
	<hr/>
	\$176,999.46

To Treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution income	\$1,070.84	
Refunds account previous years	1,022.06	
Current year refunds	306.31	
Income on endowment securities	12.00	
Old bank balance, cash unclaimed, etc.	18.06	
		\$2,429.27

Maintenance appropriations:—

Return of advance	22,000.00	
Payments on account of maintenance	152,570.19	
		\$174,570.19

\$176,999.46

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$296,931.93	
Expenses (as analyzed below)	276,705.29	
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth		\$20,226.64

Analysis of Expenses

Personal Services	\$150,982.88	
Religious Instruction	2,302.71	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,979.66	
Food	33,366.47	
Clothing and materials	17,633.09	
Heat and other plant operations	21,649.02	
Medical and general care	5,713.33	
Furnishings and household supplies	6,281.58	
Farm	16,397.65	
Garage and grounds	3,122.09	
Repairs, ordinary	5,486.34	
Repairs and renewals	10,790.47	

Total expenses for maintenance. \$276,705.29

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Emergency Public Works Administration, Massachusetts State Project C-7,
P. W. A. Docket No. 3686, Construction of Extension to Kitchen and Store-
house, Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, Mass.

Whole amount		\$41,225.00
Expended during fiscal year (1936)	\$340.39	
Expended during previous years (1934-35)	40,480.08	40,820.47

Balance at end of year. \$404.53

For the Purchase and Installation of Equipment for Power Plant, Lyman
School for Boys, Westborough, Mass.

Whole amount	\$45,000.00	
Expended during fiscal year	59.73	

Balance at end of year. \$44,940.27

During the year the average number of inmates has been 354.74.

Total cost of maintenance, \$276,705.29.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$15.00.

Receipts from sales, \$1,043.84.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.056.

All other institution receipts, \$45.06.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.002.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$14.94.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1936.

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$57,525.57	
Buildings	854,623.36	

Total real estate. \$912,148.93

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property. \$176,230.04

Total valuation of property. \$1,088,378.97

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	351	—	351
Number received during the year	727	—	727
Number passing out of the institution during the year	731	—	731
Number at the end of the fiscal year	347	—	347
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	354.74	—	354.74
Average number of officers and employees during the year	102	45	147

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1935	1,346
Released on parole during year 1936	556
Total	1,902
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	619
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1936	1,283
Net loss	63

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—*

1. Salaries	\$150,982.88
2. Subsistence	33,366.47
3. Clothing	17,633.09
4. Ordinary repairs	5,486.34
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	69,236.51

Total for institution. \$276,705.29

Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries	\$46,140.00
Office and other expenses	21,780.52
Boarded boys under fourteen	23,205.55

Total

Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out. \$6,034.91

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. DU BOIS.

Executive head of the Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

Another very successful year in the life of the school has just passed. Believing as always that individualization is a prime factor in any serious attempt to educate the delinquent boy, the school has continued to intensify its efforts with each lad as a separate problem. The added services of a full-time psychologist has made possible a more careful study of the boy and a more adequate presentation of the data for the consideration of the classification committee comprised of the superintendent, psychologist, supervising cottage master, and school principal who sit in conference to place the youth as wisely as possible in his academic, vocational, and recreational life.

Reducing to forty-eight the required hours of weekly employment for State employees has made possible a regular series of cottage masters' meetings during which particular attention has been paid to cottage life as a distinct opportunity for social education. The development of house groups, making, as they do, for a healthy and keen communal interest, is evidence of the growing appreciation of the rich educational possibilities of group living in a twenty-four-hour school.

The work in the academic field has been gradually extended. Departmentalization, even on a small scale, has led to improved teaching of our units of work in the fields of English, general science, and social science. The intellectual capacity of the boy is always a major factor in providing for proper individual differentiations.

Every attempt is made to utilize subject matter for purposes of social guidance. We believe that a boy is sent to us not because he specifically failed in academic work, but because he failed to meet adequately a major social situation in his life. To this end, work in English stresses neither the formal aspects of grammar, nor the reading or interpretation of so-called classic literature, but every opportunity

is provided for the boy to develop his personality, and to express himself clearly. Work in the use of library facilities and reference books not only provides him with tools of his work, but may be useful to him in using his leisure time wisely when he leaves the school. Similarly, in reading, an effort is made to raise the level of the boy's taste and to teach him to select the worth-while things from the newspapers and periodicals which he is likely to read when he leaves. Believing that membership in social and recreational clubs is of tremendous value, fundamental training is given the boys in how to conduct themselves when participating in group discussions governed by parliamentary procedure. Another unit is devoted entirely to developing some facility in every-day conversation.

In the social science field the development of a wholesome attitude toward civic and family responsibility is the goal. Units of work are all predicated upon the basis of intelligent self-interest as the means to ultimate success in any undertaking. Blocks of work are devoted to topics such as heroes and hero-worship, transportation, and communication. Among other units taught are several dealing with automobile laws and rules for safety, and the working knowledge of insurance as it affects the individual home, the object being to seek out teaching materials compatible with the needs, capacities, and interests of the boy.

The general science field is devoted to encouraging real thought about every-day factors in our environment that are likely to be taken for granted without any consideration. Units are devoted to the weather, water and its sources, automobile mechanics, and other similar topics.

The school paper, in its second year of regular publication, is doing much to foster the unity of the group and provides a splendid opportunity for boys who are interested in creative work.

Opportunities for review of fundamental processes are also provided for a limited number of boys.

Vocationally the school continues to do an excellent job of teaching industry and the ability to do things. Some progress has been made toward organizing the educational possibilities of the routine maintenance work into concrete learning units. It is planned to expend even greater effort this coming year in this most important field.

The department of physical education has been strengthened, especially as concerns the use of the summer play ground. Noteworthy is the introduction of new games and the starting of new inter-cottage leagues. A regulation baseball league was organized and played in two halves. In addition, for those boys who lacked the ability and facility to play regulation baseball, a soft ball league was organized which included many boys who formerly would have been left out of this very interesting program. Again, for the first time, a cottage volley ball league was started and proved highly successful after the boys were once taught the principles of the game. Special occasions, such as the athletic meets on the Fourth of July and Labor Day were more carefully planned, and boys had an opportunity to try out in every event. As a result these meets were very satisfactory.

The winter season approximated those of previous years. Swimming, gymnasium classes, game periods, cottage basketball games, and an indoor soft ball league, together with the annual prize drill, made for a very busy, very full athletic life. As usual, non-swimmers were taught to swim.

Representative athletic teams acquitted themselves very creditably in inter-scholastic competition. This feature of the program is not only of great value to the boys participating, but is a tremendous factor in developing proper group loyalty and group morale.

As always, religious education has received active attention through the year. Classes for Catholic boys in First Communion and Confirmation were organized, one large group being confirmed in the chapel at the school. Religious and spiritual guidance is offered to meet the needs of the various groups, and observance of the various religious holidays is especially planned.

During the year various improvements have been made in the physical plant, including the building of a septic tank, the laying of pipe for drainage, and improvement and re-surfacing of roads. The land purchased last year has made available additional land for pasturage and 250 cords of stove wood have been cut from it.

The farm, in addition to offering a splendid chance to teach the boy a knowledge

of agricultural processes, has again paid well for the money and labor involved. Some of the larger items were 2,125 bushels of potatoes, 1,700 baskets of peaches, 192,000 quarts of milk, 10,500 dozen of eggs, and 11,720 pounds of poultry. The canning department did exceedingly well this year. Some of the more important items were 6,525 quarts of tomatoes, 3,925 quarts of corn, 3,654 quarts of string beans, and 1,987 quarts of apple sauce. All of this food, together with some three thousand dollars' worth of miscellaneous fruit and vegetables, is consumed in the institution, and goes far toward insuring an adequate and palatable diet for growing boys.

Believing that the bad conduct of most boys is due not to vicious impulses, but to the inability to meet wisely the situation in which he finds himself, and that conversely most of his good conduct is due to the ability to adjust himself wisely to the situation at hand, it is the task of the school to study and guide the lad to the end that his disabilities may be minimized, and his abilities developed sufficiently to insure his success in the open community.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1936 is respectfully submitted.

No illness of a serious nature was encountered during the past year. No contagious diseases occurred, except in the case of two boys who had mumps on admission and who were promptly isolated.

Due to the decrease in the school population, there was a great decrease in the number of out-patients treated. There was, however, an increase in the number of ward patients, due to the policy of hospitalizing any boy who shows the least indication of illness.

The general condition of the boys, upon examination at admission, was poor, it being rare to find a boy entirely free from physical defects. Most of these defects are corrected while the boy is in the school and he leaves in good physical condition. The average gain in weight was 13 pounds in nine months. Regular hours, regular meals, constant watchfulness for symptoms of illness, and prompt treatment of disease are the principal factors in keeping the boys in good physical condition.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 337.
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 4,624.
Number of cases admitted to hospital, 413.
Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 1,458.
Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 413.
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 400.
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 37.
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 19.
Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.
Number of new inmates examined by physician, 250.
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 458.
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 167.
Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
Massachusetts General Hospital, 13.

Special cases:—Hernia, 1; traumatic amputation of finger, 1; mumps, 2; asthma, 1; gonorrhea, 2; pneumonia, 1; arthritis, 1; tumor of spine, 1.
Fractures:—Finger, 1; clavicle, 1; right fibula, 1; nose, 1; thumb, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

Number of amalgam fillings, 50; of cement fillings, 14; of porcelain fillings, 146; of cleanings, 365; of extractions, 292; Novocaine administrations, 293.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 121.
Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 60.
Number of inmates given glasses, 15.
Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 15.
Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 11.
Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 9.
Operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 2.
Abscess of throat, 1.
Consultations, 7.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1936.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1935.....	305
Committed during the year.....	253
Re-committed during the year.....	4
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	17
Returned from parole.....	142
Returned from leave of absence.....	8
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital.....	16
Returned from Worcester State Hospital.....	1
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	2
Returned from Danvers State Hospital.....	1
Returned from Grafton State Hospital.....	1
Returned from Court.....	4
	<hr/> 754
Paroled.....	280
Returned cases re-paroled.....	167
Granted leave of absence.....	8
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	11
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents.....	1
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	13
Taken to Worcester State Hospital.....	1
Taken to Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	5
Taken to Court on habeas and held.....	1
Taken to Court on habeas and not returned.....	10
Discharged.....	2
Absent without leave.....	5
	<hr/> 504
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1936.....	250

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Both parents born in the United States.....	84
Both parents foreign born.....	113
Father foreign born and mother native born.....	16
Father native born and mother foreign born.....	22
Mother foreign born and father unknown.....	3
Father foreign born and mother unknown.....	1
Father native born and mother unknown.....	7
Mother native born and father unknown.....	16
Nativity of parents unknown.....	12
	<hr/> 274
Total.....	274

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Born in the United States.....	261
Birthplace not known.....	1
Born in foreign countries.....	*12
	<hr/> 274
Total.....	274

*Including Canada and provinces, 6; Italy, 3; England, 1; Greece, 1; Sweden, 1.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Larceny.....	56	Carrying revolver.....	2
Breaking and entering.....	41	Unnatural act.....	1
Breaking and entering and larceny.....	46	Assault with intent to rob.....	2
Attempted breaking and entering.....	1	Failure on parole.....	16
Attempted larceny.....	3	Being a runaway.....	7
Unlawful appropriation of auto.....	40	Drunkenness.....	2
Violating auto laws.....	5	Arson.....	1
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent.....	30	Malicious mischief.....	1
Assault.....	1	Defacing building.....	1
Assault and battery.....	3	Destroying personal property.....	1
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	1	Wantonly injuring property.....	2
Indecent assault.....	2	Eavesdropping.....	1
Lewdness.....	4	Unlawfully carrying dirk knife.....	1
Assault to rape.....	2		
Robbery.....	1	Total.....	*274

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents.....	176
Had father only.....	20
Had mother only.....	61
Mother dead and father unknown.....	1
Father dead and mother unknown.....	2
Had foster parents.....	—
Parents, unknown.....	7
Both parents dead.....	7
Had step-father.....	11
Had step-mother.....	11
Had intemperate father, i. e., father who drank liquor.....	96
Parents separated.....	28
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned.....	104
Had parents owning residence.....	47
Had attended school within a year.....	107
Had attended school within two years.....	55
Had attended school within three years.....	17
Had attended school within four years.....	3
Were attending school.....	92
Had been in court before.....	255
Had drunk intoxicating liquors.....	39
Had used tobacco.....	235
Had been inmates of another institution.....	73

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Age	Number	Age	Number
15-16.....	93	Over 18.....	7
16-17.....	124		
17-18.....	50	Total.....	274

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Ungraded class.....	14	In 7th grade.....	47
In 4th grade or below.....	3	In 8th grade.....	74
In 5th grade.....	5	In High School.....	98
In 6th grade.....	33		
		Total.....	274

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1936.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	YEARS	MONTHS		YEARS	MONTHS
2.....	—	2	43.....	—	10
2.....	—	3	22.....	—	11
3.....	—	4	19.....	1	—
3.....	—	5	7.....	1	1
3.....	—	6	3.....	1	2
12.....	—	7	2.....	1	3
69.....	—	8	1.....	1	4
88.....	—	9	2.....	1	5

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 280; average length of stay in school, 9.5 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1936:—

CASH ACCOUNT Receipts

<i>Income.</i>		
<i>Personal Services:</i>		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$44.00	
Sales.....	382.03	\$426.03
Refunds of previous years.....		\$9.13
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>		
<i>Maintenance Appropriations:</i>		
Advance.....	\$12,000.00	
Receipts on account of maintenance.....	100,554.64	
Refunds.....	3.36	
		<u>\$112,558.00</u>
		\$112,993.16

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income.....	\$426.03	
Refunds, account maintenance.....	3.36	
Refunds, previous years.....	9.13	
		\$438.52
Maintenance appropriations:		
On account of maintenance.....	\$100,554.64	
Return of advance.....	12,000.00	
		\$112,554.64
		\$112,993.16

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$2,448.18
Appropriation, current year.....	198,360.00
	\$200,808.18
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	185,543.08
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$15,265.10

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services.....	\$100,070.88
Religious instruction.....	2,000.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	2,496.45
Food.....	20,958.68
Clothing and materials.....	9,660.99
Heat and other plant operations.....	13,479.62
Medical and general care.....	4,511.19
Furnishings and household supplies.....	5,088.10
Farm.....	14,066.79
Garage and grounds.....	1,410.66
Repairs, ordinary.....	4,482.07
Repairs and renewals.....	7,307.65
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$185,543.08

During the year the average number of inmates has been 263.

Total cost for maintenance, \$185,543.08.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$13.56.
 Receipts from sales, \$382.03.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0279.
 All other institution receipts, \$44.00.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0032.
 Net weekly per capita cost, \$13.53.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1936

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$35,629.80
Buildings.....	645,405.00
Total real estate.....	\$681,034.80

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property.....	148,826.16
Total valuation of property.....	\$829,860.96

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	305	—	305
Number received during the year.....	449	—	449
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	504	—	504
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	250	—	250
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year)	263	—	263
Number of individuals actually represented.....	706	—	706
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).....	76	23	99

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1935.....	1,151
Number of boys paroled during year 1936.....	447
	1,598
Became of age, died, honorably discharged.....	497
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1936.....	1,101
Net loss.....	50

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:*	
1. Salaries	\$100,070.88
2. Subsistence	20,958.68
3. Clothing	9,660.99
4. Ordinary repairs	4,482.07
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	50,370.46
Total for institution	\$185,543.08

Expenditures for Parole Branch

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, C. Frederick Gilmore, Supt. (See page 22)

***Notes on current expenses:—**

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent) : GEORGE P. CAMPBELL

Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent*

On November 30, 1936, there were 2,384 boys on parole in the care of the Boys Parole Branch—1,283 on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 1,101 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. This represents a decrease of 113 in the number of boys on parole for the year 1936, as compared with a decrease of 97 boys for the year 1935.

On the whole the general health of our wards during the year was good. Several serious accidents, however, occurred to our wards, and one very serious accident caused the death of one boy in a foster home.

As in the year 1935, the wards of this branch have been assisted by securing employment on Federal, as well as local, projects. Again our boys have availed themselves of the opportunities offered by Government-sponsored Arts and Crafts Centers. It has been encouraging to note that a higher rate of wages than formerly has been received for our wards who are at work in foster homes. In the industrial centers an upward trend in employment continues.

Again the wisdom of the savings system, as instituted by the Trustees, has proved valuable, and in many cases, when our wards became of age or received an honorable discharge, they received a substantial sum, which had been saved for them, from their wages.

As in the past, splendid co-operation and assistance from private and public welfare agencies, courts, probation officers and other officials, have been received. An outstanding institution which has rendered kindly consideration and treatment for our wards is the Massachusetts General Hospital.

When one considers the numbers and types of boys who are in the care of the Boys Parole Branch, it may be readily understood that the problems encountered are as difficult as they are varied. Not even the trained worker can hope to influence the so-called "bad boy," unless he can make in some way a lasting and favorable impression on the boy. Despite the constant vigilance and earnest efforts of the visitors, there will continue to be some failures. It has been well said that the failures stand out very prominently, but the successes too often remain in the background.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 54 boys—20 of whom were on parole from the Lyman School for Boys and 34 on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceptionally well.

When the several localities in our Commonwealth were threatened by the most serious flood recorded in the history of our State, the members of the staff, without reserve, volunteered to assist in the flooded areas where they live and work, and as a result of their careful supervision and vigilance, no serious illness occurred to our wards as a result of the flood conditions. The visitors made special effort to check on the health of our wards. At the slightest

appearance of illness, the ward was taken to a physician or hospital for a check-up. In communities where the Boards of Health felt that anti-typhoid serum should be administered, the visitors made certain that our wards received the necessary treatment.

During the year 1936, the Superintendent has held 917 conferences with visitors and boys at the office. There have been 309 conferences at the office with parents or guardians in the presence of the boys. There have been 387 conferences concerning our wards with workers of other organizations. This does not include conferences with the Executive Secretary or the Superintendent of either of the schools. Two hundred five (205) boys have been relocated directly from the office. Some of these wards were sent to their own homes; some were sent from their own homes to foster homes; many were sent to jobs and some to foster homes to work for wages. The Superintendent visited 58 foster homes during the year 1936. He also received and sent a total of 502 telephone calls from his own home. These calls, concerning our wards, were received or sent entirely out of office hours, such as evenings, holidays and Sundays.

From the Lyman School for Boys there were paroled to their own homes or to relatives, 371 boys; paroled to foster homes at wages, 57 boys; and paroled to foster homes at board, 128 boys—a total of 556 boys. From the Industrial School for Boys, there were paroled to their own homes or to relatives, 385 boys; and paroled to foster homes, 62 boys—a total of 447 boys. During the fiscal year, 369 boys of the total of 1,902 boys on parole were returned to Lyman School for Boys—314 boys for violation of parole and 55 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 241 boys were returned from their own homes and 128 boys were returned from foster homes. During the same period, 142 of the total of 1,598 boys on parole were returned to the Industrial School for Boys—128 boys for violation of parole and 14 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 113 boys were returned from their own homes and 29 boys from foster homes.

The visitors made 25,872 visits during the year 1936—13,534 to boys on parole from the Lyman School for Boys, and 12,338 to boys on parole from the Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,586 home investigations made and 298 investigations of foster homes. To readjust boys, there were 849 relocations made. There were 129 investigations and reports in connection with special requests for the parole of boys made.

The office staff and visitors of the Boys Parole Branch are to be commended for their integrity and tact in handling the many trying situations that arise in their work. The Director and Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools have been most considerate in their interest and helpful in their co-operation.

The kind co-operation of the Executive Secretary, the Superintendent of the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough, Mass., and the Superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, Mass., together with the staffs connected with their offices and institutions, is gratefully acknowledged.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year 1935	1,346
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1936	556
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1936	1,902
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1936	369
Became of age during year	179
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year	22
Boys committed to other institutions during year	29
Honorably discharged from custody during year	20
	619
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1936	1,283
Net loss	63

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1936.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
In U.S. Army, Navy and Marines	25	1.95	In different occupations	97	7.56
At board, attending school	63	4.91	Odd jobs	70	5.45
Attending school, not boarded	231	18.01	Occupations unknown	23	1.79
Employed on farms	52	4.05	Recently released	48	3.75
In mills (textile)	28	2.19	In other institutions	17	1.33
In other mills and factories	56	4.36	Ill	18	1.40
In machine shops	8	.62	Idle	139	10.83
In shoe shops	30	2.34	Whereabouts unknown	60	4.68
Clerks and in stores	33	2.57	Out of Commonwealth	68	5.30
In printing plants	8	.62	Working on local welfare project	4	.31
Messengers and doing errands	9	.70	In Civilian Conservation Corps	73	5.69
Teamsters and truck drivers	44	3.43	On Federal projects	54	4.21
Classed as laborers	25	1.95			
				1,283	100.00

The records of the above 1,283 boys show that at the time of the last report 958, or 74.67 per cent, were doing well; 101, or 7.87 per cent, were doing fairly well; 73, or 5.69 per cent, were doing badly; 68, or 5.30 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 60, or 4.68 per cent, were unknown, and occupations of 23, or 1.79 per cent, unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes, or with relatives	371
Number of boys paroled to others	54
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	131
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation	556
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1936	63

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1936.*

For violation of parole	314
For relocation and other purposes	55
Total number returned	369

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1936.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
U. S. Army, Navy and Marines	3	1.68	Idle	15	8.38
On farms	1	.56	Occupations unknown	31	17.30
In textile mills	4	2.24	Ill	1	.56
Chauffeurs	3	1.68	Whereabouts unknown	15	8.38
Clerks	5	2.80	Out of the Commonwealth	14	7.82
In factories	10	5.58	Working on local welfare project	1	.56
In different occupations	18	10.06	In Civilian Conservation Corps	9	5.03
Odd jobs	19	10.61	On Federal projects	15	8.38
In institutions	9	5.02			
Laborers	6	3.36		179	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1936.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	66	36.85
Doing fairly well	36	20.11
Doing badly	44	24.58
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	33	18.46
	179	100.00

During the year 9 boys who became of age in 1936 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1936, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, Navy and Marines	25
On parole to parents, or with other relatives	1,015
On parole to others	52
On parole at board	63
On parole out of Commonwealth	68
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	60
Total outside the School	1,283

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School Boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Total number of Industrial School Boys on parole at the end of year 1935	1,151
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1936	447
Number of Industrial School Boys on visiting list during year 1936	1,598
Number of boys returned to Industrial School for Boys during year ending Nov. 30, 1936 ..	142
Became of age during year	246
Committed to other institutions during year	68
Honorably discharged from custody during year	34
Died during year	3
Number of boys re-committed during year	4
	497
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, November 30, 1936	1,101
Net loss	50

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1936.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
In U. S. Army, Navy and Marines	11	1.00	Recently released	44	4.00
Machinists	10	.91	In institutions	34	3.08
Employed on farms	50	4.55	Idle	142	12.90
In textile mills	39	3.55	In school	27	2.45
Other factories	60	5.45	Ill.	7	.64
In shoe shops	33	3.00	Out of the Commonwealth	43	3.90
Clerks and working in stores	36	3.26	Whereabouts unknown	47	4.27
Classed as laborers	27	2.45	Occupations unknown	17	1.54
Teamsters and truck drivers	57	5.17	Working on local welfare project ..	7	.64
Printing	3	.27	In Civilian Conservation Corps ..	114	10.36
In miscellaneous occupations	129	11.72	On Federal projects	94	8.54
Doing odd jobs	70	6.35			
				1,101	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 1,101 boys show that at the time of the last report 833, or 75.67 per cent, were doing well; 75, or 6.81 per cent, were doing fairly well; 86, or 7.81 per cent, were doing poorly; 43, or 3.90 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 47, or 4.27 per cent, were unknown, and occupations of 17, or 1.54 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1936.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
In U. S. Army, Navy and Marines	1	.41	In school	1	.41
Chauffeurs	5	2.03	Ill.	7	2.85
Employed on farms	11	4.47	In other institutions	1	.41
In textile mills, other mills and factories	23	9.35	Out of the Commonwealth	11	4.47
Clerks	8	3.25	Whereabouts unknown	61	24.80
Classed as laborers	2	.81	In Civilian Conservation Corps ..	15	6.10
Odd jobs	15	6.10	Working on local welfare project ..	2	.81
In different occupations	28	11.38	On Federal projects	17	6.91
Idle	38	15.44		246	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1936.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	84	34.15
Doing fairly well	74	30.08
Doing badly	53	21.54
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	35	14.23
	246	100.00

During the year 18 boys who became of age in 1936 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending November 30, 1936.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks.....		\$46,140.00
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors.....	\$5,111.55	
Auto hire for visitors, and use of visitors' own autos.....	8,160.86	
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,711.17	
Travel of boys.....	3,327.61	
Auto hire for boys.....	204.48	
Return of runaways and sundries.....	33.00	
		18,548.67
Office expenses:		
Postage.....	\$840.64	
Stationery and office supplies.....	720.08	
Telephone and telegraph.....	601.88	
Rent.....	912.88	
Sundries.....	156.37	
		3,231.85
Boys boarded out:		
Board.....	\$12,529.72	
Clothing.....	9,454.07	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses).....	1,221.76	
		23,205.55
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys.....		\$91,126.07
Instruction in public schools for boys (and girls) boarded out.....		\$6,034.91

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

During the past fiscal year, 115 girls were committed to the Industrial School for Girls, 96 returned, and 234 paroled, leaving an enrollment in the school on November 30, 1936 of 234 girls. The average age of the girls committed was 15 years 3 months 4 days.

Of the 115 girls committed, the mental rating showed 22 with an I. Q. from .90 through 1.00; 32 between .80 and .90; 35 between .70 and .80; and 26 below .70. This indicates that 61 girls were committed to the school with borderline intelligence or below.

It is necessary, therefore, to arrange the training programs to meet the needs of this special group.

Because of the crowded conditions in the schools for the feeble-minded, many girls who properly belong in such schools and who could benefit by the specialized training there, are committed to the Industrial School for Girls.

After several months spent in the receiving cottage where the girl has been closely studied in the cottage school room and classified as to mental level, has received physical attention necessary at the Hospital and has been instructed in personal care and household duties, she is transferred to a regular training cottage and enters the central school building where she is assigned to the department best equipped to meet her individual needs.

SCHOOL PROGRAM

All grades from the third through the third year high school were represented in the school system this year. It is the purpose of this system to make the academic work of real value to the girls that opportunity may be given to all. If, however, there are individual cases where a full day of hand work seems advisable, such adjustments are made.

Every two months report cards are sent to the matrons. These cards are not only helpful to the matrons but a means by which the girls are able to see in tangible form what they have accomplished. Such qualities as effort, reliability and courtesy are stressed. An honor roll based on academic standards is maintained in the high school rooms with the names of these girls posted in a conspicuous place in the hall.

As an incentive to better spelling, a banner was awarded to the class having the highest record. All groups except high school competed this year. It was originally planned to make an award each week. The banner was first held by the lowest

grade in the building and after some weeks was won by the seventh grade, which had the unusual honor of keeping the banner the remainder of the year with a record of one hundred per cent. In June, a picnic was given this class as a reward.

Graphs for both spelling and arithmetic were used in the high school classes.

To fill a need, several new wall maps were purchased for the rooms in which geography is taught.

The sewing classes have done good work, particularly in view of the fact that production must be included with the training. Progress in these classes depends on the individual ability and the amount of time devoted to this work by the individual girl.

In the crafts class there were two sections—in one,— rug making and similar handicrafts; in the other, basketry.

The domestic science class continued its basic program of enrolling new girls as soon as possible and, in addition, gave girls of lower mentality a longer period of training and individual attention. Classes were held twice a week, each period being at least ninety minutes. In the case of several afternoon classes, longer periods were given.

Homemaking continued to be a part of the seventh grade program and was in charge of the teacher of this department.

The physical education department provided gymnastic exercises twice a week, and, in addition, took charge of recreational work evenings and on Saturday afternoons. Tournaments in volley ball and basket ball were held and much enthusiasm displayed.

In place of the regular indoor annual exhibition of the physical education department, a Play-Day out-of-doors on the new playground was given on May 28. Marching tactics, drills and stunts with many vari-colored flags made an effective picture.

Individual posture work with girls in need of same was given mornings. Although results along these line are never immediate, improvement has been marked both as to attitude and to actual posture.

Another accomplishment in this department was the organization of a Leadership Club, the purpose being to train those girls who showed interest and ability to assist with groups on the playground. Two girls were selected to represent each cottage and selection was based not only on the qualifications stated above but in required high standards of general conduct. When the names of new members were suggested, the understanding attitude of the girls, the frank discussion of each situation, and the fairness of decision were impressive.

This group met evenings once a week and once a month held an open social night to which each member invited two girls. No invitations were issued without the approval of teachers and cottage matrons. All parties were planned and carried out by the girls.

The music department plays a very definite part in our educational program. The supervisor of music gave class instruction and general chorus work to the entire group, and also held separate music rehearsals for Sunday services. In addition, a choir group of about thirty girls contributed largely to the pageants given at Christmas, Easter and in June, with a group of little girls included.

The Walter Damrosch music appreciation concerts were used as an integral part of the instruction in music.

The year also marks the organization of a dramatic club for girls interested. There were more applicants for membership than could be admitted so membership was based on general ability, and the number limited to twelve.

Meetings were held each week and on the evening of May 25, "Li'l Black Heliotrope", a one-act play, was presented in the Chapel supplemented by piano selections and choir numbers by both senior and junior members.

The annual graduation exercises and exhibition of school work was held on June 24 and again on June 27. Twenty-four members of the eighth grade class received promotion to the first year high school. A pageant, "The Seasons", was presented as part of the graduation exercises.

Other festivities during the year included a very lovely Nativity play, a Christmas assembly at the School Building, an Easter Pageant, and special programs at the Chapel on various holidays.

Interesting assemblies were held during the year on Friday afternoons. These took the form largely of demonstrations of work done in the various classes.

In addition to the Walter Damrosch music appreciation concerts, the radio has been used for geography broadcasts of the American School of the Air, as well as other broadcasts of special educational value.

The library has been as popular as ever. Many excellent books have been received from the National Civic Federation of Women's Clubs as well as those purchased with School funds. A library of approximately twenty-seven hundred books is now available. Reading certificates issued by the State Department of Public Libraries have been given to a number of girls.

The year has brought good response from the girls and much work has been accomplished.

With the exception of several emergency operative cases, the health of the girls has been exceptionally good.

The regular visiting day occurs on the first Wednesday of the month, and the school program is interrupted to allow the children to enjoy visits with their families. Special arrangements are made with parents unable to come to the School on the regular visiting day.

Production on the farm was about normal. Potatoes and vegetables were harvested covering the requirements for the institution; hay, ensilage and green feed were supplied for farm consumption. Beef, pork, chicken and butter were sent to the store house; 114,700 quarts of milk and 4,900 dozen eggs were produced.

A surplus production of potatoes, salt pork and hay was sold through the State Purchasing Bureau to other Institutions.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1936, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 377.
Number of visits by other physicians, 27.
Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 18,261.
Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 621.
Average number of patients in infirmary, 4.
Number of commitments examined by physician, 128.
Number of returned girls examined by physician, 82.
Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 509.
Number of smears taken, 466.
Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 6,992.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 1.
Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 27.
Number of girls pregnant when committed, 9.
Number of returned girls pregnant, 6.
Number of X-rays taken, 14.
Number of injections of Ergot, 1.
Number of injections of colloidal manganese, 94.
Number of girls examined on leaving school, 100.
Number of visits to foot specialist, 13.

Report of work of Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:—

Number of visits, 24.
Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 119.
Number of other eye examinations, 247.
Number of other ear examinations, 69.
Number of other nose examinations, 19.
Number of other throat examinations, 8.
Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 53.
Glasses adjusted and repaired, 153.
Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 59.
Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 107.
Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 4.
Total number of girls seen, 491.

Report of Dental Work performed by Doctor Edward T. Fox:—

Number of visits made, 52.	Treatments, 99.
Amalgam fillings, 1,177.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 114.
Enamel fillings, 210.	Bridge work, 2.
Cement fillings, 66.	Gold Crown, 2.
Extractions, 200.	Trubyte crown, 1.
Novocaine administrations, 195.	Partial plates, 9.
Cleansings, 103.	Impressions, 13.
Pulp removed, 6.	Number of girls seen, 1,240.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1935.....	257	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1935.....	572	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1935.....	829	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1936.....	115	
Received from Reformatory for Women (on parole).....	1	
		945
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1936.....	114	
Honorably discharged during the year.....	42	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment.....	21	
		177
Total number in custody, November 30, 1936.....		768

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1936.*

In the Industrial School November 30, 1935.....	257	
Since committed.....	115	372
Recalled to the school:		
From leave of absence.....	7	
From absence without leave.....	1	
From hospitals.....	18	
		26
Returned from parole:		
For a visit.....	3	
For medical care.....	18	
For further training.....	14	
For violation of parole.....	27	
To await transfer or commitment to other institutions.....	8	
		70
		96
Released from school:		468
From a visit to Industrial School.....	3	
On parole to parents or relatives.....	89	
On parole to parents to attend school.....	15	
On parole to other families for wages.....	83	
On parole to other families to attend school.....	5	
Leave of absence.....	7	
Absence without leave.....	1	
Transferred to hospitals.....	22	
Committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents.....	1	
Committed to State Hospitals.....	4	
To be committed to Schools for Feeble-Minded.....	4	
		234
Remaining in the Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1936.....		234

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1936.*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months		Years	Months
1.....	—	12 ¹	1.....	1	—	6.....	2	0
1.....	—	20 ¹	3.....	1	1	4.....	2	1
1.....	—	24 ¹	10.....	1	2	1.....	2	2
1.....	—	1	5.....	1	3	4.....	2	3
1.....	—	2	10.....	1	4	3.....	2	5
4.....	—	3	10.....	1	5	1.....	2	6
2.....	—	6	8.....	1	6	1.....	2	7
1.....	—	7	13.....	1	7	1.....	2	8
1.....	—	8	12.....	1	8	3.....	2	9
1.....	—	9	11.....	1	9	1.....	3	—
4.....	—	10	4.....	1	10	1.....	3	4
4.....	—	11	6.....	1	11	1.....	3	5
						1.....	4	6

¹Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 143; average length of stay 1 year 6 months 15 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental condition.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Carrying a dangerous weapon.....	1
Delinquency.....	4
Delinquent Child—lewdness.....	1
Delinquent Child—lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior.....	1
Delinquent—intoxicated.....	1
Delinquent—larceny.....	1
Delinquent—lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	2
Delinquent—runaway.....	4
Delinquent—stubbornness.....	3
False alarm of fire.....	1
Fornication.....	7
Larceny.....	14
Larceny of auto.....	1
Lewdness.....	8
Lewd person.....	1
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation.....	1
Lewd and wanton person in behavior.....	2
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person in behavior.....	4
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior.....	3
Runaway.....	11
Running away from home.....	1
Stubborn child.....	23
Stubbornness.....	9
Stubborn and disobedient child.....	2
Stubbornness—fornication.....	1
Transferred from Division of Child Guardianship (Delinquent, 2; runaway, 3; stubbornness, 3).....	8
Total number committed.....	*115

*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Between 8 and 9 years.....	1	Between 15 and 16 years.....	37
Between 10 and 11 years.....	2	Between 16 and 17 years.....	34
Between 12 and 13 years.....	4	Between 17 and 18 years.....	3
Between 13 and 14 years.....	9	Between 18 and 19 years.....	1
Between 14 and 15 years.....	24		
		Total number committed.....	115

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years 3 months 4 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Born in the United States.....	113
Born in foreign countries.....	2
(Nova Scotia, 1; New Brunswick, Canada, 1).....	
Total number committed.....	115

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1936.*

Both parents born in the United States.....	56	Father unknown and mother native born.....	3
Both parents foreign born.....	31	Nativity of both parents unknown.....	1
Father native born and mother foreign.....	11		
Father foreign born and mother native.....	13	Total number committed.....	115

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1936.*

In school.....	61	Waitress.....	1
Housework.....	11	Idle.....	41
Mother's helper.....	1		
		Total number committed.....	115

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1936.*

In high school (1st year).....	7	In grade VI.....	19
In high school (2nd year).....	5	In grade V.....	4
In grade X.....	4	In grade IV.....	2
In grade IX.....	8	In grade III.....	1
In grade VIII.....	33	In grade II.....	1
In grade VII.....	22	In special classes.....	9
		Total number committed.....	115
In school when committed.....	61	Out of school between two and three years.....	8
Out of school less than one year.....	30	Out of school between three and four years.....	2
Out of school between one and two years.....	14		
		Total number committed.....	115

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1936:—

CASH ACCOUNT

<i>Income</i>		<i>Receipts</i>	
Personal Services:			
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....		\$37.00	
Sales.....		1,237.29	
Miscellaneous.....		547.13	
			\$1,821.42
		<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>	
Appropriations:			
Advance.....		\$10,000.00	
Receipts on account of maintenance.....		83,915.13	
Maintenance refunds.....		237.55	
			94,152.68
			\$95,974.10
		<i>Payments</i>	
To Treasury of Commonwealth:			
Institution income.....		1,821.42	
Refunds, account maintenance.....		237.55	
			\$2,058.97
Maintenance Appropriations:			
Payments on account of maintenance.....		83,915.13	
Return of advance.....		10,000.00	
			93,915.13
			\$95,974.10
		<i>Maintenance</i>	
Appropriation, current year.....		\$163,753.12	
Expenses (as analyzed below).....		158,408.34	
			5,344.78
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....			
		<i>Analysis of Expenses</i>	
Personal services.....		\$81,441.36	
Food.....		13,846.22	
Medical and general care.....		2,895.63	
Farm.....		11,773.51	
Heat and other plant operations.....		17,912.89	
Garage, stable and grounds.....		1,471.38	
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....		1,481.14	
Religious instruction.....		1,667.15	
Clothing and materials.....		5,904.90	
Furnishings and household supplies.....		6,083.90	
Repairs, ordinary.....		4,698.81	
Repairs and renewals.....		9,231.45	
			\$158,408.34
Total expenses for maintenance.....			

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

(Brought forward from 1935)

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Balance at End of year
Purchase of Property	\$126.21		\$126.21

During the year the average number of inmates has been 265.89.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$158,408.34.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$11.4570.
 Receipt from sales, \$1,237.29.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0894.
 All other institution receipts, \$37.00.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0028.
 Net weekly per capita, \$11.3648.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1936

REAL ESTATE	
Land.....	\$22,680.00
Buildings.....	516,875.82
Total real estate.....	\$539,555.82
PERSONAL PROPERTY	
Personal property.....	\$123,313.90
Total valuation of property.....	\$662,869.72

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	-	257	257
Number received during year (committed, 115, returned from parole, 96)	-	211	211
Number passing out of the institution during the year	-	234	234
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	-	234	234
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	-	265.89	265.89
Average number of officers and employees during the year	25	65	90

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	741
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	177
Employees of parole branch	18

Expenditures for the Institution

Current expenses:	
1. Salaries	\$81,441.36
2. Subsistence	13,846.22
3. Clothing	5,904.90
4. Ordinary repairs	4,698.81
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	52,517.05
Total for institution	\$158,408.34

Executive head of institution (superintendent) : CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch : ALMEDA F. CREE.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

It is a recognized fact of the Girls Parole Branch that its work in the directing of adolescent girls is the building of character, so that in the course of time they may adjust themselves successfully to a life in the community. It should be borne in mind continually, when deciding upon any new plan or further outlay in the girls' behalf, that the fundamental objective of the department is character development.

There is no branch of social work so little understood, and therefore so little appreciated as that of parole work. Statistics cannot be compiled that will give any conception of what enters into the everlasting struggle which social workers experience in trying to solve the problems of the girls on parole, because "those things that count for most, cannot be counted."

In the supervision and training of the girls on parole, the visitors are confronted each year with practically the same obstacles, such as abnormal mentalities, mental instabilities, physical disabilities, and bad habits. Other handicaps are the ignorance and antagonism encountered in some cases, and the intolerant and unsympathetic attitudes of many in the communities where the girls live.

Seven hundred forty-one (741) girls and 55 babies were supervised by the Girls Parole Branch during the year 1936. On November 30, 1936, there were 534 girls on parole. Of these, 183 were living with relatives, 158 in foster homes, and 89 were married and living with husbands.

Placing and Visiting.—Whether a girl is paroled to her own home, or to a foster home, she requires much visiting. Often a visit may last several hours before the subtle truth is discovered and the attitude of the girl and relatives, or girl and employer, is made right toward each other. It is the visitor's duty to search out every factor that has a bearing on the girl's ultimate welfare. She may find that this girl needs only words of encouragement, while that one needs a bit of friendly advice or perhaps a vacation, and another needs the impelling force of authority to carry her over what might otherwise become a lapse of conduct.

During the year, 210 girls were paroled from the Industrial School; 143 of them were paroled for the first time. The average length of stay at the school was one year six months and fifteen days.

Two hundred sixty-five (265) different girls used 296 different homes 408 times.

School Girls.—During the past year, 85 individual girls attended school. They were graded as follows: 46 in high school; 12 in junior high; 10 in grammar; 4 in primary; 3 in special class; 5 in continuation school; 3 in trade school; and 2 in business college. Four (4) girls graduated from high school in June, 1936.

It is encouraging to note that the number of girls continuing in school, after leaving the institution, is increasing. Ten years ago only 5½ per cent of the girls on parole attended school. This year 11½ per cent were enrolled.

The young school girls require a great deal of visiting to keep them encouraged and to teach them the right attitude toward the new rules under which they must live.

Physical and Mental Health.—There are several reasons for having girls mentally examined. They are, primarily, misconduct, such as running away, immorality, stealing, forging checks, etc. But a mental examination may help to discover some potentiality of a girl, which, if an asset, may be cultivated, or, if a liability, may be checked. There may be also a question of the wisdom of continuing a girl's academic training.

Twenty (20) girls were examined at the schools for the feeble-minded. Eleven (11) of them were permanently committed to the schools for the feeble-minded. Only three girls in this group were too high grade for commitment, but they were found to be defective enough to be classified as defective delinquents. The remaining six girls' names were places on a waiting list for commitment in the future, when there is room for them.

The physical health of the girls is of great importance. To keep them in good physical condition is the greatest service that can be rendered to them. Many trips are made to hospitals, dentists, and doctors in efforts to forestall any future impairment of health.

Three hundred fifty-five (355) girls were escorted to twenty-eight different hospitals, dentists and doctors an aggregate of 1,225 times. There were 72 ward patients.

Girls Leaving the Care of Trustees.—Two hundred thirty-two (232) girls passed out of the custody of the department during the year 1936. One hundred fourteen (114) of them reached their majority (twenty-one years of age); 17 were committed to other institutions; and forty-two (42) girls were honorably discharged by the Trustees.

Seldom does the department hear of an honorably discharged girl who has not lived up to the standard, but very many girls have made much of their lives and have gone way beyond our expectations.

Girls' Savings.—On November 30, 1936, there were 254 bank accounts of girls under twenty-one years of age, amounting to \$7,990.19. There were 13 accounts between \$100 and \$200; 4 accounts between \$200 and \$300; and one girl had saved \$371.52.

There were 356 bank accounts in all. This included the inactive and active.

Cash was withdrawn by 296 girls amounting to \$13,014.31. These withdrawals were for clothing, dentistry, board, vacation, tuition for further education, reimbursement to employers for money or articles stolen or destroyed, insurance, Christmas gifts, help at home, etc.

Girls are encouraged to save for their future needs. When a girl becomes of age, or is honorably discharged, she has turned over to her what savings she has in the bank.

Personnel.—There was no change through the year in the staff of workers.

The girls and the State owe much to the visitors for their loyalty and devotion. The work has been difficult, and there have been many emergencies which have been met with a good spirit.

The department extends to the Trustees and Executive Secretary its appreciation of their support and co-operation.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1936, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	147
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	15
On parole in families earning wages	140
Attending school, earning wages	8
Attending school, boarding	10
Attending school, living at home	21
In hospitals or convalescent homes	16
Married (subject to recall for cause)	89
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	30
Boarding temporarily	14
Left home or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year	27
b. Previously	17
	534
In Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1935	234
	768

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1936*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1935	\$9,951.65
Cash received from savings to credit of 283 girls and other ¹ sources from December 1, 1935 to November 30, 1936	\$12,990.48
Interest on deposits	192.65
By 1,367 deposits with the department	13,183.13
	\$23,134.78
Transferred to Female Wards Trust Fund	240.47
Cash ² withdrawn by 296 girls	13,014.31
	13,254.78
Balance on deposit November 30, 1936	\$9,880.00

¹Other sources means from parents or relatives, other institutions, etc.²Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1936*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$34,199.45
Visitors:		
Travel	\$4,394.35	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	2,225.69	
		6,620.04
Office expenses:		
Advertising	79.60	
Postage	544.65	
Stationery and office supplies	527.71	
Telephone and telegrams	1,504.79	
Rent	2,088.60	
Sundries	94.43	
		4,839.78
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$45,659.27
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$4,160.25	
Clothing	2,274.58	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work)	745.11	
Travel	1,638.81	
Miscellaneous	74.82	
Total expended for girls		\$8,893.57
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$54,552.84

TRUST FUNDS¹LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Lyman School—Lyman Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1935	\$7,462.11	\$30,451.00	\$37,913.11
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>			
Income from investments	1,211.58		1,211.58
Securities matured	1,300.00		
	\$0,973.69	\$30,451.00	\$39,124.69
<i>Payments in 1935-36</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	1,296.20		1,296.20
Securities matured		1 300 00	
Balance November 30, 1936	\$8,677.49	\$29,151.00	\$37,828.49

¹Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of the Trustees.

	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Akron, Ohio, bond		\$400 00	
Boston bond		1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds		5,000.00	
New York (State) bond		1,000.00	
Savoy, Mass., note		1,350.00	
United States Treasury bonds		2,000.00	
State of Minnesota bonds		8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds		9,600.00	
Worcester County Trust Co., certificate		1.00	
		<hr/>	
Cash on hand	\$8,677.49	\$29,151.00	\$37,828 49

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1935	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1935-1936		
Balance November 30, 1936	20,000.00	20,000.00

Present Investments

Boston & Albany R.R. certificates	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1935	\$6,035.91	\$6,035.91
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Receipts in 1935-36

Income from investments	1,515.00	1,515.00
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Payments in 1935-36

Lyman School for Boys	\$475.26	\$475.26
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Balance November 30, 1936	\$7,075.65	\$7,075.65
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Lyman School, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1935	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1935-36		
Balance November 30, 1936	1,000.00	1,000.00

Present Investment

Boston bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
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Income Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1935	\$91.80	\$100.00	\$191.80
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Receipts in 1935-36

Income from investments	48.75	48.75
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Payments in 1935-36

Lyman School for Boys	\$115.06	\$115.06
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Balance November 30, 1936	\$25.49	\$100.00	\$125.49
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Present Investment

Boston & Albany R.R. stock	\$100.00	
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Cash on hand	\$25.49	\$125.49
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INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1935	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1935-36		
Balance November 30, 1936	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Present Investment

Providence, R. I. bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
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Income, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$125.84	\$125.84
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>		
Income from investments.....	40.00	40.00
Balance November 30, 1936.....	\$165.84	\$165.84

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1935.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1935-1936.....			
Balance Nov. 30, 1936.....		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Massachusetts (Commonwealth of) bonds.....		\$1,000	\$1,000.00

Income, Fay Fund

Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$224.16	\$224.16
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>		
Income from investment.....	\$40.00	\$40.00
Balance November 30, 1936.....	\$264.16	\$264.16

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1935-1936.....		
Balance November 30, 1936.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds.....	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$124.70	\$124.70
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>		
Income from investment.....	\$32.50	\$32.50
<i>Payments in 1935-36</i>		
Industrial School for Girls.....	\$157.20 110.74	\$157.20 110.74
Balance November 30, 1936.....	\$46.46	\$46.46

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$140.82	\$11,348.47	\$11,489.29
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>			
Securities deposited.....		240.47	240.47
<i>Payments in 1935-36</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	12.31	\$11,588.94	\$11,729.76
Balance November 30, 1936.....	\$128.51	\$11,588.94	\$11,717.45
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank.....		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings.....		7,403.54	
Westboro Savings Bank.....		2,025.91	
Cash.....	\$128.51	\$11,588.94	\$11,717.45

Income, Female Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$574.74		\$574.74
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>			
Income from investments.....	\$293.82		\$293.82
	\$868.56		\$868.56
<i>Payments in 1935-36</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	\$432.00		\$432.00
Balance November 30, 1936.....	\$436.56		\$436.56

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$10,252.74	\$10,252.74
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>		
Securities deposited.....	\$737 57	\$737 57
Balance Nov. 30, 1936.....	\$10,990 31	\$10,990 31
<i>Payments in 1935-36</i>		
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	39.35	39.35
Balance Nov. 30, 1936.....	\$10,950.96	\$10,950.96
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others.....	\$10,950.96	\$10,950.96
<i>Income Male Wards Fund</i>		
Balance December 1, 1935.....	\$640.48	\$640.48
<i>Receipts in 1935-36</i>		
Income from investments.....	\$252.43	\$252.43
	\$892.91	\$892.91
<i>Payments in 1935-36</i>		
Massachusetts Training Schools.....	\$117.00	\$117.00
Balance November 30, 1936.....	\$775.91	\$775 91

DUE AUG 20 1904

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director.*

BENJAMIN F. FELT, MELROSE, *Chairman.*

*JAMES W. McDONALD, MARLBOROUGH.

DOROTHY KIRCHWEY BROWN, BOSTON.

RUTH EVANS O'KEEFE, LYNN.

FRANK L. BOYDEN, DEERFIELD.

JOHN J. SHEEHAN, WESTBOROUGH.

JOHN F. PERKINS, MILTON.

EDWARD A. SULLIVAN, CAMBRIDGE.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WALTER C. BELL, Room 305, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. DU BOIS, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys.*

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys.*

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls.*

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.*

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch.*

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Massachusetts Training Schools, names, location, etc.	3
Report of the Trustees	3
Report of Officers and Statistics:	
Lyman School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	5
Psychologist's Report	6
Physician's Report	8
Statistics concerning Boys	9
Treasurer's Report	12
Valuation of Property	13
Statistical Form for State Institutions	13
Industrial School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	14
Psychologist's Report	16
Physician's Report	17
Statistics concerning Boys	18
Treasurer's Report	19
Valuation of Property	20
Statistical Form for State Institutions	20
Boys Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	21
Statistics concerning Work of Boys Parole Branch	23
Industrial School for Girls:	
Superintendent's Report	25
Physician's Report	26
Statistics concerning Girls	27
Treasurer's Report	29
Valuation of Property	30
Statistical Form for State Institutions	30
Girls Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	30
Statistics concerning Work of Girls Parole Branch	33
Trust Funds	34

* Deceased April 1, 1937.

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for boys requiring special care and supervision. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 319. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854, is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 11 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 297. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

A lifetime of devoted public service came to a close on the afternoon of April first 1937 with the death at his home in Marlborough of the Honorable James W. McDonald, a member of this Board and of its predecessor since 1905. Appointed first as a member of the Board that had jurisdiction over the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls by Governor Douglas, he was continued as a Trustee of the new Board, designated as the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools, when the present Board was created in 1911 to include in its jurisdiction also the new Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, and he has served by appointment by succeeding Governors continuously thereafter. In 1918 he became Vice-Chairman of the new consolidated board of Trustees and in 1920 was elected its Chairman, holding that position until 1932 when he relinquished it by his own preference. Last year, although he had passed four-score years he was reappointed for another five-year term.

To the service of this Board Judge McDonald brought first-hand knowledge of the problems of juvenile delinquency from his long career as presiding Justice of the District Court at Marlborough, covering forty-one years. His interest in the welfare of the boys and girls committed to our care never abated. His sound judgment and kindness saturated those with whom he served and his life was as full of devoted and useful public service as it was full of years.

By this brief recital his associate Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools seek to record their admiration for those qualities that endeared Judge McDonald to us and made of him so exemplary a public servant.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD

Judge John F. Perkins of Milton and Edward A. Sullivan of Cambridge were appointed by Governor Charles F. Hurley in July of 1937 to succeed Herbert B. Ehrmann and John J. Mahoney, whose terms had expired.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1937 the Board has held 11 regular meetings, in addition to the 33 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three

schools considered 1,480 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 89 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 103 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1937.*

	1935	1936	1937
Lyman School for Boys	249	223	256
Industrial School for Boys	365	274	323
Industrial School for Girls	159	115	137

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1937; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1937.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1937
	1935	1936	1937		
Lyman School for Boys	398	355	370	480	320
Industrial School for Boys	317	263	263	319	300
Industrial School for Girls	274	266	252	297	237

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1937.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1928	345	350	212	907
1929	326	355	199	880
1930	306	436	177	919
1931	252	410	183	845
1932	235	402	152	789
1933	214	328	129	671
1934	234	417	132	783
1935	249	365	159	773
1936	223	274	115	612
1937	256	323	137	716
Totals	2,640	3,660	1,595	7,895

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1937, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 3,602, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1937.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys	320	1,227	1,547
Industrial School for Boys	300	1,015	1,315
Industrial School for Girls	237	503	740
Totals	857	2,745	3,602

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1936 and 1937 is shown by the following figures.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1936	1937
Lyman School for Boys	11.68 months	11.0 months
Industrial School for Boys	9.50 months	9.5 months
Industrial School for Girls	18.50 months	18.1 months

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods usually is due to the need for prolonged care and treatment because of physical or mental condition.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year the Trustees granted 122 honorable discharges to boys and girls who were under the supervision of the Boys and Girls Parole Branches.

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had established themselves in the community and were getting along so well that they no longer needed the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 72. The number of girls who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had shown that they no longer needed such supervision and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 50.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. DUBOIS, *Superintendent*

The principal purpose of the Lyman School for Boys is to receive boys who have demonstrated that they are unable to live in the open community according to accepted standards for boys of their respective ages, to study them physically, mentally and morally, and to provide them well-rounded programs of treatment, education, work and play to the end that they may be able to return to the community better prepared to live according to accepted standards.

This purpose directs attention to the following cardinal principles of education:—Health, command of fundamental processes, worthy home membership, worthy use of leisure, vocational guidance, moral guidance, and good citizenship. The school has endeavored to cover these principles in a five-point program of training in academic, home life, recreational, occupational and religious activities. Throughout the program of training, all staff members are regarded as teachers, striving to impart to their pupils knowledge, interests, ideals, habits, and powers essential to the development of wholesome personalities.

During the past year the initial period of the boys' training was shortened from an average length of eleven months to one of eight months, and the length of the period of training for boys who were returned for failure to conduct themselves properly on conditional release was increased from an average period of training of five months to one of ten months. It was our belief that our aims could be accomplished at least as well in eight months as in eleven months during the boy's initial stay through the medium of more sustained enthusiasm for his activities and less discouragement; furthermore, that the shorter stay would tend to reduce the danger of the boy becoming "institutionalized." On the other hand, it seemed logical to conclude that if the training program was unsuccessful in the first attempt, longer periods were indicated as necessary in subsequent attempts. It is too early to formulate conclusions as to the success or failure of the policy. The plan, however, has been received favorably by judges, probation officers, parents, and most important, by the boys themselves, with the result that the spirit of the school has improved noticeably.

The success of the work of any school is commensurate with the capability of its teachers. With the exception of classroom or academic teachers, training schools find it almost impossible to get trained persons to work with the boys. This situation resolves itself into the necessity for obtaining men and women of intelligence, sound character, and ability within their fields, such as the various trades, and training them to understand and teach boys. As a conse-

quence, the training of personnel is recognized as an important duty just as it is in all progressive training schools of the nation. Fortunately, there were few changes of personnel in important positions during the year and so the personnel training program made considerable progress.

Much was attempted during the past year in improving the physical plant of the school and a great deal was accomplished. The administration building, infirmary, and a cottage were given a thorough overhauling. These buildings were rewired and equipped with new light fixtures and new plumbing where necessary. Plastering, carpentry work and redecoration have made the aforementioned buildings more serviceable and attractive. A new floor covering, relocation of usable old equipment, the replacement of worn-out equipment with new, and the installation of ventilators have improved the general kitchen and bake shop. Considerable progress was made in remodelling one of our old buildings which was formerly used as a boys' cottage into apartments for employees. The completion of the project will improve the appearance of the entrance to the grounds and will relieve the problem of providing living quarters for employees considerably. The most extensive and costly improvements were made in the power plant. Three old tubular boilers were replaced with two new high pressure water tube boilers equipped with oil burners. A new hot water tank was installed as well as new steam headers and other mechanical equipment with the result that we now have an attractive, efficient power and heating plant which will be adequate for the needs of the school for many years. With the exception of the specialized work necessitated in the power plant installations, all improvements were made by our own employees.

The greenhouse and grounds, under new management, have been improved appreciably. The greenhouse has supplied an abundance of beautiful cut flowers and potted plants which have aided materially in brightening and decorating the various cottages. Shade trees have been trimmed and shrubbery set out to improve the appearance of the grounds. It is our conviction that neatness and attractiveness of color and form in the environment make a definite contribution to the development of wholesome attitudes.

The farm program was carried through as usual resulting in a satisfactory yield of farm products considering the unfavorable weather conditions prevalent during the year. A sufficient supply of hay and roughage was raised for the school's consumption. The potato crop was about normal although it was only about two thirds of the bumper crop of the previous year. The poultry, fruit, vegetable and dairy projects showed excellent returns.

In our opinion the work of the school progressed satisfactorily in all departments. It seemed to us that the school came closer to achieving its principal purpose during the past year than in previous years, and, further, that solid foundation work has been laid for future development and more effective service.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST, NATHAN GOLDMAN

The aim of the mental hygiene clinic is the application of the various psychological techniques and standard tests for the determination of the optimum academic program, vocational assignment, cottage placement, and personality adjustment for each boy. Individual problems referred by the administration, cottage master, or school principal are handled with a view toward the boy's adjustment in the institution and his future re-establishment in his own or in a foster home. All new boys are interviewed and tested, and the information is presented to the school authorities. All boys returned from supervision are studied, but as yet only those requiring special consideration are interviewed. Various conferences have been held with the officers of the Lyman School, the school principal, institution school teachers and instructors. The psychologist has maintained close contact with the Worcester Child Guidance Clinic, the Worcester State Hospital, and the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, and in connection with particular cases, also with Clark University, where he has had access to the libraries and has had opportunity to discuss various problems with other psychologists.

Each boy brought into the institution by the court authorities or the police is immediately taken into the clinic. First the boy's history is taken for record purposes and then the program of the school is explained to him. This initial interview has been found to serve as an orientation for both the boy and the psychologist. The boy, often bewildered and apprehensive because of his contact with the court and with the police, is usually visibly relieved during the interview. The psychologist takes this opportunity to note any personality or physical handicaps he may have. If any are observed, the infirmary and the master of the admission cottage are notified and suggestions may be made for the proper care of the boy. During the boy's stay in the admission cottage, he is interviewed by the psychologist and given the standard tests by the psychometrist. A report is obtained from the supervising master of the boy concerning his work, social ability and personal habits. Information regarding any special behavior traits noted in the boy's cottage is obtained from the cottage master. In addition, data on the boy's family and home environment are obtained through the visitor's home investigation and reports of other agencies which have had contact with the family in the past. The reports from these various sources are organized with a view toward assisting in determining the boys' program and treatment in the school. The completed report is presented to the classification committee, which includes the superintendent, the assistant superintendent, the school principal, and the psychometrist. Following the classification meeting a brief report is sent to the master to whose cottage the boy is transferred from the admission cottage. About 250 interviews were conducted from April 15 to December 1 with 168 new boys for purposes of classification.

The case of each boy returned for violation of parole is reviewed by the psychologist and later considered in conference with the superintendent and assistant superintendent. Some boys are interviewed personally when the circumstances of their return are not clear or when the visitor's report suggests some abnormal mental functioning. A small group of boys were seen routinely and about 15 were recommended for interview by the superintendent and assistant superintendent for clarification of specific points in regard to their return.

Boys were referred for consideration by the clinic because of various problems. Among these were enuresis, abnormal sex interest, stuttering, inability to adjust in a cottage group, chronic running away, marked anxiety, determination of suitability for commitment to an institution for the feeble-minded, and unusual content of speech. Several boys requested interviews because of various problems: guilt feelings of which they desired to unburden themselves, concern about conditions at home, and advice on breaking various undesirable habits. Occasional visits to various classrooms and cottages were fruitful in bringing out problems which otherwise would have been overlooked.

The testing schedule was increased by the addition of the Kuhlmann-Anderson battery to be used as a substitute for the Stanford-Binet when the latter had been given the boy within certain time limits. The psychometrist spent part of her time each month at the Industrial School for Boys and the balance at the Lyman School.

Ratings on 350 boys in the Lyman School in November 1937 show the following distribution of Intelligence Quotients: 120—129, 0.5%; 110—119, 0.5%; 100—109 4.0%; 90—99, 17.0%; 80—89, 23.0%; 70—79, 26.0%; 60—69, 22.0%; 50—59, 6.0%; below 50, 1.0%.

Of this group it is estimated that 29% would be considered feeble-minded, 21% would fall within average limits, and only 1% above average. The great mass fall within the borderline category and 23% are rated as low average. The median I. Q. is 77.5. In this data may be found expressed the outstanding need of the school—that of special facilities for handling the large group of low-grade boys who inadvertently impede the progress and work with the relatively brighter ones.

Excellent cooperation was obtained from the officers of the institution and considerable interest in the work of the clinic was shown by many members of the staff. There have been frequent requests for advice on theoretical as

well as practical questions. The clinic library has been available to all employees at the School; in addition the clinic has provided books, on request, obtained from various psychological libraries nearby. By working informally as well as formally with all associated with the Lyman School, the clinic has attempted to foster a better understanding of the boy in the school and the problem of juvenile delinquency in general.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M. D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1937, is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work done at the infirmary during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 398.
 Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 17,315.
 Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 658.
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 3,026.
 Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 654.
 Average number of patients in infirmary daily, 10.8.
 Average number of out-patients in infirmary daily, 47.44.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 88.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 20.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 15.
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 4.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 242.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 582.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 304.
 Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 31.
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 51.
 Memorial Hospital, Worcester, 1.
 Worcester City Hospital, 8.
 Westboro State Hospital for X-ray, 5.
 Tubercular Clinic, Belmont Hospital, Worcester, 3.
 Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 1.
 Number of inmates given diphtheria immunization, 246.
 Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 27.
 Number of inmates given anti-scabies treatment, 5.
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose and throat conditions, 442.
 Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 183.
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 176.
 Number of inmates given treatment for glands, 29.
 Number of treatments for furunculosis, 634.
 Number of operations performed for removal of tonsils, 2.
 Number of inmates whose vision was tested, 50.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 30.
 Contagious cases: Scarlet fever, 9; erysipelas, 1; pneumonia, 9.

Among the special cases treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital were the following: Hernia, 1; appendectomy, 1; to correct a nasal deformity, 1; for correction of foot deformities, 2; for treatment of skin diseases, 8; special blood tests, 2; special blood treatments, 2; for observation, 1; fractured wrist, 1; fractured elbow, 1; compound fracture of a digit, 1; for treatment of a synovitis of the extensor ligaments of the hand, 1; and needle in stomach, 1.

Report of Dental Work performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D.

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations: Amalgam fillings, 1,123; copper cement fillings, 935; porcelain fillings, 305; extractions, 495; treatments, 111; and prophylaxis, 812.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1936	347
Committed during the year	247
Re-committed during the year	5
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.	4
Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch	134
Returned upon recommendation or request of court	169
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment	25
Returned for medical care or treatment	19
Returned voluntarily	2
Returned from absence without leave	79
Returned from hospitals	24
Returned from court	19
Returned from Wrentham State School, Wrentham, Mass.	1
Returned from leave of absence	11
	<hr/>
	739
	<hr/>
	*1,086
Paroled to parents and relatives	403
Paroled to others than relatives	59
Boarded in foster homes	132
Absent without leave	91
Released to hospitals	21
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.	22
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	2
Released to court on habeas	19
Released to court and committed to Massachusetts Reformatory ..	1
Released to schools for the feeble-minded	5
Discharged as unfit subject	2
Granted leave of absence	10
Released to State Infirmiry, Tewksbury, Mass.	1
	<hr/>
	766
	<hr/>
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1937	320

* This represents 585 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1937, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1937	Previously	Totals
Barnstable	—	130	130
Berkshire	3	510	513
Bristol	14	1,655	1,669
Dukes	—	32	32
Essex	40	2,399	2,439
Franklin	2	145	147
Hampden	15	1,363	1,378
Hampshire	3	255	258
Middlesex	54	3,516	3,570
Nantucket	—	31	31
Norfolk	3	850	853
Plymouth	9	472	481
Suffolk	82	3,975	4,057
Worcester	31	1,808	1,839
Totals	<hr/> 256	<hr/> 17,141	<hr/> 17,397

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Fathers born in United States	19	22	12	17	15	10	21	12	17	11
Mothers born in United States	26	24	21	20	19	14	21	23	22	31
Fathers foreign born	25	22	22	17	16	9	20	21	21	26
Mothers foreign born	18	24	16	21	15	11	21	13	20	10
Both parents born in United States	84	73	75	65	56	57	82	88	92	107
Both parents foreign born	206	198	183	147	141	127	105	124	87	95
Nativity of both parents unknown	10	6	10	1	2	3	4	1	2	10
Nativity of one parent unknown	5	6	5	4	6	4	1	1	4	10
Per cent of foreign parentage	60	60	60	58	60	59	45	49	50	44.2
Per cent of American parentage	25	22	21	26	23	26	35	35	48.2	50.0
Per cent of unknown parentage	5	1	3	3	2	2	2	.4	1.8	5.8

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Born in United States	322	315	288	246	230	206	222	237	214	247
Foreign born	23	11	18	6	5	8	12	12	6	6
Unknown nativity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	During year ending Nov. 30, 1937	1885 to 1936	Previous to 1885	Totals
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	1	16	25	42
Eight	1	69	115	185
Nine	2	243	231	476
Ten	8	548	440	996
Eleven	22	1,017	615	1,654
Twelve	45	1,881	748	2,674
Thirteen	63	2,876	897	3,836
Fourteen	91	4,204	778	5,073
Fifteen	19	459	913	1,391
Sixteen	4	38	523	565
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen	—	3	17	20
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	256	11,370	5,518	17,144

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Had parents	196
Had no parents	10
Had father only	17
Had mother only	33
Had step-father	7
Had step-mother	5
Had parents separated	32
Had intemperate father	77
Had intemperate mother	2
Had both parents intemperate	14
Had attended church	249
Had never attended church	7
Were attending school	256
Had been arrested before	237
Had been inmates of other institutions	33
Had used tobacco	146
Parents owning residence	23
Members of family had been arrested	118

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Boys	Length of Stay Years Months	Boys	Length of Stay Years Months
1	— 1	34	1 —
1	— 2	16	1 1
2	— 3	12	1 2
2	— 5	5	1 3
8	— 6	5	1 4
17	— 7	3	1 5
25	— 8	4	1 6
43	— 9	2	1 7
39	— 10	1	1 8
45	— 11		

Total number paroled for first time during year, 265. Average length of stay in school, 11 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Breaking and entering	82	Ringed false fire alarm	2
Larceny	97	Attempted rape	1
Delinquent (truancy)	1	Evading car fare	1
Delinquent	9	Unnatural act	1
Running away	6	Assault and robbery	1
Stubbornness	26	Abuse of female child	1
Unlawful appropriation of automobile	6	Violation Training School rules	1
Malicious injury to property	4	Disturbing public assembly	2
Setting fires	2	Carrying firearms without authority ..	2
Assault and battery	5		
Lewdness	6	Total	*256

* In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 13.—Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.

	Average number of inmates	New commit- ments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1927-28	499.14	345	664	184
1928-29	522.97	326	663	213
1929-30	483.99	306	660	183
1930-31	490.75	252	632	149
1931-32	452.13	235	637	169
1932-33	419.77	214	686	189
1933-34	399.38	234	565	192
1934-35	397.63	249	580	158
1935-36	354.74	223	556	175
1936-37	370.33	256	594	172
Average for ten years	439.08	264	623.7	178.4

TABLE 14.—Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.

A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1928	14.08	1933	14.50
1929	14.18	1934	14.50
1930	14.24	1935	14.31
1931	14.36	1936	14.54
1932	14.34	1937	14.27

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

	Months		Months
1928	11.43	1933	13.18
1929	12.05	1934	13.05
1930	12.15	1935	12.79
1931	12.23	1936	11.68
1932	12.84	1937	11.00

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

	Years		Years
1928	12.69	1933	12.29
1929	13.32	1934	13.54
1930	13.23	1935	13.45
1931	13.45	1936	13.37
1932	13.40	1937	13.50

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1928	412	1933	468
1929	359	1934	353
1930	382	1935	327
1931	412	1936	369
1932	401	1937	349

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1928	\$9.27	\$9.24	1933	\$9.29	\$9.27
1929	8.80	8.76	1934	10.25	10.18
1930	9.51	9.45	1935	12.06	11.95
1931	9.44	9.36	1936	15.00	14.94
1932	9.38	9.36	1937	15.56	15.47

TABLE 15.—Literacy of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.

Grades		Grades		Grades	
1st	4	6th	44	Special Class	32
2nd	2	7th	53	Continuation	1
3rd	7	8th	32	Ungraded	
4th	19	9th	16		
5th	31	High School	9	Total	

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income		
Personal Services:—		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$73.95	
Sales	1,388.37	
Miscellaneous:—		
Refunds, account previous years	347.92	
Soil conservation	194.00	
		<u>\$2,004.24</u>
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>		
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Advance	\$22,000.00	
Current year refunds	164.03	
On account of maintenance	159,714.09	
		<u>181,878.12</u>
		<u>\$183,882.36</u>

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income	\$1,656.32	
Refunds, account of previous years	347.92	
Current year refunds	164.03	
		<u>\$2,168.27</u>
Maintenance appropriations:—		
Return of advance	22,000.00	
Payments on account of maintenance	159,714.09	
		<u>181,714.09</u>
		<u>\$183,882.36</u>

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$306,461.42
Expenses (as analyzed below)	299,716.82
	<u>\$ 6,744.60</u>

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$157,556.05
Religious instruction	2,272.99
Travel, transportation and office expenses	3,170.06
Food	35,261.91
Clothing and materials	14,493.90
Heat and other plant operations	32,906.05
Medical and general care	5,563.49
Furnishings and household supplies	7,999.57
Farm	19,044.45
Garage and grounds	3,954.25
Repairs, ordinary	6,433.51
Repairs and renewals	11,060.59
	<u>\$299,716.82</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Emergency Public Works Administration, Massachusetts State Project C-7 P. W. A. Docket No. 3686, Construction of Extension to Kitchen and Storehouse, Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, Mass.	
Whole amount	\$40,842.47
Expended during fiscal year	\$22.00
Expended during previous years (1934-35-36)	40,820.47
	<u>40,842.47</u>
For the Purchase and Installation of Equipment for Power Plant, Lyman School for Boys, Westborough, Mass.	
Whole amount	\$52,500.00
Expended during fiscal year (1937)	\$44,475.39
Expended during previous years (1936)	59.73
	<u>44,535.12</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$7,964.88</u>

During the year the average number of inmates has been 370.33.

Total cost of maintenance, \$299,716.82.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$15.56.

Receipts from sales, \$1,388.37.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.072.

All other institution receipts, \$267.95.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.014.

Net weekly per capita cost of \$15.47.

Financial Statement Verified.

Approved.

GEORGE E. MURPHY, *Comptroller.*

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1937.

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$57,525.57	
Buildings	867,245.36	
Total real estate		\$924,770.93

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property		\$188,625.45
Total valuation of property		\$1,113,396.38

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	347	—	347
Number received during the year	739	—	739
Number passing out of the institution during the year	766	—	766
Number at the end of the fiscal year	320	—	320
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	370.33	—	370.33
Average number of officers and employees during the year	106	44	150

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1936	1,283
Released on parole during year 1937	594
Total	1,877
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc	650
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1937	1,227
Net loss	56

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—*

1. Salaries	\$157,556.05
2. Subsistence	35,261.91
3. Clothing	14,493.90
4. Ordinary repairs	6,433.51
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	85,971.45
Total for institution	\$299,716.82

Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries	\$46,886.29
Office and other expenses	22,335.19
Boarded boys under fourteen	22,866.12
Total	\$92,087.60
Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out	\$5,664.37

¹ The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that "boarded boys under fourteen" and "instruction in public schools of boys boarded out" apply only to the Lyman School.

*Notes on current expenses:—

- Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
- Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
- Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. DU BOIS.

Executive head of the Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The year 1937 is noteworthy in that the average daily attendance was for the second consecutive year, 263, whereas for many years previous it has been over 300. However, the rate of commitment during the last three months would seem to indicate that in 1938 there will be a very large increase in the number of boys committed, similar to that reported by all institutions caring for older delinquents, i. e., those between sixteen and twenty-one years of age.

The institution plant has been maintained in good condition. This has required a considerable amount of plastering, painting, and carpentry work, which, together with the work of the farm, the dairy and poultry industry, and the general service departments, such as laundry and general kitchen, have offered educational opportunities of the highest value. Accomplishing their specific daily tasks, the boys encounter success, develop confidence, build good work habits, and generally fit themselves for the type of jobs in which they are likely to find employment when released. Considering the general equipment—physical, mental and social—of the boys who come to the school, it is apparent that most of them fall in the category of those who would leave school normally at sixteen years of age, either because of inability to profit further by organized school work or because of economic need. Our policy of providing work experiences of a general or semi-skilled nature seems admirably fitted, not only to the capacities, but to the needs of our group.

A chlorinator was installed for safe-guarding the water supply, and in addition, the existing collecting pipe was dug up, cleaned, and re-laid. Considerable regrading was done for diverting surface water in the vicinity of the collecting pipe and about 2,000 feet of drainage ditch was dug for carrying this surface water to the river. An investigation was started to determine the best source for a new water supply. Wells were driven in three locations, and extensive pumping tests extending over a period of three weeks were run on four wells near the Nashua River and southeast of the school buildings. Clearing the land was continued. About forty additional acres have now been made available for pasture. About 250 cords of wood were cut from this land. Two tubular milk coolers, one milk pump, one brine pump, one brine tank, two mechanical refrigeration units, and two single phase motors (one for the pasteurizer and one for the churn) were installed in the dairy. The installation of this equipment has entirely eliminated the use of ice for cooling and preserving milk, and has resulted in safer and more sanitary handling of the milk supply.

The farm during the year provided food for the school to the value of \$29,250. Included in this production were 209,371 quarts of milk, equivalent to 1.6 quarts of milk per day per boy, and 27,152 quarts of canned fruits and vegetables. Food of this type in such quantities plays an important part in the physical development of the boys.

In academic education, the practice has been continued of presenting units of work in English, social science, and general science, based upon the common and useful things of life. Boys who have not been successful in school outside seem to adjust fairly well in classes which are organized for social guidance, and in which ample opportunity for success is provided through individual differentiation, based upon the intellectual capacity and previous educational experience of the boy.

A new class stressing reading improvement has been started, in which boys who are retarded only in reading or who have decided language disabilities, are helped. It is not yet time to judge the value of this work as now organized, but the most gratifying progress has been made in several individual instances.

Boys committed to the school may, for the most part, be considered as the failures of the community. Moreover, they or their families have usually been the recipients of much thought and care on the part of many social agencies,

as well as on the part of the courts through probationary periods. During the past decade there has been a noticeable increase in the personality defects and deeply ingrained poor attitudes of those sent to the school. Although it greatly increases the difficulty of our problem, this is as it should be, as it seems to indicate a greater efficiency on the part of the various social agencies and of the probation work of the courts.

To offset the lad's handicaps, and to provide for previous environmental inadequacies, the school offers a rich and varied treatment program in living together, working together, and playing together. The school stresses social education, while realizing that the individual's success depends to a large extent upon adequate study of the boy, with a view to providing for essential individual differences. The school provides the necessary situational experiences and opportunities for group living; the staff, individually and collectively, utilizes these opportunities to provide for individual growth, development and education. The success of the school, then, depends upon seizing the rich educational advantages accruing to us when we have boys under supervision in a twenty-four-hour school, and making a frontal, concerted, and intensive effort to minimize the boy's social liabilities and increase his social assets.

In the athletic department, varsity teams, so-called, in football, baseball, and basketball competed on equal terms with the teams of nearby high and private schools. The squads exhibit always the highest sportsmanship and provide, not only good wholesome entertainment for the school, but opportunities for learning how to enjoy sports as a spectator. Numerous inter-cottage leagues are fostered; competition is keen and continuous, in the special holiday programs as well as in the competitive leagues. At the present time some twenty-two athletic activities are on the slate. The spirit exhibited on the summer playground was excellent, and many staff members utilized the chance to mix more informally with the boys. Consequently, this part of our program was most conducive to better liaison between staff and boys. All non-swimmers were taught to swim.

In the cottage department, better organization of routine has freed the men to plan more fruitfully their recreational activities within the cottage. Whist games, checkers, reading, spelling bees, and similar activities are taught, with the idea in mind that such knowledge may result in the boys joining clubs and other organizations when they leave us. They are taught some wholesome activities that they may use in their leisure time. Hobbies spring up spontaneously, and may be nourished into major leisure time activities. Each cottage put on its annual play, and its monthly skits at assembly. Cottage councils, organized to promote the recreational and social welfare of the group, meet regularly, and in some instances, have been very instrumental in developing self-reliance and group loyalty.

The "Shaker Village Sentinel," the school paper, now in its third successive year of publication, becomes an ever stronger factor in fostering communal interest and strengthening group morale. Holidays were observed throughout the year with appropriate programs at general assemblies. A special effort has been made to select our moving pictures with some eye to the educational possibilities as well as their entertainment value. An excellent list was made and booked.

Religious exercises have been held regularly as usual. A large group of Catholic boys was confirmed in the chapel, and special services planned for Christmas and Easter. The Christmas play especially presented for the eleventh time, was a credit to the boys and touched just the right note of the holiday season.

Preliminary steps have been taken to organize an orientation course for new boys. The purpose of the units in this course will be to help adjust the new boy to his new environment. Familiarization with the rules and regulations of the school, an understanding of its organization and function, and a knowledge of its opportunities will be among the objectives of the course. The material of this course might properly provide the technique for utilizing situational opportunities throughout a boy's stay in the school.

During the year 1937, boys received visits from 5,396 relatives and friends. Such visits are an important factor in giving the Superintendent and qualified members of the staff a chance to discuss the boy's problems with those responsible for and interested in him, to develop a better understanding between the boy and his people, and to produce a greater degree of cooperation between the parents and the school.

The success of any school depends largely upon the caliber, training, and experience of the personnel connected with it. Present trends indicate that the professional growth of institutional personnel in our field must be provided within the institution, in order that the principles taught may find concrete application in the specific problems which staff members meet day in and day out. The theoretical treatment of school problems is not apt to result in improved professional attitude unless the instructor possesses knowledge of the problems and policies of the school as well as a qualified professional background. Again, the demands of a twenty-four-hour school preclude the possibility of the staff generally taking university or extension courses which offer professional training, even if such courses were available. Realizing that the best formulated and most ambitious program may be defeated unwittingly by personnel unfamiliar with the fundamentals of their profession, it becomes the school's duty to provide its staff with the professional techniques necessary to cope successfully with their very difficult problems in rehabilitating delinquent youth.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST, ERNEST W. MITCHELL

The Psychologist at the Industrial School for Boys reports as follows regarding the work for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937.

In general, a distinct effort has been made to improve the case work of the school. More information concerning the individual boy has been gathered and a more intensive study of his problems has been made. This has been done through a series of interviews by various staff members, culminating in classification meetings, at which all available data has been prepared and summarized by the Psychologist and presented by him to the committee for consideration.

The psychologist has conducted a total of 768 interviews during the past year. Of these, 323 were of newly committed boys; 125 of boys returned from supervision; 264 cases for recommendation as to treatment and 56 for purposes of re-classification. Treatment cases include many disciplinary cases. In addition to these formal interviews, much work has been done informally and as the need arose with individuals and small groups. Recommendations were made in special cases being considered for transfer to other institutions.

Of the 285 boys received into the school during the year, the mental age distribution on a percentage basis was as follows: 4.5 per cent averaged to 9 years; 9.4 per cent to 10 years; 15.4 per cent to 11 years; 19.6 per cent to 12 years; 18.9 per cent to 13 years; 11.9 per cent to 14 years; 9.8 per cent to 15 years; 7.6 per cent to 16 years; and 2.8 per cent over 16 years.

The Psychologist makes the following suggestions for improvement in psychological service in the future—providing detailed information to the masters having the boy under their immediate supervision; examining critically available testing materials with a view to obtaining such tests as may be most helpful in diagnosing the needs of the older boy both from the standpoint of institution school work and vocational training; providing institutional summaries of each boy to be made available to the parole branch upon their request in order to establish closer liaison between the school and the parole branch and bring about a better understanding; and fostering studies in an effort to throw a light on the personality adjustments of the older delinquent boy.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS
EDWARD LILLY, M.D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1937 is respectfully submitted.

The general health of the boys has been very good during the year. In May, a case of scarlet fever was discovered in the school. The patient and the carrier who was considered to have brought the disease to the institution, were promptly isolated and no further cases resulted.

A valuable diagnostic adjunct to the hospital equipment was added during the Fall by the purchase of an X-ray machine. This apparatus will enable both the medical staff and the dental staff to do much more in the way of diagnosis and treatment of various conditions than has been done in the past.

Few boys upon admission to the school can be said to be in good physical condition—almost all new admissions having one or more physical defects. It is endeavored to correct these defects, in so far as is possible, while the boy is in the school and to discharge him in good physical condition. The average gain in weight was eleven pounds.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:

Number of visits by physician, 362.
Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 5,669.
Number of cases admitted to hospital, 406.
Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 1,937.
Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 406.
Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 400.
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 40.
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 16.
Average number of patients in hospital daily, 7.
Number of new inmates examined by physician, 323.
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 374.
Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 125.
Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
Massachusetts General Hospital, 6.
State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.
Monson State Hospital, 1.
Special cases:—Asthma, 1; lobar pneumonia, 2; scarlet fever, 1; sinusitis, 1; endocarditis, 1; epilepsy, 1; diabetes, 1.
Fractures:—Clavicle, 1; nose, 3; arm, 1.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

Number of amalgam fillings, 34; of cement fillings, 31; of porcelain fillings, 84; of cleanings, 271; of extractions, 295; novocaine administrations, 301; porcelain crowns, 2; full dentures, 2; X-rays, 5.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses, and throats were examined, 177.
Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 82.
Number of inmates given glasses, 20.
Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 31.
Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 20.
Operations on nose, 3.
Operation on jaw, 1.
Operation on ear, 1.
Operations on throat, 2.
Consultations, 15.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1937.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1936	250	
Committed during the year	301	
Re-committed during the year	3	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer	19	
Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch	54	
Returned upon recommendation or request of the court	56	
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment	7	
Returned for medical care or treatment	7	
Returned voluntarily	1	
Returned from leave of absence	9	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital	6	
Returned from State Infirmary at Tewksbury	1	
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital	2	
Returned from Danvers State Hospital	1	
Returned from Court	1	
Paroled	246	718
Returned cases re-paroled	121	
Granted leave of absence	9	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	3	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents	2	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	6	
Committed to Walter E. Fernald State School	1	
Taken to State Infirmary at Tewksbury	2	
Taken to Boston Psychopathic Hospital	4	
Committed to Monson State Hospital	1	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys	3	
Taken to court on habeas and held	1	
Taken to court on habeas and not returned	7	
Absent without leave	12	418

Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1937 300

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Both parents born in the United States	113
Both parents foreign born	119
Father foreign born and mother native born	29
Father native born and mother foreign born	18
Mother foreign born and father unknown	4
Father foreign born and mother unknown	2
Father native born and mother unknown	9
Mother native born and father unknown	15
Nativity of parents unknown	14
Total	323

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Born in the United States	306
Birthplace not known	1
Born in foreign countries	*16
Total	323

*Including Canada and provinces, 14; Italy, 1; Turkey, 1.

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Larceny	76	Abuse of female child	1
Breaking and entering	52	Rape	1
Breaking and entering and larceny	56	Failure on parole	18
Attempted breaking and larceny	2	Armed robbery	1
Attempted larceny	5	Carrying revolver	2
Unlawful appropriation of auto	43	Carrying weapon while committing crime	2
Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent	27	Having in possession burglarious implements	1
Forgery	1	Being a runaway	3
Assault to rob	2	Drunkenness	1
Assault and battery	9	Vagrancy	1
Assault with dangerous weapon	1	Arson	1
Assault to rape	1	Receiving stolen goods	3
Indecent assault	1	Breaking glass	1
Indecent exposure	1	Destruction of property	2
Lewdness	3		
Unnatural act	3		
Carnal abuse	1		
Fornication	1		
		Total	*323

* In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents	219
Had father only	27
Had mother only	52
Mother dead and father unknown	2
Had foster parents	4
Parents unknown	7
Both parents dead	12
Had step-father	19
Had step-mother	8
Had intemperate father, i. e. father who drank liquor	93
Parents separated	33
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned	97
Had parents owning residence	47
Had attended school within a year	117
Had attended school within two years	82
Had attended school within three years	12
Had attended school within four years	4
Were attending school	108
Had been in court before	293
Had drunk intoxicating liquors	44
Had used tobacco	255
Had been inmates of another institution	76

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Age	Number	Age	Number
15-16	109	Over 18	4
16-17	131		
17-18	79	Total	323

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Ungraded class	26	In 8th grade	71
In 4th grade or below	4	In High School	124
In 5th grade	11		
In 6th grade	29	Total	323
In 7th grade	58		

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1937.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY YEARS MONTHS	BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY YEARS MONTHS
2	— 1	89	— 9
2	— 2	63	— 10
1	— 3	21	— 11
2	— 4	20	1 —
1	— 5	7	1 1
2	— 6	4	1 2
5	— 7	1	1 4
26	— 8		

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 246; average length of stay in school, 9.5 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

<i>Income.</i>			
Personal Services:			
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement		\$48.95	
Sales		555.84	
			\$604.79
Refunds of previous years			12.02
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>			
Maintenance Appropriations:			
Advance		\$12,000.00	
On account of maintenance		99,965.22	
Refunds		15.28	
			111,980.50
			\$112,597.31

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income	\$604.79	
Refunds, account maintenance	15.28	
Refunds, previous years	12.02	
		\$632.09
Maintenance Appropriations:		
On account of maintenance	99,965.22	
Return of advance	12,000.00	
		111,965.22
		\$112,597.31

Maintenance

Balance from previous year brought forward	\$3,292.74
Appropriation, current year	214,585.00
	\$217,877.74
Expenses (as analyzed below)	198,277.87
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$ 19,599.87

Analysis of Expenses

Personal Services	\$99,398.98
Religious instruction	2,000.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,487.14
Food	21,139.63
Clothing and materials	9,289.91
Heat and other plant operations	17,525.58
Medical and general care	4,195.50
Furnishings and household supplies	5,329.37
Farm	\$15,938.13
Garage and grounds	2,385.48
Repairs, ordinary	4,829.53
Repairs and renewals	13,758.62
Total expenses for maintenance	\$198,277.87

During the year the average number of inmates has been 263.

Total cost for maintenance, \$198,277.87.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$14.50.

Receipts from sales, \$555.84.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0406.

All other institution receipts, \$60.97.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0037.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$14.45.

Financial Statement Verified

Approved:

GEO. E. MURPHY, *Comptroller.*

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1937

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$35,629.80
Buildings	651,123.95
Total real estate	\$686,753.75

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property	153,334.77
Total valuation of property	\$840,088.52

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	250	—	250
Number received during the year	468	—	468
Number passing out of the institution during the year	418	—	418
Number at end of the fiscal year	300	—	300
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year)	263	—	263
Number of individuals actually represented	646	—	646
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	73	23	96

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1936	1,101
Number of boys paroled during year 1937	367
	1,468
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	453
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1937	1,015
Net loss	86

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses.*

1. Salaries	\$99,398.98
2. Subsistence	21,139.63
3. Clothing	9,289.91
4. Ordinary repairs	4,829.53
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	63,619.82
Total for institution	\$198,277.87

Expenditures for Parole Branch

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, C. Frederick Gilmore, Supt.
(See page 25).

*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e.g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicine, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL

Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH*C. FREDERICK GILMORE, Superintendent*

Report is herewith submitted concerning the activities of the Boys Parole Branch for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937:—

On November 30, 1937, there were 2,242 boys under supervision in the care of the Boys Parole Branch—1,227 boys under supervision from the Lyman School for Boys, and 1,015 boys under supervision from the Industrial School for Boys. This represents a decrease of 142 in the number of boys under supervision for the year 1937, as compared with a decrease of 113 boys for the year 1936.

The Boys Parole Branch endeavors to report to the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools the condition of all boys under its supervision. When it is taken into consideration that many of the boys are mentally retarded and that many are suffering from physical defects, it may readily be understood that the visitor has an extraordinarily difficult task on his hands to endeavor to have the boy make a proper readjustment to the community in which he lives.

When a boy is committed to either the Lyman School for Boys at Westboro or the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, he becomes at once a subject for attention by the Boys Parole Department. It is the duty of the visitor to secure at the outset of his commitment all information possible concerning the boy's case both for the School and for the work of the Parole Branch. This information assists the school in making the proper classification of the boy. It must also be taken into consideration that the visitor is expected to make contact with the boy's family whenever possible, even though the boy is still receiving his training at the School. If sickness or death occurs at the boy's home, the visitor is required to make reports concerning the incident, and if it is necessary for the boy to return home on a temporary leave from the School, it is the duty of the visitor to see that the boy returns to the School at the time specified.

The visitor who places many boys in foster homes naturally has a rather trying situation confronting him. He is dealing with a problem of conflicting human relationships. In case of sickness, whenever an emergency operation is required, it is the duty of the visitor to notify the superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch at once. The members of the Boys Parole Branch may be called upon at any time of the day or night; thus it may readily be seen that such a work will not confine itself to the restrictions of a day of any fixed limitations.

The general health of the boys during the year 1937 was good. It is gratifying to report that the department has been remarkably free from serious ill-

ness or accident. It has been necessary to remove several of our boys to hospitals for operations, but in every case the operations were successful.

During certain portions of the year the industrial centers were fairly busy, but at periods these centers provided little opportunity for the boys to secure employment. The wages received by boys who had been placed in foster homes were higher than formerly. In many instances, boys who are trained at the institutions for farm work are sent to foster homes better equipped to do the work because of their training than the ordinary farmhand. The visitors have been quick to note any possibility for the securing of employment for boys under supervision.

The savings system, as instituted by the Trustees, each year proves itself highly valuable. When boys become of age or are honorably discharged, it is quite encouraging to note how they handle the sums that have been saved for them and which have now been turned over to them. In almost every case, the boy, after receiving his savings, deposited them in his own name in other banks.

Splendid cooperation and assistance from the private and public welfare agencies, courts, probation officers and other officials have been received. Whenever it has been necessary to use clinics and hospitals, our boys have been given very careful consideration and understanding. This department has been assisted in a most helpful manner during the year by the various police departments when called upon in special cases. The State Department of Public Safety has been very willing to assist in emergencies when called upon.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 72 boys—33 of whom were under supervision from the Lyman School for Boys and 39 under supervision from the Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceedingly well, and for their meritorious conduct were deemed worthy and deserving of this special consideration.

During the year 1937, Mr. Aaron B. Palmer, Visitor and Guardian for Older Boys, reached the age when he was eligible for retirement and was retired. Mr. Palmer began his duties as a visitor in the Boys Parole Branch on June 24, 1914, and for a time was stationed in the western part of the Commonwealth. His last assignment was in Essex County, where he performed his duties faithfully and was well-liked by officials, boys and their families. Mr. Palmer received the good wishes of his associates on his retirement.

During the year 1937, the superintendent has held 982 conferences with visitors and boys at the office. There have been 419 conferences at the office with parents or guardians in the presence of the boys. There have been 393 conferences concerning the boys with workers of other organizations. This does not include conferences with the Executive Secretary or the Superintendents of the Training Schools. Eleven hundred eighty-six (1,186) conferences were held at the office with boys who had called seeking advice or employment. Five hundred ten (510) boys have been relocated directly from the office. Some of these boys were sent to their own homes; some from their own homes to foster homes; many were sent to jobs and some to foster homes to work for wages. The superintendent visited 54 foster homes during the year 1937. He also received and sent a total of 731 telephone calls from his home. These calls, concerning the boys, were received or sent entirely out of office hours, such as evenings, holidays and Sundays.

From the Lyman School for Boys, there were returned to their own homes under supervision, or to relatives, 403 boys; placed under supervision in foster homes at wages, 59 boys; and placed under supervision in foster homes at board, 132 boys—a total of 594 boys. From the Industrial School for Boys, there were returned to their own homes under supervision, or to relatives, 306 boys; and placed under supervision in foster homes, 61 boys—a total of 367 boys. During the fiscal year 349 boys of the total of 1,877 boys under supervision were returned to Lyman School for Boys—303 boys for violation of parole and 46 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number 250 boys were returned from their own homes and 99 boys were returned from foster homes. During the same period, 125 of the total of 1,468 boys under supervision were returned to the Industrial School for Boys—110 boys for

violation of parole, and 15 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above mentioned number, 85 boys were returned from their own homes and 40 boys from foster homes.

The visitors made 25,644 visits during the year 1937—13,129 to boys under supervision from the Lyman School for Boys, and 12,515 to boys under supervision from the Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,640 home investigations made and 319 investigations of foster homes. To readjust boys, there were 914 relocations made. One hundred and thirty-five (135) investigations and reports in connection with special requests for the release of boys from the schools under supervision were made.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS' PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year, 1936	1,283
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1937	594
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1937	1,877
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1937	349
Became of age during year	191
Boys committed to the Industrial School for Boys during year	29
Boys committed to other institutions during year	40
Boys recommitted to Lyman School for Boys	5
Died	3
Honorably discharged from custody during year	33
	<hr/> 650
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1937	1,227
Net loss	56

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1937.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	19	1.55	In different occupations	107	8.72
At board, attending school	66	5.38	Odd jobs	61	4.97
Attending school, not boarded..	216	17.60	Occupations unknown	11	.90
Employed on farms	51	4.16	Recently released	61	4.97
In mills (textile)	25	2.04	In other institutions	33	2.69
In other mills and factories...	39	3.18	Ill	7	.57
In machine shops	4	.32	Idle	158	12.88
In shoe shops	26	2.12	Whereabouts unknown	51	4.16
Clerks and in stores	22	1.79	Out of Commonwealth	70	5.70
In printing plants	9	.73	Working on local welfare project	16	1.30
Messengers and doing errands...	7	.57	In Civilian Conservation Corps.	85	6.93
Teamsters and truck drivers...	34	2.77	On Federal projects	18	1.47
Classed as laborers	31	2.53		<hr/> 1,227	<hr/> 100.00

The records of the above 1,227 boys show that at the time of the last report 904, or 73.67%, were doing well; 104, or 8.48%, were doing fairly well; 87, or 7.09%, were doing badly; 70, or 5.70%, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 51, or 4.15%, were unknown, and occupations of 11, or .90%, unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes, or with relatives	403
Number of boys paroled to others	59
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	132
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation	594
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1937	66

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Returned by order of the Superintendent of the Boys Parole Branch	134
Returned upon recommendation or request of court	169
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment	25
Returned for medical care or treatment	19
Returned voluntarily	2
Total number returned	<hr/> 349

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1937.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
United States Army, Navy and Marines	10	5.24	Idle	25	13.09
On farms	5	2.62	Occupations unknown	1	.52
In textile mills	10	5.24	Ill	1	.52
Chauffeurs	9	4.71	Whereabouts unknown	25	13.09
Clerks	3	1.57	Out of the Commonwealth	17	8.90
In factories	18	9.42	Working on local welfare project	2	1.05
In different occupations	24	12.57	In Civilian Conservation Corps.	11	5.76
Odd jobs	12	6.28	On Federal projects	9	4.71
In institutions	7	3.66			
Laborers	2	1.05		191	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1937.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	105	54.98
Doing fairly well	46	24.07
Doing badly	15	7.86
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	25	13.09
	191	100.00

During the year 13 boys who became of age in 1937 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1937, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, Navy and Marines	19
On parole to parents, or with other relatives	970
On parole to others	51
On parole at board	66
On parole out of Commonwealth	70
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	51
Total outside the School	1,227

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School Boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Total number of Industrial School Boys on parole at the end of year 1936	1,101
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1937	367
Number of Industrial School Boys on visiting list during year 1937	1,468
Number of boys returned to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1937	125
Became of age during year	216
Committed to other institutions during year	68
Honorably discharged from custody during year	39
Died during year	1
Number of boys recommitted during year	3
Deported to Canada	1
	453
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, November 30, 1937	1,015
Net loss	86

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1937.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	15	1.48	Recently released	18	1.77
Machinists	7	.69	In institutions	33	3.25
Employed on farms	45	4.43	Idle	167	16.45
In textile mills	30	2.96	In school	30	2.96
Other factories	57	5.62	Ill	12	1.18
In shoe shops	23	2.27	Out of the Commonwealth	24	2.36
Clerks and working in stores	22	2.17	Whereabouts unknown	49	4.83
Classed as laborers	32	3.15	Occupations unknown	22	2.17
Teamsters and truck drivers	32	3.15	Working on local welfare project	6	.59
Printing	4	.39	In Civilian Conservation Corps.	107	10.54
In miscellaneous occupations	109	10.74	On Federal projects	101	9.95
Doing odd jobs	70	6.90		1,015	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 1,015 boys show that at the time of the last report 715, or 70.44% were doing well; 98, or 9.66%, were doing fairly well; 107, or 10.54%, were doing poorly; 24, or 2.36%, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 49, or 4.83%, were unknown, and occupations of 22, or 2.17%, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1937.*

	Number	Per Cent		Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	3	1.39	In school	1	.46
Chauffeurs	12	5.56	Ill	1	.46
Employed on farms	1	.46	In other institutions	9	4.17
In textile mills, other mills and factories	33	15.28	Out of the Commonwealth	12	5.56
Clerks	6	2.78	Whereabouts unknown	34	15.74
Classed as laborers	7	3.24	In Civilian Conservation Corps	10	4.63
Odd jobs	18	8.33	Working on local welfare project	2	.93
In different occupations	18	8.33	On Federal projects	13	6.02
Idle	36	16.66		216	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1937.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	103	47.68
Doing fairly well	45	20.84
Doing badly	34	15.74
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	34	15.74
	216	100.00

During the year 25 boys who became of age in 1937 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending November 30, 1937.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$46,886.29
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors	\$2,077.92	
Auto hire for visitors and use of visitors' own autos	12,526.34	
Telephone and telegraph	1,771.73	
Travel of boys	2,642.43	
Auto hire for boys	111.37	
Return of runaways and sundries	33.00	
		19,162.79
Office Expenses:		
Postage	\$ 784.15	
Stationery and office supplies	623.99	
Telephone and telegraph	643.64	
Rent	938.84	
Sundries	181.78	
		3,172.40
Boys boarded out:		
Board	\$12,344.63	
Clothing	8,923.20	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses)	1,598.29	
		22,866.12
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys		\$92,087.60
Instruction in Public Schools for boys (and girls) boarded out		\$ 5,664.37

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The fiscal year began with an enrollment of 234 girls. Of the 137 girls committed to the Industrial School during the year, the results of the mental tests were reported as follows:—5 with an I. Q. of over 1.00; 4 of 1.00; 33 between .90 and 1.00; 23 between .80 and .90; 34 between .70 and .80; and 37 below .70. One deaf mute was committed. Of the above number, there were 10 girls with an I. Q. below .60.

These psychiatric examinations made before commitment are of great value to the Superintendent, teachers and matrons, indicating as they do at the outset the limitations of the girls committed, and thus afford a better understanding of the problems to be met and the necessary adjustments to be made in the case of the individual girl.

The health of the girls is of primary importance, and therefore the improvement of their physical condition is made a first consideration. Their betterment and progress in academic and industrial training, as well as their spiritual growth and development, receive constant attention.

The work of the School is arranged and planned, as far as possible, to meet the needs of a diversified group. While the school program follows, in general, the requirements of the public school, it is varied enough to afford each girl the opportunities which seem best in her particular case.

All girls attend academic classes at least a portion of the day, and the younger girls receive extra time. Academic work is provided for all grades through third year of high school. Home economics, sewing, handicrafts, gymnastics, and music are included in the school program, and religious instruction for the various groups is emphasized.

In addition to class instruction at the school building, all girls, unless excused by the physician, are given a thorough training in cooking, laundry, and all household activities under the direction of the cottage staff.

Civic holidays are celebrated with appropriate exercises, together with a pageant to celebrate the two religious holidays, as well as the annual pageant in June, at which time a class is graduated from the eighth grade.

The farm season was favorable, with a normal production of potatoes, vegetables and fruits. The dairy supplied over 215,000 pounds of milk, and about 7,200 pounds of beef; 7,050 dozen eggs and 3,850 pounds of chicken were produced by the poultry division, and 24,500 pounds of pork were furnished.

The central heating unit was destroyed by fire on January 18, 1937, but was immediately rebuilt. Water level traps in use for many years were replaced with thermostatic traps in the buildings connected with the unit. Additional traps were installed in the new building, and automatic water feeds attached to the boiler, increasing the efficiency of the heating system.

During the year Richardson Cottage has been connected with the central heating unit and oil heating units have been installed in three of the buildings.

The old intercommunicating telephone connection has been replaced by a new telephone system, with day and night switchboards, making communication possible at all times between the office and those in charge of children and buildings.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1937, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 366.
 Number of visits by other physicians, 23.
 Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 17,548.
 Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 682.
 Average number of patients in infirmary, 4.
 Number of commitments examined by physician, 137.
 Number of returned girls examined by physician, 63.
 Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 565.
 Number of smears taken, 504.
 Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 6,842.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 8.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 34.
 Number of girls pregnant when committed, 16.
 Number of returned girls pregnant, 7.
 Number of X-rays taken, 15.
 Number of injections of pituitrin, 3.
 Number of injections of colloidal manganese, 15.
 Number of girls examined on leaving school, 113.

Report of work by Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:—

Number of visits, 24.
 Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 135.
 Number of other eye examinations, 205.
 Number of other ear examinations, 81.
 Number of other nose examinations, 23.
 Number of other throat examinations, 12.
 Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 48.
 Glasses adjusted and repaired, 144.
 Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 65.
 Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 121.
 Number of returned girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 49.
 Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 4.
 Total number of girls seen, 665.

Report of Dental Work performed by Doctor Edward T. Fox:—

Number of visits made, 52.	Treatments, 88.
Amalgam fillings, 1,109.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 149.
Enamel fillings, 199.	Gold Inlay, 3.
Cement fillings, 76.	Trubyte crown, 8.
Extractions, 182.	Partial plates, 5.
Novocaine administrations, 175.	Impressions, 11.
Cleansings, 171.	Number of girls seen, 1,174.
Pulp removed, 3.	

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1936	234	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1936	534	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1936	768	
Committed during the year ending November 30, 1937	137	905
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1937	98	
Honorably discharged during the year	50	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment	15	
Died	2	
		165
Total number in custody, November 30, 1937		740

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1937.*

In the Industrial School November 30, 1936	234	
Since committed	137	371
Recalled to the school:		
From leave of absence	3	
From absence without leave	2	
From hospitals	21	
		26
Returned from parole:		
For medical care	11	
For further training	12	
For violation of parole	20	
To await transfer or commitment to other institutions	9	
		52
		73
		449
Released from school:		
On parole to parents or relatives	68	
On parole to parents to attend school	12	
On parole to other families for wages	81	
On parole to other families to attend school	5	
Leave of absence	3	
Absence without leave	2	
Transferred to hospitals	34	
Committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents	2	
Committed to State Hospitals	1	
To be committed to Schools for Feeble-Minded	4	
		212
Remaining in the Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1937		237

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1937.*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	YEARS	MONTHS		YEARS	MONTHS		YEARS	MONTHS
2	—	1 ¹	2	—	11	5	2	2
1	—	2 ¹	2	1	—	1	2	3
1	—	6 ¹	7	1	1	4	2	4
1	—	13 ¹	4	1	2	1	2	6
1	—	14 ¹	8	1	3	1	2	7
1	—	16 ¹	7	1	4	1	2	8
2	—	1	8	1	5	1	2	9
2	—	2	5	1	6	1	2	10
1	—	3	7	1	7	1	2	11
1	—	4	9	1	8	1	3	—
3	—	5	9	1	9	2	3	1
2	—	6	3	1	10	1	3	6
1	—	8	8	1	11	1	3	10
2	—	9	3	2	—	1	3	11
1	—	10	7	2	1			

¹ Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 134; average length of stay 1 year 6 months 3 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental condition.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Being an idle and disorderly person	1
Being a lewd person	4
Being a lewd person in behavior	1
Being a lewd person in speech and behavior	2
Being a lewd and wanton person in behavior	1
Being a lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior	3
Delinquent	2
Delinquent child	8
Delinquent—larceny	1
Delinquent—lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior	2
Delinquent—stubborn child	7
Fornication	5
Larceny	10
Lewdness	11
Lewdness—delinquent	3
Lewd and lascivious	1
Lewd and lascivious person in speech	1
Neglected and lewdness	2
Runaway	15
Stubborn child	30
Stubborn and disobedient child	1
Stubbornness	21
Transfer from Division of Child Guardianship	5
(Delinquent, 2; delinquent runaway, 2; larceny, 1)	

Total number committed *137

*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Between 10 and 11 years	3	Between 15 and 16 years	38
Between 11 and 12 years	1	Between 16 and 17 years	40
Between 12 and 13 years	3	Between 17 and 18 years	12
Between 13 and 14 years	14		
Between 14 and 15 years	26		
		Total number committed	137

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years 3 months 27 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Born in the United States	135
Born in foreign countries	2
(Italy, 1; Nova Scotia, 1)	
Total number committed	137

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1937.*

Both parents born in the United States	60	Father foreign born and mother unknown	1
Both parents foreign born	41	Nativity of both parents unknown	3
Father native born and mother foreign	9		
Father foreign born and mother native	17	Total number committed	137
Father unknown and mother native born	6		

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1937.*

In school	81	Soda Clerk	1
Dancer	1	Waitress	1
Factory Work	1	Idle	47
Housework	2		
Laundry	2	Total number committed	137
Singer	1		

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1937.*

In high school (1st year)	14	In Grade V	7
In high school (2nd year)	8	In Grade IV	4
In high school (3rd year)	1	In Grade III	2
In Grade X	2	In Grade I	1
In Grade IX	18	In special classes	9
In Grade VIII	30		
In Grade VII	30	Total number committed	137
In Grade VI	11		
In school when committed	81	Out of school between three and four years	4
Out of school less than one year	27		
Out of school between one and two years	15	Total number committed	137
Out of school between two and three years	10		

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income

Personal Services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$35.11	
Sales	1,001.96	
Miscellaneous	55.82	
		\$1,092.89

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Appropriations:		
Advance	\$10,000.00	
On account of maintenance	\$6,493.73	
Maintenance refunds	257.50	
		96,751.23
		\$97,844.12

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income	\$1,092.89	
Refunds, account maintenance	257.50	
		\$1,350.39
Maintenance Appropriations:		
Payments on account of maintenance	\$86,493.73	
Return of advance	10,000.00	
		96,493.73
		\$97,844.12

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$164,808.00	
Expenses (as analyzed below)	161,392.10	
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth		3,415.90

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$83,662.74	
Religious instruction	1,689.83	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,447.70	
Food	13,661.64	
Clothing and materials	6,731.47	
Heat and other plant operations	16,482.19	
Medical and general care	2,975.00	
Furnishings and household supplies	5,060.96	
Farm	14,366.64	
Garage and grounds	2,377.23	
Repairs, ordinary	4,428.63	
Repairs and renewals	8,508.07	
Total expenses for maintenance		\$161,392.10

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

Object	Whole Amount	Expended during fiscal year	Balance at end of year
Repairing damage to heating plant	\$3,950	\$3,669.54	\$280.46
During the year the average number of inmates has been 252.			
Total cost for maintenance, \$161,392.10.			
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$12.3161.			
Receipt from sales, \$1,001.96.			
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0764.			
All other institution receipts, \$90.93.			
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.007.			
Net weekly per capita, \$12.2327.			

Financial Statement verified.

Approved:

GEO. E. MURPHY,
Comptroller.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1937

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$22,680.00	
Buildings	519,375.00	
Total real estate		\$542,055.00

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property		\$126,069.36
Total valuation of property		\$668,124.36

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	234	234
Number received during year (committed, 137, returned from parole, 78)	—	215	215
Number passing out of the institution during the year	—	212	212
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	237	237
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	—	251.66	251.66
Average number of officers and employees during the year	25	65	90

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	699
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	165
Employees of parole branch	18

Expenditures for the Institution

Current expenses:		
1. Salaries	\$83,662.74	
2. Subsistence	13,661.64	
3. Clothing	6,731.47	
4. Ordinary repairs	4,428.63	
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	52,907.62	
Total for institution		\$161,392.10

Executive head of institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.
Executive head of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, Superintendent

Work with so-called normal youth is interesting, varied, and challenging, but work with abnormal, untrained and neglected youth, like many of the girls committed to the Industrial School, is more interesting, more varied, and more challenging. It is disheartening, however, to note how differently the mistakes and failures, which are quite similar in these two groups, are looked upon sometimes by the members of the communities where they are known.

When a girl leaves the Industrial School where she has had the closest supervision, and comes again into the community, she meets many discouragements. Many of those persons to whom she should naturally look for example

and advice are often unsympathetic and disinterested in her needs and her problems. It is in large measure due to the kindly interest of her new friend, the visitor, that there is built up in the girl sufficient will-power and character to transform her to a happy and useful woman.

To achieve wholesome expression and avoid unhealthy repression of ideas and emotions of these young girls requires all the ingenuity of the parole staff. To keep them, while under supervision, contented and healthy, mentally and morally, so that later on they will become a stable part of the community, places great responsibilities on those working with them through this critical period of supervision.

Throughout the year 1937, the Girls Parole Branch supervised, outside of the Industrial School, 699 girls. On November 30, 1937, 503 girls were under supervision.

The mentality of the 699 girls was reported as follows:—128 girls, (18%) normal; 321 girls, (46%) dull normal; 131 girls (19%), border-line; 114 girls, (16.3%), feeble-minded; 5 girls, (.7%), psychotic.

One hundred eighty-nine (189) girls were released from the Industrial School under supervision during the year. The average length of stay was one year six months and three days.

School Girls. During the past year, 69 girls attended school. They were graded as follows: 46 girls in junior and senior high schools; 10 in grammar schools; 2 in special classes; 4 in continuation schools; 2 in trade schools; 1 in a school for the deaf; 4 attended evening schools, studying art, cooking and nursing. Four girls were graduated from high school.

The girl who returns to the same neighborhood and the same school, as many of our school girls do, faces a double problem—first, the same or similar family attitudes toward her and her problems; second, the same or similar attitudes on the part of the community, or her segment of the community, particularly the school. Both of these groups may have been contributory to her first delinquency.

The school girl in the foster home represents a different variety of problems. Too great emphasis cannot be laid upon the necessity for thorough knowledge of the individual girl and her mental and emotional reactions to all phases of her young life—work, play, religion and home, if she is to be guided to a wise choice of her future place in the community.

In selecting foster homes for the school girls, due consideration has always been paid to the girl's physique, her strength, her age, and to the temperamental fitness of girl and foster mother, so that they may be spared needless friction, and, as far as possible, a happy home life may result.

The conduct of the girls attending public school through the year was exceedingly good, justifying the belief in the possibility of their reinstatement in the public schools without endangering other pupils. The younger the school girl is when placed in the community, in a normal way, the more likely is her success.

The girls who dropped out of public schools during the year did so for various reasons. A few were too unstable and suggestible and in need of closer supervision. Some showed a lack of mental capacity, with a feeling of inferiority, when failure in their studies and a lack of acceptance by their classmates were obvious. In some there was a resentment of authority, and a few disliked school. The department was not asked to remove any girl from school, neither was the decision to leave school made hastily, but each case was carefully weighed.

Placing and Visiting. Placing girls in foster homes to do housework for wages, or to work for room and board, is far from ideal, because to many of them housework is distasteful. Sometimes parents oppose strenuously any attempt, on our part, to place their daughters at housework. Because of the modern way of living, it is more and more difficult, each year, to find homes where the girls may have intelligent supervision and training, tempered with kindness and a real motherly interest. Women applying for girls today want usually some one who can do housework with little or no supervision. Many

of the girls under supervision in foster homes were very young (15 to 16 years) and needed more patient training and supervision than the employers were willing to give, which necessitated many relocations (1,681).

In an effort to find enough of the right kind of foster homes, the department investigated 1,358 homes of applicants for girls, 252 different foster homes were used 403 times by 279 different girls. This did not include the girls who lived at home and did day's work, nor those older girls who found their own housework positions.

The frequency of visiting girls under supervision depends entirely on the needs of the girls. It may vary from once to twice a week, at a crisis, to once a month or once in two months. Visiting a girl may be seeing her where she is living, at our office, shopping with her, accompanying her to her own home for a visit, taking her to the Art Museum, to a theatre, to lunch, looking for work with her, escorting her to a hospital to visit a sick relative, or to a boarding home to see her baby. The contacts with the girls outside of the homes where they live and work are very important, because the visitor can get closer to the girls in this way and can know them better by observing their reactions during this recreation time, while they are away from the every-day routine. Our visitors made 12,060 such visits.

One hundred sixty-four (164) secondary investigations of girls' homes were made to ascertain whether those girls could be paroled safely to their own homes or to those of relatives.

Girls Leaving Custody of Trustees. One hundred sixty-five (165) girls passed out of the custody of the Trustees, viz:—98 became of age; 51 were honorably discharged; 1 died; and 15 were committed to other institutions—10 to schools for the feeble-minded, 3 to State hospitals, and 2 to the Department for Female Defective Delinquents.

Honorable Discharges. Since June, 1912, the Trustees have given an honorable discharge to 1,073 girls. Most of these faced obstacles either within themselves, in their homes, or in the communities where they lived, which girls far better equipped than they, mentally and emotionally, would have had great difficulty in overcoming.

Female Wards' Trust Fund. In 1927 a law was enacted which established a trust fund made up of unclaimed money held by the Trustees for the benefit of any ward whose whereabouts have been unknown to them for 7 years subsequent to their becoming of age. The purpose of this fund is to secure "special training and education for or otherwise aiding and assisting meritorious wards."

Since the passing of this law, 34 girls, while under supervision, have been financially assisted in taking business courses, attending cooking schools, and in studying nursing, music, art, etc.

Three thousand two hundred eighty-five dollars (\$3,285.) were spent in helping these wards.

On December 1, 1937, the principal of this trust fund was \$12,091.22, and the unexpended income was \$635.98.

Health. Poor heredity, lack of proper care, and unhygienic habits leave their mark on our girls, and therefore, they need much medical attention. The necessity of keeping faith with our employers by making certain that the girls are healthy when placed with them, necessitates medical care of a high order in the School, and everlasting watchfulness and skilled medical service while on parole.

Through the year 350 individual girls were escorted to hospitals, doctors and dentists 1,074 times. Twenty-seven different hospitals were used. This number of hospitals was made necessary by the nature of the cases—immediate care being necessary in several instances.

Thirty-eight girls were mentally examined at State Hospitals and schools for the feeble-minded. Only 15 girls were committed to these institutions, although several others were diagnosed committable and applications are on file for their commitments when vacancies occur.

Girls' Savings. On November 30, 1937, there were 267 bank accounts of girls under 21 years of age, amounting to \$7,114.20.

There were 7 accounts between \$100 and \$200; one account at \$200; and one girl saved \$413.34.

It is very important that a girl should learn to face the fact of her dependence upon herself. Each girl is taught to bank part of her earnings to safeguard her future needs. Many girls were able to save very little because they were either physically or mentally handicapped and earned a very small weekly wage, or the need in the girl's family was so great that she was unhappy unless allowed to contribute to the family income.

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1937, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	129
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts	9
On parole in families earning wages	122
Attending school, earning wages	8
Attending school, boarding	8
Attending school, living at home	23
In hospitals or convalescent homes	16
Married (subject to recall for cause)	104
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	33
Boarding temporarily	7
Left home, or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year	27
b. Previously	17
	<hr/> 503
In Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1937	237
	<hr/> 740

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1937.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1936	\$9,880.00
Cash received from savings to credit of 246 girls and other ¹ sources from December 1, 1936 to November 30, 1937	\$13,181.39
Interest on deposits	186.81
	<hr/>
By 1,375 deposits with the department	13,368.20
	<hr/>
Transferred to Female Wards Trust Fund	\$378.77
Cash ² withdrawn by 292 girls	14,198.36
	<hr/>
	14,572.13
	<hr/>
Balance on deposit November 30, 1937	\$8,676.07

¹ Other sources means from parents, or relatives, other institutions, etc.

² Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.

TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1937.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$35,130.00
Visitors:		
Travel	\$3,341.68	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	3,666.23	
	<hr/>	7,007.91
Office Expenses:		
Advertising	77.62	
Postage	567.07	
Stationery and office supplies	466.87	
Telephone and telegraph	1,562.94	
Rent	2,088.60	
Sundries	107.22	
	<hr/>	4,870.32
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$47,008.23
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$4,788.61	
Clothing	2,239.46	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work)	937.34	
Travel	1,462.42	
Miscellaneous	209.50	
	<hr/>	
Total expended for girls		\$9,637.33
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$56,645.56

TRUST FUNDS¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Lyman School—Lyman Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1936	\$8,677.49	\$29,151.00	\$37,828.49
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Income from investments	1,323.29		1,323.29
Securities matured	1,350.00		
Securities purchased		25.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$11,350.78	\$29,176.00	\$39,151.78
<i>Payments in 1936-37</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	16.00		16.00
Securities matured		1,350.00	
Securities purchased	25.00		25.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1937	\$11,309.78	\$27,826.00	\$39,135.78

	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Akron, Ohio, bond		\$400.00	
Boston bond		1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds		5,000.00	
New York (State) bond		1,000.00	
United States Treasury bonds		2,025.00	
State of Minnesota bonds		8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds		9,600.00	
Worcester County Trust Co., certificate		1.00	
		<hr/>	
		\$27,826.00	
Cash on hand	\$11,309.78		\$39,135.78

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1936	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1936-1937		
Balance November 30, 1937	20,000.00	20,000.00
<i>Present Investments</i>		
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co. bonds	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$20,000.00	

Income, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1936	\$7,075.65	\$7,075.65
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>		
Income from investments	1,515.00	1,515.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$8,590.65	\$8,590.65
<i>Payments in 1936-37</i>		
Lyman School for Boys	\$978.42	\$978.42
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance November 30, 1937	\$7,612.23	\$7,612.23

Lyman School, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1936		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1936-37			
Balance November 30, 1937		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston bond		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income Lamb Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1936	\$25.49	\$100.00	\$125.49
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Income from investments	48.75		48.75
Balance November 30, 1937	\$74.24	\$100.00	\$174.24
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		\$100.00	
Cash on hand	\$74.24		\$174.24

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of the Trustees.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1936		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1936-37			
Balance November 30, 1937		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I. bond		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1936	\$165.84		\$165.84
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Income from investments	40.00		40.00
Balance November 30, 1937	\$205.84		\$205.84

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance Dec. 1, 1936		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1936-37			
Balance November 30, 1937		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Massachusetts (Commonwealth of) bonds		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Fay Fund

Balance December 1, 1936	\$264.16		\$264.16
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Income from investment	\$40.00		\$40.00
	\$304.16		\$304.16
<i>Payments in 1936-37</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	\$264.16		\$264.16
Balance November 30, 1937	\$40.00		\$40.00

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1936	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1936-37		
Balance November 30, 1937	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1936	\$46.46		\$46.46
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Income from investment	\$32.50		\$32.50
	\$78.96		\$78.96
<i>Payments in 1936-37</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	45.65		45.65
Balance November 30, 1937	\$33.31		\$33.31

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1936	\$128.51	\$11,588.94	\$11,717.45
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Deposited	9.18	364.59	373.77
Balance November 30, 1937	\$137.69	\$11,953.53	\$12,091.22
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings		7,768.13	
Westboro Savings Bank		2,025.91	
Cash	\$137.69	\$11,953.53	\$12,091.22

Income, Female Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1936	\$436.56		\$436.56
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Income from investments	\$294.42		\$294.42
	\$730.98		\$730.98
<i>Payments in 1936-37</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$95.00		\$95.00
Balance November 30, 1937	\$635.98		\$635.98

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1936		\$10,950.96	\$10,950.96
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>			
Securities deposited		\$488.88	\$488.88
Balance November 30, 1937		\$11,439.84	\$11,439.84
<i>Payments in 1936-37</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools		\$102.54	\$102.54
Balance November 30, 1937		\$11,337.30	\$11,337.30
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others		\$11,337.30	\$11,337.30

Income Male Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1936	\$775.91	\$775.91
<i>Receipts in 1936-37</i>		
Income from investments	\$246.33	\$246.33
	\$1,022.24	\$1,022.24
<i>Payments in 1936-37</i>		
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$65.00	\$65.00
Balance November 30, 1937	\$957.24	\$957.24

DUE AUG

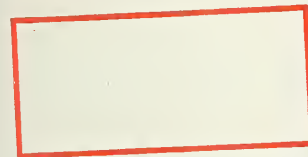
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1938

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



DATE DUE



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
JOHN F. PERKINS, MILTON, *Chairman*.
MRS. DOROTHY K. BROWN, BOSTON, *Vice-Chairman*.
FRANK L. BOYDEN, DEERFIELD.
JOHN J. SHEEHAN, WESTBOROUGH.
EDWARD A. SULLIVAN, CAMBRIDGE.
JOHN J. SMITH, ARLINGTON.
JOHN W. CORCORAN, NEWTON.
MRS. KATHERINE L. HORGAN, LYNN.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WALTER C. BELL, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. DU BOIS, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Massachusetts Training Schools, names, location, etc.	3
Report of the Trustees	3
Report of Officers and Statistics:	
Lyman School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	5
Psychologist's Report	7
Physician's Report	8
Statistics concerning Boys	8
Treasurer's Report	11
Valuation of Property	12
Statistical Form for State Institutions	12
Industrial School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	12
Psychologist's Report	14
Physician's Report	15
Statistics concerning Boys	16
Treasurer's Report	17
Valuation of Property	18
Statistical Form for State Institutions	18
Boys Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	19
Statistics concerning Work of Boys Parole Branch	21
Industrial School for Girls:	
Superintendent's Report	24
Physician's Report	26
Statistics concerning girls	27
Treasurer's Report	29
Valuation of Property	29
Statistical Form for State Institutions	30
Girls Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	30
Statistics concerning Work of Girls Parole Branch	33
Trust Funds	34

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. **LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for boys requiring special care and supervision. Normal capacity of the school 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS**, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 319. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

3. **INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**, established 1854 is located at Lancaster, 42 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 11 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 297. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

CHANGES IN THE BOARD

John J. Smith of Arlington was nominated a trustee on June 30, 1938, by Governor Charles F. Hurley (to fill the unexpired term of Judge James W. McDonald, deceased).

Katherine L. Horgan of Lynn and John W. Corcoran of Newton were nominated by Governor Charles F. Hurley on Oct. 5, 1938, to succeed Ruth Evans O'Keefe and Benjamin F. Felt, whose terms had expired.

Mr. Benjamin Felt was a member of the Board for nearly 12 years, serving during that time as Chairman of the Board, and also as Chairman of the Parole Committee for the Lyman School for Boys.

Mrs. O'Keefe served as Vice-Chairman of the Board and was a member of the Parole Committees for the Lyman School for Boys and Industrial School for Girls.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1938 the Board has held 11 regular meetings and one special meeting, in addition to the 33 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,444 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 99 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 104 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1938.*

	1936	1937	1938
Lyman School for Boys	223	256	227
Industrial School for Boys	274	323	327
Industrial School for Girls	115	137	135

TABLE 2.—Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1938; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1938.

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1938
	1936	1937	1938		
Lyman School for Boys	355	370	309	480	377
Industrial School for Boys	263	263	312	319	280
Industrial School for Girls	266	252	249	297	220

TABLE 3.—Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1938.

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1929	326	355	199	880
1930	306	436	177	919
1931	252	410	183	845
1932	235	402	152	789
1933	214	328	129	671
1934	234	417	132	783
1935	249	365	159	773
1936	223	274	115	612
1937	256	323	137	716
1938	227	327	135	689
Totals	2,522	3,637	1,518	7,677

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1938, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 3,443, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1938.

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys	377	1,086	1,463
Industrial School for Boys	280	975	1,255
Industrial School for Girls	220	505	725
Totals	877	2,566	3,443

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1937 and 1938 is shown by the following figures.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1937	1938
Lyman School for Boys	11.0 months	8 months
Industrial School for Boys	9.5 months	10 months
Industrial School for Girls	18.1 months	20.4 months

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods usually is due to the need for prolonged care and treatment because of physical or mental condition.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year the Trustees granted 110 honorable discharges to boys and girls who were under the supervision of the Boys and Girls Parole Branches.

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had established themselves in the community and were getting along so well that they no longer needed the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 74. The number of girls who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had shown that they no longer needed such supervision and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 36.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. DUBOIS, *Superintendent*

The educational program of the Lyman School for Boys was based on the following cardinal principles of education:—Health, command of fundamental processes, worthy home membership, worthy use of leisure, vocational guidance, moral guidance, and good citizenship. All staff members are considered teachers of children and efforts were made to improve their understanding of child nature and their methods of teaching. The most helpful method of staff training proved to be the group discussions of problem cases conducted in round table fashion. This conference method was more successful during the past year than it was the previous year—largely because the members of the staff were less hesitant about contributing to the discussion.

The guidance program was developed and improved during the year. The inauguration of a program of orientation for newly committed boys was probably the most important step taken towards making our guidance program function more effectively. The type of life and schooling which the boys have been accustomed to before coming to the Lyman School are so different from the program at the Lyman School that they need carefully planned assistance if their readjustments are to be made in a satisfactory manner. The principal objectives in our orientation program are to give the boy a proper attitude towards his commitment and a clear understanding of what the school can do to help him. This program has been of value in getting boys adjusted to the life of the school and its training program in a minimum of time. The instructor of the classes in orientation, a man trained and experienced in the field of guidance, has a schedule which provides him with the opportunity to follow up each boy frequently during his stay at the school. The follow-up work is of great importance in any program of guidance.

The guidance program has been developed further by providing time for the assistant superintendent to confer with each individual boy at least once a month in the presence of the cottage father. At these conferences the boy's progress in his cottage, school, work, and recreational assignments was studied. As a result of this study it was determined whether or not changes of assignments were necessary and the number of merits the boy was entitled to receive for the month. This monthly check-up by the assistant superintendent has accomplished a great deal towards making standards of marking and treatment more uniform throughout the school. It has been of further value in providing cottage fathers with the opportunity to discuss problem cases and to secure advice as to improvement in their methods of working with such cases. These developments in the guidance program have contributed in a large measure to the smooth functioning of the school.

Most delinquency occurs in the so-called leisure hours—those hours in the boy's day when he is not in school, at work, or otherwise occupied in wholesome activity. These are the hours when our boys find themselves assigned to their cottages under the direction of the cottage fathers. The success of the training school in its efforts to restore delinquent boys to the community prepared to function according to accepted standards of behavior will depend to a large degree upon the success of the cottage program in providing wholesome activities leading to sound habits in the use of leisure time. On the other hand, a poorly supervised cottage program may provide time and opportunity for boys to develop delinquent ideas and desires through unsupervised conversations and may as a consequence contribute to the undoing of the constructive work of the school in its other phases. A full time supervisor of cottage training took his place on the staff during the past year. His entire time is devoted to assisting the cottage fathers in planning and conducting the work of recreation and guidance. The cottage life has taken on a new aspect since the inauguration of a fuller and richer program of cottage activities, consisting of hobby work, game tournaments, garden projects, individual and group indoor games, club organization, reading and discussion groups. Throughout this program it has been the aim to arouse

interests which can be carried on in the home and community when the boy leaves the school.

The cottage mothers contributed to the home training to a much greater extent during the past year than in former years. Efforts were made to give the cottages a warmer, more homelike appearance through the medium of carefully planned selection of decorations and furnishings. All cottages are in better condition than they were a year ago. The outlying cottages at Riverview and Berlin were made particularly attractive through renovation during the year. The training program for cottage mothers conducted by their supervisor resulted in greater interest and more effective work as the cottage mothers came to the realization that their part in the home training program called for something in addition to cooking and house-keeping.

The policy established in 1937 of making the initial training period one of about eight months' duration, and lengthening subsequent periods of training necessitated by failure after release from the school was continued during the past year. The value of this procedure lies in that those who demonstrate that they need long periods of training get them, while those who are prepared to adjust properly in the open community under normal conditions have the opportunity to do so. The figures for 1938 show a 15% reduction in the number of boys returned to the school through the courts for improper conduct than were returned through the courts in 1937, the year in which the new policy with regard to the length of the training period was inaugurated. These figures, supplemented by the judgment of the school officials, seem to indicate that a continuance of the present policy regarding the length of stay in the school is desirable.

The physical plant of the school was maintained in good condition and many improvements were made. Attention was focused on improving the living quarters of the boys and staff members with the result that all cottages are more comfortable, attractive and homelike. Improvements in the heating plant were carried through by a special appropriation. The installation of new and modern pasteurizing equipment during the past year was a necessary and valuable improvement. Considerable progress was made in remodeling Willow Cottage which is situated at the entrance to the Lyman School grounds.

The hurricane of last September did much damage to the appearance of the grounds and considerable damage to buildings. About five hundred trees were blown down on the main grounds of the school. The poultry plant, a hay storage barn, and a wagon shed were completely destroyed. A large piazza roof was torn off the service buildings. Ventilators, slate and flashings were blown off the roofs of many buildings. Windows were broken and casings loosened in cottages and barns. The work of clearing roads and grounds, covering roofs and closing in windows was a large order. The morale of the staff and boys remained high through this trying period. There remained, of course, much work to be done replacing buildings, making the buildings repairs permanent, removing stumps, and cutting up trees. Although the hurricane damage interfered seriously with our program of improving the physical plant and grounds, there was no serious injury to any person or loss of life.

The farm program undertaken for the year was carried on against tremendous odds, and all farm activities suffered due to various unfavorable conditions. A month of heavy rains during the growing and haying season made it impossible to get any satisfactory results. Garden and forage crops were seriously damaged by excessive rainfall and a subsequent muddy condition which made it impossible to cultivate the crops properly. The poor condition of the hay was felt in decreased dairy production. The loss of the poultry plant was a serious handicap to the poultry project.

The activities of the school such as the band, drum corps, athletic teams, and sports programs were exceptionally well directed, and their excellent work contributed much to the life and spirit of the school. The good sportsmanship and gentlemanly conduct of the boys in competition and contests with outside schools caused favorable comments.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST

NATHAN GOLDMAN

The work of the mental hygiene clinic was carried out along essentially the same lines as in the previous years. Various modifications were made in the methods, techniques and tests used—some were adopted permanently, while others were rejected after a trial period. Useful information concerning attitudes and early experiences was obtained from personal histories written by the boys.

In order to acquaint boys with the purposes of the Lyman School and with the opportunities for training available to the boys, an orientation class was instituted, to be attended by boys during the first week of commitment. These classes were conducted by the supervising school master.

An attempt to establish better rapport with the courts through a letter written to the committing judge after consideration of the boy's personality and problems by the classification committee, giving our impression of the boy and our plans for his training, brought an interesting response and request to continue sending such information.

Two hundred twenty-five (225) new boys were interviewed on commitment. Each one was seen as soon as he entered the institution and then again at least twice during the three-week stay in the receiving cottage. Several of the boys were interviewed more often, due to special problems which arose. A few boys were interviewed on the request of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or a cottage master, because of various personality manifestations.

Classification conferences were held weekly, the committee having been augmented by the addition of the supervising school master. Recommendations were made for the commitment of 5 boys to mental hospitals for observation—4 of these boys were kept for an extended period of observation, while the 5th was returned after ten days. All five were diagnosed as psychopathic personalities of varying degrees, but none was committable as psychotic. Several attempts made to place boys in schools for the feeble-minded were unsuccessful, due to the crowded condition in the State schools. One boy was accepted at the Wrentham State School, and one boy was committed to the Department for Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.

Both the psychologist and the psychometrist, upon request of the superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls, have visited that institution from time to time for conferences with the superintendent and for the purposes of interviewing and testing certain individual girls who seemed to need some special attention. They now divide their time among the three institutions under the care and management of the Trustees.

Two hundred and twenty-seven (227) boys were given the following examinations at the Lyman School—227 school tests; 103 Kuhlmann-Anderson battery; 54 Stanford-Binet examinations (old form); 34 Stanford-Binet examinations (form M); 30 Stanford-Binet examinations (form L); 226 K-S Clinical formboards; 219 Porteus Mazes; 218 Healy Picture Completion II; 15 Detroit Learning Aptitudes; 3 Kent-Rosanoff Association; 2 Durrell Reading Capacity; 2 Durrell Reading Achievement; and 1 Durrell Reading Analysis.

The median I. Q. was found to be 83. Nineteen per cent (19%) of the boys fell in the feeble-minded group (I. Q. below 70), while 21% were rated as of borderline intelligence (I. Q. 70-79); 22% fell within average limits (I. Q. 90-110); and only 1.9% were in the high average and superior groups.

More work of a remedial or therapeutic nature is being planned for the coming year. Time is being set aside each day for the consideration of special problems and follow-up work with boys after their initial observation periods. Provisions are being made for a periodic check-up on each boy. Various diagnostic tests are being considered for routine use.

Routine work has taken up the major portion of the time of the psychologist. However, an attempt is being made to minimize the amount of routine work so as to leave more time for study of the individual, and if possible, for an investigation of the wealth of material on juvenile delinquencies in the files.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M.D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1938, is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work done at the infirmary during the year:

Number of visits by physician, 379.
Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patient, 13,981.
Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 569.
Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,708.
Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 568.
Average number of patients in infirmary daily, 6.75.
Average number of out-patients in infirmary, daily, 38.33.
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 60.
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 15.
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 10.
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 1.
Number of new inmates examined by physician, 214.
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 490.
Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 342.
Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:
Massachusetts General Hospital, 17.
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 60.
Worcester City Hospital, 4.
Westborough State Hospital for X-ray, 2.
Tubercular Clinic, Belmont Hospital, Worcester, 4.
Transferred to State Infirmary at Tewksbury, 2.
Number of inmates given diphtheria immunization, 227.
Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 16.
Number of inmates given treatment for nose and throat conditions, 938.
Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 127.
Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 109.
Number of treatments for furunculosis, 274.
Number of operations performed for removal of tonsils, 18.
Number of inmates whose vision was tested, 40.
Number of inmates given glasses, 28.
Contagious cases: Chickenpox, 7; mumps, 1; lobar pneumonia, 2.
Among the special cases treated were the following: Hernia, 1; appendectomy, 1; for correction of nasal deformity, 2; concussion of brain, 1; fracture of forearm, 5.

Report of Dental Work performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D.

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations: Amalgam fillings, 892; copper cement fillings, 670; porcelain fillings, 298; extractions, 361; treatments, 156; and prophylaxis, 685.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1937.....	320
Committed during the year.....	222
Re-committed during the year.....	2
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.....	3
Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.....	140
Returned upon recommendation or request of court.....	143
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment.....	32
Returned for medical care or treatment.....	30
Returned from absence without leave.....	37
Returned from hospitals.....	18
Returned from court.....	14
Returned from State Infirmary, Tewksbury, Mass.....	1
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, Mass.....	1
Returned from leave of absence.....	24
	667
	*987
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	330
Paroled to others than relatives.....	33
Boarded in foster homes.....	121
Absent without leave.....	48
Released to hospitals.....	18
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.....	10
Transferred to State Infirmary, Tewksbury, Mass.....	3
Released to court on habeas.....	16
Released to court and commitment revoked.....	1
Released to court and committed to Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.....	1
Released to court and committed to Department for Defective Delinquents.....	1
Released to Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, Mass.....	2
Committed to Wrentham State School, Wrentham, Mass.....	1
Discharged as unfit subject.....	2
Granted leave of absence.....	23
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1938.....	610
	377

*This represents 598 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1938, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1938	Previously	Totals
Barnstable	2	130	132
Berkshire	4	513	517
Bristol	19	1,669	1,688
Dukes	—	32	32
Essex	37	2,439	2,476
Franklin	1	147	148
Hampden	15	1,378	1,393
Hampshire	4	258	262
Middlesex	29	3,570	3,599
Nantucket	—	31	31
Norfolk	13	853	866
Plymouth	7	481	488
Suffolk	82	4,057	4,139
Worcester	14	1,839	1,853
Totals	227	17,397	17,624

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Fathers born in United States..	22	12	17	15	10	21	12	17	11	22
Mothers born in United States	24	21	20	19	14	21	23	22	31	29
Fathers foreign born.....	22	22	17	16	9	20	21	21	26	23
Mothers foreign born	24	16	21	15	11	21	13	20	10	21
Both parents born in United States	73	75	65	56	57	82	88	92	107	85
Both parents foreign born	198	183	147	141	127	105	124	87	95	83
Nativity of both parents unknown	6	10	1	2	3	4	1	2	10	6
Nativity of one parent unknown	6	5	4	6	4	1	1	4	10	11
Per cent of foreign parentage..	60	60	58	60	59	45	49	50	44.2	46.2
Per cent of American parentage	22	21	26	23	26	35	35	48.2	50.0	48.7
Per cent of unknown parentage	1	3	3	2	2	2	4	1.8	5.8	5.1

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Born in United States	315	288	246	230	206	222	237	214	247	227
Foreign born	11	18	6	5	8	12	12	6	6	—
Unknown nativity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938, and previously.*

AGE (Years)	During year ending Nov. 30, 1938	1885 to 1937	Previous to 1885	Totals
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	1	17	25	43
Eight	1	70	115	186
Nine	3	245	231	479
Ten	14	556	440	1,010
Eleven	20	1,039	615	1,674
Twelve	34	1,926	748	2,708
Thirteen	48	2,939	897	3,884
Fourteen	85	4,295	778	5,158
Fifteen	19	478	913	1,410
Sixteen	2	42	523	567
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen	—	3	17	20
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	227	11,626	5,518	17,371

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Had parents	159
Had no parents	8
Had father only	20
Had mother only	40
Had step-father	20
Had step-mother	10
Had parents separated	25
Had intemperate father	86
Had intemperate mother	6
Had both parents intemperate	24
Had attended church	218
Had never attended church	9
Were attending school	227
Had been arrested before	195
Had been inmates of other institutions	44
Had used tobacco	147
Parents owning residence	30
Members of family had been arrested	132

TABLE 11.—Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1938.

Boys		Length of Stay		Boys		Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months		Months
1	—	2	13	—	10		
2	—	3	5	—	11		
2	—	4	5	1	0		
22	—	5	6	1	1		
47	—	6	3	1	2		
57	—	7	0	1	3		
30	—	8	0	1	4		
26	—	9	1	1	5		
			1	1	6		

Total number paroled for first time during year, 221. Average length of stay in school, 8 months.

TABLE 12.—Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.

Breaking and entering	41	Malicious injury to property	1
Breaking, entering and larceny	39	Malicious mischief	1
Larceny	84	Obstructing railroad passage	2
Unlawful appropriation of automobile	5	Assault and battery	6
Robbery	1	Assault with intent to rob	1
Having burglarious tools	1	Shooting rifle at boys	1
Delinquent	5	Indecent assault	1
Running away	11	Lewdness	3
Stubbornness	17	Exposure of person	1
Violation Training School Rules	1		
Breaking glass	5	Total	*227

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 13.—Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.

	Average number of inmates	New commitments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1928-29	522.97	326	663	213
1929-30	483.99	306	660	183
1930-31	490.75	252	632	149
1931-32	452.13	235	687	169
1932-33	419.77	214	686	189
1933-34	399.38	234	565	192
1934-35	397.63	249	580	158
1935-36	354.74	223	556	175
1936-37	370.33	256	594	172
1937-38	308.69	227	484	126
Average for ten years	420.04	252.2	605.7	172.6

TABLE 14.—Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.

A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.

Years		Years	
1929	14.18	1934	14.50
1930	14.24	1935	14.31
1931	14.36	1936	14.54
1932	14.34	1937	14.27
1933	14.50	1938	14.14

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

Months		Months	
1929	12.05	1934	13.05
1930	12.15	1935	12.79
1931	12.23	1936	11.68
1932	12.84	1937	11.00
1933	13.18	1938	8.00

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

Years		Years	
1929	13.32	1934	13.54
1930	13.23	1935	13.45
1931	13.45	1936	13.37
1932	13.40	1937	13.50
1933	12.29	1938	13.46

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1929	359	1934	353
1930	382	1935	327
1931	412	1936	369
1932	401	1937	349
1933	468	1938	345

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1929	\$8.80	\$8.76	1934	\$10.25	\$10.18
1930	9.51	9.45	1935	12.06	11.95
1931	9.44	9.36	1936	15.00	14.89
1932	9.38	9.36	1937	15.56	15.47
1933	9.29	9.27	1938	18.64	18.52

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Grades		Grades		Grades	
1st	1	6th	30	Special Class	36
2nd	1	7th	44	Continuation	5
3rd	5	8th	35	Ungraded	2
4th	18	9th	13		
5th	30	High School	7	Total	227

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1938:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income	
Personal Services:—	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$89.32
Sales	1,823.52
Miscellaneous:—	
Refunds, account previous years.....	7.81
	<u>\$1,920.65</u>

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance appropriations:—	
Advance	\$22,000.00
Current year refunds	435.34
On account of maintenance	164,000.71
	<u>186,436.05</u>
	<u>\$188,356.70</u>

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:—	
Institution income	\$1,912.84
Refunds, account of previous years.....	7.81
Current year refunds	435.34
	<u>2,355.99</u>
Maintenance appropriations:—	
Return of advance	\$22,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance.....	164,000.71
	<u>186,000.71</u>
	<u>\$188,356.70</u>

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$308,687.05
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	299,273.94
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	<u>\$9,413.11</u>

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$161,617.83
Religious instruction	2,186.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	3,209.63
Food	32,832.61
Clothing and materials	14,445.47
Heat and other plant operations.....	34,308.89
Medical and general care.....	5,421.05
Furnishings and household supplies.....	8,161.44
Farm	15,768.05
Garage and grounds	3,078.08
Repairs, ordinary	7,837.66
Repairs and renewals	10,407.23
Total expenses for maintenance.....	<u>\$299,273.94</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

For the purchase and installation of equipment for power plant at Lyman School for Boys, Westboro, Mass.	
Whole amount	\$52,500.00
Expended during fiscal year (1938).....	\$7,872.42
Expended during previous year (1936-37).....	44,535.12
	<u>52,407.54</u>
Balance at end of year.....	<u>\$92.46</u>
For changes and additions to power plant at Lyman School for Boys, Westboro, Mass.	
Whole amount	\$45,000.00
Expended during fiscal year (1938).....	850.04
Balance at end of year.....	<u>\$44,149.96</u>
To repair damages caused by hurricane at Lyman School for Boys, Westboro, Mass.	
Whole amount	\$16,400.00
Expended during fiscal year (1938).....	3,271.47
Balance at end of year.....	<u>\$13,128.53</u>

During the year the average number of inmates has been 308.69.

Total cost of maintenance, \$299,273.94.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$18.64.

Receipts from sales, \$1,823.52.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$0.115.

All other institution receipts, \$89.32.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$0.005.

Net weekly per capita cost of \$18.52.

Financial Statement Verified.

Approved.

GEO. E. MURPHY,
Comptroller.

12 VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1938.

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$57,525.67	
Buildings	862,233.59	
Total real estate		\$919,759.26

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property		\$172,018.02
Total valuation of property.....		\$1,091,777.28

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	320	—	320
Number received during the year.....	667	—	667
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	610	—	610
Number at the end of the fiscal year.....	377	—	377
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	308.69	—	308.69
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	105.907	43.983	149.89

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1937.....	1,227
Released on parole during year 1938.....	484
Total	1,711
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.....	625
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1938.....	1,086
Net loss	141

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—*

1. Salaries	\$161,617.83
2. Subsistence	32,832.61
3. Clothing	14,445.47
4. Ordinary repairs	7,837.66
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	82,540.37
Total for institution	\$299,273.94

Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries	\$47,775.49
Office and other expenses	23,034.78
Boarded boys	25,723.77
Total	\$96,534.04
Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out.....	\$7,970.65

¹The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that “boarded boys” and instruction in public schools of boys “boarded out” apply only to the Lyman School.

*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. DU BOIS.

Executive head of the Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The school recognizes, as always, its unique and difficult educational task. Boys committed to the school are often unwilling students, not always eager to take advantage of the many opportunities which the school offers. They have been failures in their respective communities often over a long period. Many have had the benefits accruing from constantly improving social service in the community. The school endeavors to redirect and reeducate them within

a limited period, and is increasingly successful in its attempts. The task is made doubly difficult by the calibre of boy coming to the school. Personality defects seem exaggerated and poor attitudes are exceptionally common. A general apathy—physical, mental and moral—and a marked increase in feeble-mindedness, are characteristics of many present-day commitments.

To provide a treatment program for these boys, the school organizes itself for purposes of guidance into groups dealing primarily with academic education, vocational and occupational education, social education (including home life, music, dramatics and recreation), religious education, and personal counselling. This set-up makes for a definitely educational program designed to teach boys to live together, work together, and play together, and differs from an ordinary educational program only in its degree of intensity, concentration, and breadth of viewpoint.

Character education is one of the prime objectives, and an endeavor is made to utilize all the rich opportunities that a twenty-four-hour school especially offers for developing character through meeting real situations that arise in day to day living.

Small academic classes, organized on a study basis, and designed to provide for individual differences of intellect, capacity, and educational background, present units of work functional in nature and dealing with the common things of life. Many boys who have been failures in school before coming to us seem to attain a certain degree of success and benefit from this type of work.

Holidays were observed throughout the year with selected programs appropriate to the day. The school paper published by the boys is an increasingly important factor in the school's community life. Not only is the school kept informed on items of interest to the boys, but some opportunity for creative expression is offered.

The orientation course planned to introduce new boys into the school, and offered tentatively last year, has been presented again. Familiarity with the organization, purpose, and function of the school tends to smooth a boy's passage through the school and helps to create a better spirit in the school. Constantly increasing attention to the individual boy's needs results in better group living without sacrificing group standards.

The cottage system based as it is on a careful grouping of boys on a personality basis offers the most obvious opportunity for teaching them how to live together harmoniously and with respect for the rights, privileges, and property of their cottage mates. Cottage recreational activities have been planned, frequently by the cottage council in cooperation with the staff members in charge. Wholesome programs for using leisure time are fostered, sponsored, and encouraged. Each cottage produces and presents its own annual play as well as monthly skits. Informal musical activities, including harmonica bands, are growing in the cottages.

Our representative athletic teams in football, baseball, and basketball acquitted themselves creditably in the interscholastic competition. Wholesome entertainment for the school, and excellent experiences in sportsmanship for the squads are outgrowths of these activities.

A playground championship was sponsored this year, in which every athletic contest played between cottages or individuals was recorded. This helped considerably to keep interest in the programs alive throughout a long season. Staff members frequently joined in with boys in recreation periods. This tended to develop a generally fine morale throughout the school. As usual, all non-swimmers were taught to swim.

Religious exercises for all boys were held regularly as heretofore. Confirmation was administered to a group of Catholic boys; plans have been laid for a retreat for Catholic boys at the school; and the annual Christmas play is religious in nature and very suitable to the season.

In trying to readjust boys, family relationships must be considered. Visits to the boy by his parents frequently offer splendid opportunities to staff members to interpret the boy's needs and progress to his family.

The best thought in the field of vocational education indicates that the development of good work habits is of more significance than the development of specific skills. The maintenance work in the school, providing, as it does, a maximum variety of every-day tasks, results in many opportunities for teaching boys how to work. These opportunities are utilized to provide chances for success and to develop self confidence in boys of varying degrees of capacity—social as well as mental and physical.

Not only is the regular maintenance work of the school organized for the best interests of the boys, but also special projects have been completed during the past year. The following are among the most important:—About 500 feet of connecting service tunnel, extending the present tunnel southeast, was constructed (this item includes about 375 cubic feet of reinforced concrete and 3,500 cubic yards of excavation); a cottage was remodelled and refurnished throughout—the clothes rooms have been moved to the basement and interior basement walls removed to allow better supervision of boys when grouped in the basement; one staff residence was refinished and a downstairs bathroom installed, and the heating system remodeled.

The disastrous hurricane of September 21st, although it set the school a tremendous task, has also given exceptional chance for varied and interesting vocational work for the boys for the next two years at least. The hurricane uprooted over half of the pine trees on the school property, totaling about 800,000 feet of timber, including the entire pine grove in the rear of the administration building. Nearly every roof suffered some damage, one garage was completely wrecked and the coal and wood storage shed partially damaged. Repairs on the south garage and the wood and coal storage shed are in progress. There was also extensive damage to transmission and telephone lines. Work on roofs and electric transmission is being carried on as rapidly as possible. About fifty poles have been set and nearly all street lights are in service.

The fire menace due to fallen timber is being removed as rapidly as possible by limbing and topping all fallen trees and burning the brush. This work is proceeding rapidly and will be completed before Spring. Plans are under way for sawing fallen timber.

As another step in modernizing the dairy, a milking machine was installed.

Oil burners were installed in the Infirmary and in one of the staff residences.

New laundry equipment purchased during the year included a new tub and one motor driven extractor. A new dryer has been ordered, but not delivered. The installation of the above-mentioned machines completes the modernization of the laundry with the exception of one extractor, which it is hoped will be installed in the near future.

The farm provides another fine opportunity for vocational training and the development of good work habits, and is, as always, an important factor in assuring a well-balanced and attractive diet for the boys. Some of the most noticeable items produced for school consumption are as follows:—204,447 quarts of milk; 12,420 dozens of eggs; 13,599 pounds of poultry; 1,289 bushels of potatoes; and 38,000 quarts of fruit and vegetables.

Last year attention was called to the great need of a well-organized plan for in-service training for the staff members. With the establishment of the position of supervisor of education such a plan is being carried out. A course, covering certain fundamental principles and policies applicable to daily problems, has been prepared for all staff members dealing with boys. The course, meeting once each week during the winter months, is already resulting in a better understanding of and a greater interest in the individual boy.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST

ERNEST W. MITCHELL

The work of interviewing boys, collecting data and classifying cases for clinical discussion has been continued by the psychologist at the Industrial School for Boys. New boys were interviewed by the psychologist upon arrival. Boys who failed on parole and who were returned to the school were also interviewed in an effort to find specific causes of failure and to assist in making future plans for training and readjustment.

During the past year the psychologist has conducted the following interviews: of commitments, 324; of boys returned from supervision, 145; of treatment cases, 251; and of re-classification cases, 73—a total of 793. Recommendations were made in special cases being considered for transfer to other institutions.

The psychologist has found great value in meeting parents when they visit the school. Talks with parents lead to more detailed knowledge of the boy and offer opportunity for advising with and counselling boys' parents in regard to handling youngsters on parole and in interpreting to them the work and purpose of the school.

The school has had the part-time services of a psychometrist who has in the past year tested some two hundred and ten boys. The Kuhlmann-Anderson battery of general intelligence tests has been used to supplement the Stanford-Binet tests in certain instances. They are especially helpful as a check on the Binet when there is reason to feel that the Binet is not particularly valid. Where more detailed information is needed in special cases, the Detroit Tests of Learning Aptitude have been used. Some experimentation in the field of personality testing has been done and it is hoped that more may be done in the future.

An analysis of the intelligence ratings of boys committed during the past year shows that about 20% were feeble-minded, about 65% were of borderline and dull normal intelligence, and about 15% were of normal intelligence. Stated in tabular form by percentages the distribution is as follows: To 10 years, 19.9%; from 10 years to 14 years, 63.4%; and from 14 years up, 16.5%. There was an increase of 4% in the feeble-minded group over last year. This is accounted for, in part, by the fact that there were 36 boys committed with mental ages below nine years, as compared to 13 boys in the same group the preceding year.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1938 is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:—

Number of visits by physician, 390.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 7,111.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 371.
 Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 2,234.
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 371.
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 365.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 48.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 13.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 6.5.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 327.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 438.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 125.
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 12.
 Special cases:—Pneumonia, 1; osteomyelitis, 2; chronic nephritis, 1; mesenteric adonitis, 1.
 Fractures:—Clavicle, 1; metacarpals, 3.
 X-ray taken, 81.
 Average gain in weight, 12 pounds.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith.

Number of amalgam fillings, 54; of cement fillings, 27; of porcelain fillings, 77; of cleanings, 277; of extractions, 267; novocaine administrations, 257.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 207.
 Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 144.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 27.
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 29.
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 2.
 Number of inmates given treatment for sinus, 7.
 Operations on nose, 2.
 Operation on ear, 1.
 Operations on throat, 9.
 Consultations, 12.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1938.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1937.....	300	
Committed during the year.....	313	
Re-committed during the year.....	4	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	10	
Returned by order of Superintendent Boys Parole Branch.....	37	
Returned upon recommendation or request of court.....	90	
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment.....	9	
Returned for medical care or treatment.....	9	
Returned from leave of absence.....	8	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital.....	12	
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	1	
Returned from Boston State Hospital.....	1	
Returned from Worcester State Hospital.....	3	
Returned from Court.....	3	
		800
Paroled.....	313	
Returned cases re-paroled.....	125	
Granted leave of absence.....	8	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	14	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents.....	3	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	12	
Taken to Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	3	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys.....	3	
Taken to court on habeas and held.....	9	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital.....	2	
Discharged as unfit subject.....	1	
Returned to custody of New Hampshire State Hospital.....	1	
Absent without leave.....	26	
		520
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1938.....		280

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Both parents born in the United States.....	114
Both parents foreign born.....	109
Father foreign born and mother native born.....	30
Father native born and mother foreign born.....	26
Mother foreign born and father unknown.....	7
Father native born and mother unknown.....	6
Father foreign born and mother unknown.....	8
Mother native born and father unknown.....	8
Nativity of parents unknown.....	19
Total.....	327

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Born in the United States.....	313
Foreign born (Canada and provinces, 13; Ireland, 1).....	14
Total.....	327

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Larceny.....	79	Assault.....	2
Breaking and entering.....	38	Assault and battery.....	5
Breaking and entering and larceny....	66	Indecent assault.....	2
Attempted breaking and entering....	5	Carrying revolver.....	1
Attempted larceny.....	2	Carrying concealed weapon.....	1
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	Forgery.....	1
Unlawful appropriation of auto.....	52	Uttering forged instrument.....	1
Burglary.....	3	Lewdness.....	6
Possession of burglarious implements.	1	Unnatural act.....	2
Arson.....	3	Fornication.....	1
Destruction of property.....	1	Incest.....	1
Malicious injury to property.....	4	Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent.	29
Interfering with New England Tele- phone and Telegraph line.....	1	Failure on parole.....	9
Armed robbery.....	2	Being a runaway.....	4
Attempted armed robbery.....	2	Idle and disorderly.....	1
Robbery not armed.....	1	Total.....	*327

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents.....	213
Had father only	26
Had mother only	64
Mother dead and father unknown.....	3
Had foster parents	1
Parents unknown	9
Both parents dead	11
Had step-father	23
Had step-mother	12
Had intemperate father, i. e., father who drank liquor.....	52
Parents separated	33
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned.....	121
Had parents owning residence	43
Had attended school within a year	109
Had attended school within two years	57
Had attended school within three years	19
Had attended school within four years	8
Were attending school	134
Had been in court before.....	290
Had drunk intoxicating liquors	28
Had used tobacco	255
Had been inmates of another institution.....	72

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Age	Number	Age	Number
15-16	125	Over eighteen	2
16-17	139		
17-18	61	Total	327

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Ungraded class	25	In 8th grade	70
In 4th grade or below.....	6	In High School	134
In 5th grade	8		
In 6th grade	21	Total	327
In 7th grade	63		

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1938.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY YEARS MONTHS	BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY YEARS MONTHS
1	— 4	56	— 11
5	— 5	36	1 —
1	— 6	14	1 1
1	— 7	5	1 2
23	— 8	1	1 3
82	— 9	1	1 4
85	— 10	2	1 5

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 313; average length of stay in school, 10 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1938:—

CASH ACCOUNT		
Receipts		
Income.		
Personal Services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$60.91	
Sales	689.10	
		\$750.01
Refunds of previous years.....		2.19
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>		
Maintenance Appropriations:		
Advance	\$13,000.00	
On account of maintenance.....	109,905.60	
Refunds	16.47	
		122,922.07
<i>Payments</i>		
		\$123,674.27
To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income	\$750.01	
Refunds, account maintenance	16.47	
Refunds, previous years	2.19	
		768.67
Maintenance Appropriations:		
On account of maintenance	\$109,905.60	
Return of advance	13,000.00	
		122,905.60
		\$123,674.27

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward.....	\$937.48
Appropriation, current year	205,050.00
	<u>\$205,987.48</u>
Expenses (as analyzed below)	198,378.02
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	<u>\$7,609.46</u>

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$108,010.00
Religious instruction	2,000.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,481.59
Food	19,034.61
Clothing and materials	9,515.99
Heat and other plant operations	16,087.85
Medical and general care	4,152.97
Furnishings and household supplies	6,252.84
Farm	14,718.20
Garage and grounds	2,600.15
Repairs, ordinary	4,994.20
Repairs and renewals	<u>8,529.62</u>

Total expenses for maintenance..... \$198,378.02

Special Appropriations

For purchase of land (1938):	
Whole amount	\$2,000.00
Expended during fiscal year (1938).....	<u> </u>
Balance at end of year	\$2,000.00
For hurricane and flood damage at Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.	
Whole amount	\$25,400.00
Expended during fiscal year (1938)	<u>3,706.44</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$21,693.56</u>

During the year the average number of inmates has been 312.

Total cost for maintenance, \$198,378.02.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$12.23.

Receipts from sales, \$689.10.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0425.

All other institution receipts, \$63.10.

Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$.0039.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$12.18.

Financial Statement Verified.

Approved.

GEO. E. MURPHY,
Comptroller.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1938

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$34,866.80
Buildings	<u>649,234.95</u>
Total real estate	<u>\$684,101.75</u>

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property	<u>150,718.71</u>
Total valuation of property	<u>\$834,820.46</u>

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	300	—	300
Number received during the year.....	500	—	500
Number passing out of the institution during the year	520	—	520
Number at end of the fiscal year	280	—	280
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year)	312	—	312
Number of individuals actually represented	691	—	691
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	81	24	105

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1937.....	1,015
Number of boys paroled during year 1938.....	<u>438</u>
	1,453
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.....	<u>478</u>
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1938.....	975
Net loss	<u>40</u>

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses*

1. Salaries	\$108,010.00
2. Subsistence	19,034.61
3. Clothing	9,515.99
4. Ordinary repairs	4,994.20
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	56,823.22
Total for institution	\$198,378.02

Expenditures for Parole Branch

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, C. Frederick Gilmore, Supt. (See page 23).

*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e.g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicine, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL
Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent*

Report is herewith submitted concerning the activities of the Boys Parole Branch for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1938:—

On November 30, 1938, there were 2,061 boys under supervision in the care of the Boys Parole Branch—1,086 boys under supervision from Lyman School for Boys, and 975 boys under supervision from Industrial School for Boys.

It is one of the duties of the Boys Parole Branch to report to the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools the condition of all boys under supervision. When a boy is committed to the care of the Trustees, the visitors call upon the boy's parents and thoroughly investigate home conditions. The visitors endeavor to ascertain the mental status of the boy as well as his physical condition, so that the Trustees may be in a better position to know what is best to do to assist the boy. Many of the wards are children whose homes have been broken or who have no home. It is necessary that as much as possible be learned concerning the habits of the boy so that if it becomes necessary to place the boy in a foster home, the Trustees may know and understand the type of boy with whom they are dealing.

The members of the staff of the Boys Parole Branch are the outside contact for both the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough and the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley. Whenever sickness or any other situation arises, the superintendent of the school notifies this branch, which in turn takes up the outside situation. When word is received at either school that an immediate member of a boy's family is seriously ill or has passed away, investigation is made to ascertain the nature of the illness or death, so that no unnecessary risk is taken which might endanger the health of the boys or the personnel at the school.

Very close supervision is given boys who have been placed in foster homes, whether to work for wages, or at board to attend school. It is pleasing to note that higher wages have been secured for boys who have received their training at either the Lyman School for Boys at Westborough or the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley. When the fact is taken into consideration that all of the boys received by this department have not done well in the community, it may be understood readily that many times it is necessary to relocate a ward a number of times before a proper adjustment is made.

The visitors report that in the industrial centers of the Commonwealth, it has been more difficult to secure employment during the past year than in the

year previous. They have been alert to assist wards to secure work on Federal projects. It will be recalled that in September, this Commonwealth was visited by a severe wind storm and considerable damage resulted. The visitors were able to secure employment for many of the boys in helping clear the debris and other damage caused by the hurricane.

It has been possible to secure employment for the boys who have been trained in the general kitchen and cook house. Higher wages are being received at the present time for the farm boys and on many occasions, the demand for boys to work on farms has exceeded the supply. It appears that employers are willing to pay higher wages for thoroughly trained boys. Both schools are cooperating with the parole branch to this end. All boys, of course, are not fitted for farm work and the Boys Parole Branch endeavors to secure employment for boys in the sphere to which they may be best adapted. It may be seen readily that the visitor doing placement work must spend a great deal of his time making adjustments and relocating boys.

The general health of the boys has been excellent. As may be expected, there have been emergency cases, such as accidents, appendicitis, and other illnesses, but the visitors have assisted in removing the boy to the proper place for hospitalization or treatment. The visitor who is assigned to visit boys who have been taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital and other hospitals has kept in very close contact with the hospital and boys and has reported regularly as to the progress and needs of the patients.

The savings system as instituted by the Trustees has proved highly valuable. Many of the boys have been able to assist at home from time to time from their savings. A total of 198 accounts showed deposits of \$8,185.65.

Attention is called to the splendid cooperation and assistance received from both public and private welfare agencies. The courts are calling more frequently upon the members of the staff for advice in the disposition of the cases of wards who may appear before them. The various police departments have been quick to render assistance if an emergency existed and splendid cooperation has been received from hospitals, courts, probation officers and other officials. As heretofore, grateful acknowledgment is made for the assistance which has been received from the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 74 boys—36 of whom were under supervision from Lyman School for Boys and 38 under supervision from the Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceedingly well and for their meritorious conduct were deemed worthy and deserving of this special consideration.

During the year 1938, the superintendent held 837 conferences with visitors and boys at the office. There have been 514 conferences at the office with parents or guardians in the presence of the boys. There have been 386 conferences concerning boys with workers of other organizations. This does not include conferences with the Executive Secretary or the superintendents of the training schools. Twelve hundred and fourteen (1,214) conferences were held at the office with boys who had called, seeking advice or employment. Seven hundred and nine (709) boys have been relocated directly from the office. Some of these boys were sent to their own homes; some from their own homes to foster homes; many were sent to jobs; and some to foster homes to work for wages. The superintendent visited 37 foster homes during the year 1938.

From the Lyman School for Boys, there were returned to their own homes under supervision, or to relatives, 330 boys; placed under supervision in foster homes at wages, 37 boys; and placed under supervision in foster homes at board, 117 boys—a total of 484 boys. From the Industrial School for Boys there were returned to their own homes under supervision, or to relatives, 377 boys; and placed under supervision in foster homes, 61 boys—a total of 438 boys. During the fiscal year 345 boys of the total of 1,711 boys under supervision were returned to the Lyman School for Boys—282 boys for violation of parole, and 63 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number 237 boys were returned from their own homes and 108 boys were returned from foster homes. During the same period, 145 of the total of 1,453 boys under

supervision were returned to the Industrial School for Boys—127 boys for violation of parole, and 18 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above-mentioned number, 113 boys were returned from their own homes and 32 boys from foster homes.

The visitors made 27,416 visits during the year 1938—15,006 to boys under supervision from the Lyman School for Boys, and 12,410 to boys under supervision from the Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,729 home investigations made and 336 investigations of foster homes. To readjust boys, there were 977 relocations made. One hundred four (104) investigations and reports in connection with special requests for the release under supervision of boys from the schools were made.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS' PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year, 1937.....	1,227
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1938.....	484
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1938.....	1,711
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1938	345
Became of age during year	180
Boys committed to Industrial School for Boys during year.....	26
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	35
Boys recommitted to Lyman School for Boys.....	2
Discharged as an unfit subject	1
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	36
	625
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1938.....	1,086
Net loss	141

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School Boys on parole November 30, 1938*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	14	1.29
At board, attending school.....	67	6.17
Attending school, not boarded.....	252	23.22
Employed on farms.....	41	3.78
In mills (textile)	15	1.38
In other mills and factories.....	40	3.68
In machine shops	4	.37
In shoe shops	7	.64
Clerks and in stores	17	1.57
In printing plants	1	.09
Messengers and doing errands	7	.64
Teamsters and truck drivers	29	2.67
Classed as laborers	21	1.93
In different occupations	86	7.92
Odd jobs	64	5.89
Occupations unknown	2	.18
Recently released	40	3.68
In other institutions	23	2.12
Ill	7	.64
Idle	139	12.80
Whereabouts unknown	36	3.32
Out of Commonwealth	48	4.42
Working on local welfare project	5	.46
In Civilian Conservation Corps	63	5.80
On Federal projects	58	5.34
	1,086	100.00

The records of the above 1,086 boys show that at the time of the last report 819, or 75.41 per cent, were doing well; 104, or 9.58 per cent, were doing fairly well; 77, or 7.09 per cent, were doing badly; 48, or 4.42 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 36, or 3.32 per cent, were unknown, and occupations of 2 boys, or .18 per cent, unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes, or with relatives.....	330
Number of boys paroled to others	37
Number of boys paroled and boarded out	117
Total number of boys paroled within the year and becoming subjects to visitation.....	484
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1938.....	67

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys from parole during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys' Parole Branch.....	140
Returned upon recommendation or request of court.....	143
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment.....	32
Returned for medical care or treatment.....	30
Total number returned.....	345

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1938.*

	Number	Per Cent
United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	11	6.11
On farms	4	2.22
In textile mills	2	1.11
Chauffeurs	7	3.89
Clerks	5	2.79
In factories	23	12.78
In different occupations	18	9.99
Odd jobs	11	6.11
In institutions	5	2.79
Laborers	7	3.89
Idle	27	14.99
Occupations unknown	1	.56
Ill	1	.56
Whereabouts unknown	22	12.22
Out of the Commonwealth	7	3.89
Working on local welfare project	2	1.11
In Civilian Conservation Corps	7	3.89
On Federal Projects	20	11.10
	180	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1938.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	116	64.44
Doing fairly well	23	12.78
Doing badly	19	10.56
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	22	12.22
	180	100.00

During the year 12 boys who became of age in 1938 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1938, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys, and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	14
On parole to parents, or with other relatives.....	880
On parole to others	41
On parole at board	67
On parole out of Commonwealth.....	48
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown.....	36
Total outside the School.....	1,086

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School Boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1938.*

Total number of Industrial School Boys on parole at the end of year 1937.....	1,015
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1938.....	438
Number of Industrial School Boys on visiting list during year 1938.....	1,453
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1938	145
Became of age during year	219
Committed to other institutions during year.....	70
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	38
Died during year	2
Number of boys recommitted during year.....	4
	478
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys, November 30, 1938.....	975
Net loss	40

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1938.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	26	2.67
Machinists	5	.51

Employed on farms	52	5.33
In textile mills	21	2.15
Other factories	40	4.10
In shoe shops	18	1.85
Clerks and working in stores	28	2.87
Classed as laborers	34	3.49
Teamsters and truck drivers	55	5.65
Printing	3	.31
In miscellaneous occupations	94	9.64
Doing odd jobs	67	6.88
Recently released	40	4.10
In institutions	50	5.13
Idle	130	13.33
In school	32	3.28
Ill	5	.51
Out of the Commonwealth	40	4.10
Whereabouts unknown	40	4.10
Occupations unknown	5	.51
Working on local welfare project	13	1.33
In Civilian Conservation Corps	90	9.23
On Federal projects	87	8.93
	975	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 975 boys show that at the time of the last report 720, or 73.85 per cent, were doing well; 102, or 10.46 per cent, were doing fairly well; 68, or 6.98 per cent, were doing poorly; 40, or 4.10 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 40, or 4.10 per cent, were unknown, and occupations of 5, or .51 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1938.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	3	1.37
Chauffeurs	6	2.74
Employed on farms	11	5.02
In textile mills, other mills and factories	28	12.79
Clerks	5	2.28
Classed as laborers	13	5.94
Odd jobs	8	3.65
In different occupations	18	8.22
Idle	39	17.81
In school	1	.45
Ill	1	.45
In other institutions	8	3.65
Out of the Commonwealth	15	6.86
Whereabouts unknown	34	15.53
In Civilian Conservation Corps	14	6.39
Working on local welfare project	3	1.37
On Federal Projects	12	5.48
	219	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1938.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	103	47.03
Doing fairly well	44	20.09
Doing badly	38	17.35
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	34	15.53
	219	100.00

During the year 23 boys who became of age in 1938 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending November 30, 1938.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$47,775.49
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors	\$1,979.19	
Auto hire for visitors and use of visitors' own autos	13,233.38	
Telephone and telegraph	1,767.22	
Travel of boys	2,501.64	
Auto hire for boys	85.90	
		\$19,567.33
Office Expenses:		
Postage	\$821.75	
Stationery and office supplies	511.78	
Telephone and telegraph	749.35	
Rent	1,224.84	
Sundries	159.73	
		\$3,467.45

Boys Boarded Out:

Board	\$16,873.91	
Clothing	7,474.36	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses)	1,201.25	
Miscellaneous	174.25	
		\$25,723.77
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys.....		\$96,534.04
Instruction in Public Schools for boys (and girls) boarded out		\$7,970.65

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

The fiscal year opened with an enrollment of 237 girls and closed with an enrollment of 220 girls; 135 girls were committed, 87 were returned, and 239 were released, the total number of individual girls during the year being 443.

Examination of the mentality of the girls committed during 1938 showed an I. Q. of over 1.00, 9; between .90 and 1.00, 32; between .80 and .90, 40; between .70 and .80, 32; and below .70, 22. Of the above number 7 had an I. Q. below .60. These results were secured by means of the Stanford Revision of the Binet-Simon and Kuhlmann-Anderson tests.

From the above findings of the mentality of the children, it is evident that a very long period of training would seem beneficial and necessary if successful results are to be obtained.

The problems of delinquent girls with anti-social tendencies and failure to adjust in community life with resultant court action, and commitment to the Industrial School, are many and varied. It is, therefore, the duty and responsibility of the school to study and to deal intelligently and with understanding sympathy, with these girls, that they may have a clearer realization of community requirements and a better understanding of good citizenship. The work of the School is planned and operated with this outlook in view, the main purpose being character building, formation of good habits, self-control, stability, and a better understanding of spiritual values.

To accomplish these results, the school provides regular hours for work, play, and sleep; wholesome living conditions, together with a well-defined program of industrial and academic training, with responsibility given to each child as her part in the life of the school. Since many of the children who come to the school have little knowledge of wholesome living conditions, household duties are stressed in order that they may receive this much needed training. These accomplishments all serve as a preparation and training for her later life in the community and the responsibility which she must assume when she returns there.

Religious instruction given by the representatives of Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths is both helpful and beneficial.

The school system is made up of a receiving cottage, a central school building, and a cottage set apart from the main group, where girls of low mental ability receive training.

In the receiving cottage, girls are required to take the elementary course in sewing, review fundamental requirements in school work, and more important than all, are given an understanding of the purpose of the school and are taught to fit into its daily life.

At another cottage, mentally handicapped girls are placed, where training is given in academic and hand work, with special attention to their particular needs.

A well-equipped central school building is designed to provide broad educational and industrial training, based on individual needs and abilities.

In the academic department, fundamental school work is stressed, inasmuch as many of the girls are returned to public school after leaving the institution. It is therefore essential to meet the minimum requirements of the various grades according to standards established in the public schools, and to add such subjects as practicable for the development of the individual.

An effort is made to discover the girl's interests, to build on these, and gradually to add, or create others, if normal wholesome interests seem lacking,

in order that all may realize that the school is maintained to afford opportunity for advancement. The course of study and training is made sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of the individual.

All grades are represented from the first grade through the third year of high school. Commercial work is provided for the high school classes. This includes business training, typewriting, shorthand, and bookkeeping.

An important course, along industrial lines, is instruction in sewing, from elementary work through dressmaking. The use of commercial patterns is taught, with particular attention given to the types of material as to cost, wearing quality, and suitability for various occasions. The choice of color and line for different individuals is also studied. At the close of the school year the advanced dressmaking class presented a style show in the school building as a part of the commencement program, which proved a great success. There was an attractive exhibition of cotton and silk dresses. Music for the occasion was provided by one of the girls who had taken piano lessons during the year.

Instruction in handicrafts includes a variety of work, such as rug-making, reed and raffia work, baskets and trays. Knitting was added this year, as well as the making of book-ends and plaques of tin with hammered design. Drawing is in charge of the teacher in handicrafts, who either gives the lessons personally in the grades, or plans the work of the classroom teachers with special instruction for individual girls showing ability and interest.

Much emphasis is placed on instruction in cooking, including both practical and theoretical work. One hundred eight (108) girls were enrolled in this class during the year, with lessons planned on the meal basis, this training being preliminary to the regular cottage kitchen training. A display of the work done was shown as a part of the annual June exhibit, which consisted of posters illustrating balanced meals, methods of food selection, an invalid tray, a nutritious school lunch, and other examples of prepared foods.

Training in physical education is considered an important part of the educational system. A well-equipped gymnasium is located in the central school building, and is supplemented when weather permits by a playground large enough for the use of all the girls. Physical education and posture classes are held in school time and form an integral part of the regular schedule. A volley ball tournament between cottages was played in the evening in the gymnasium during the winter months.

A Leadership Club of ten girls took charge of all groups on the playground, promoting good sportsmanship and wielding an influence for the development of character which extended beyond the playground.

Music has a very definite place in the educational program. The instructor directs the chorus work of the entire school, teaching both religious and secular music and training a choir of 40 voices. A Junior Choir of the younger children meets in the Chapel for one hour each week. Girls who show interest and ability are allowed to take piano lessons.

Pageantry in connection with Christmas, Easter, and the commencement season is also included in this department. "The Adoration of the Kings and Shepherds" was presented on Christmas; "The Garden of Galilee" at Easter; and music incidental to the play selected for the graduation exercises was given in June.

A magazine, "Stepping Stones," was published by the second and third year high school girls, under the direction of the English teacher, largely literary in nature and representing the required work in composition in those classes.

The library forms a part of the school system and is in constant use. Many books have been added to the collection during the year.

Assemblies have been held on Friday afternoons, contributing much to the general morale. Teachers and girls meet together, all grades are represented, and the subject matter presented is based on work done in the various academic and industrial classes, providing a common understanding of accomplishments throughout the school, and affording an opportunity to bring before the entire group matters of general school interest. Every holiday both religious and

secular has been observed with a program designed to teach the girls the real significance of the day.

The graduation exercises of the eighth grade were held on June 25. A play, "The Blue Wigwam," was presented. There were 18 members in the graduating class this year. Exhibits of school and cottage work were held in the school building.

With the exception of prevailing colds, the health of the children has been exceptionally good.

The farm season was not favorable due to heavy rains and flood conditions, and although the production was low, a fair crop of potatoes was harvested. The dairy supplied over 215,000 pounds of milk, and about 2,750 pounds of beef; 7,022 dozens of eggs and 3,362 pounds of chicken were produced by the poultry division, and 12,457 pounds of pork were furnished.

The hurricane of September the 21st brought damage and destruction to the institution buildings and grounds. Severe damage was done by the uprooting of many of the fine old shade trees as well as pine trees, totaling about 100,000 feet of timber. The institution was without electric light and proper telephone service for about two months, due to the damage done to the local power lines and telephone system. Damage done to roofs and chimneys was repaired as soon as possible. The services of several wood-choppers were secured to remove the fallen branches which were a fire hazard, and work has not as yet reached completion. There was no injury to any of the girls or employees of the institution as a result of the hurricane.

Among the improvements for the year were an organ purchased for the Chapel, a dressing room built in the Chapel basement, and a motion picture booth placed in the balcony of the Chapel, thereby affording a larger seating capacity.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1938, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 384.
 Number of visits by other physicians, 21.
 Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 15,916.
 Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 636.
 Average number of patients in infirmary daily, 3.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 135.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 77.
 Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 646.
 Number of smears taken, 552.
 Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 6,389.
 Number of inmates taken to other hospitals for operation, 3.
 Number of inmates taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 32.
 Number of inmates pregnant when committed, 13.
 Number of inmates returned pregnant, 7.
 Number of X-rays taken, 13.
 Number of injections of colloidal manganese, 4.
 Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 2.
 Number of inmates examined on leaving school, 120.
 Number of inmates taken to foot specialists, 2; to dentists, 2.

Report of work by Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:—

Number of visits, 24.
 Number of inmates whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 131.
 Number of other eye examinations, 153.
 Number of other ear examinations, 37.
 Number of other nose examinations, 15.
 Number of other throat examinations, 17.
 Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 46.
 Glasses adjusted and repaired, 121.
 Number of inmates whose glasses were examined, 53.
 Number of inmates whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 129.
 Number of inmates returned whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 47.
 Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 3.
 Total number of inmates seen, 591.

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Edward T. Fox:—

Number of visits made, 47.	Pulp removed, 2.
Amalgam fillings, 985.	Treatments, 58.
Enamel fillings, 116.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 132.
Cement fillings, 65.	Gold inlay, 2.
Extractions, 180.	Trubyte crown, 4.
Novocaine administrations, 180.	Partial plates, 2.
Cleansings, 208.	Impressions, 11.
	Number of inmates seen, 1,003.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.

In the school November 30, 1937.....	237	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1937.....	503	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1937.....	740	
Committed during year ending November 30, 1938.....	135	
		875
Attained majority during year November 30, 1938.....	89	
Honorably discharged during the year.....	36	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment.....	22	
Discharged as unfit subject.....	1	
Died	2	
		150
Total number in custody, November 30, 1938.....		725

TABLE 37.—Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1938.

In the Industrial School November 30, 1937.....	237	
Since committed	135	
		372
Recalled to the school:		
From leave of absence.....	4	
From absence without leave.....	6	
From hospitals	20	
		30
Returned from parole:		
For medical care	9	
For further training	10	
For violation of parole	34	
To await transfer or commitment to other institutions.....	4	
		57
		87
Released from school:		459
On parole to parents or relatives.....	89	
On parole to parents to attend school.....	14	
On parole to other families for wages.....	74	
On parole to other families to attend school.....	5	
Leave of absence	4	
Absence without leave	12	
Transferred to hospitals	26	
Committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents.....	2	
Committed to State Hospitals.....	4	
To be committed to Schools for Feeble-minded.....	7	
Discharged as unfit subject.....	1	
Died	1	
		239
Remaining in the Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1938.....		220

TABLE 38.—Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1938.

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months		Years	Months
1	—	2 ¹	4	1	—	3	2	2
1	—	11 ¹	5	1	1	1	2	3
1	—	26 ¹	6	1	2	1	2	4
1	—	27 ¹	2	1	3	4	2	5
1	—	1	7	1	4	1	2	7
4	—	2	7	1	5	2	2	9
2	—	3	11	1	6	1	2	11
3	—	4	10	1	7	1	3	—

1	.....	—	5	7	.....	1	8	1	.....	3	2
2	.....	—	6	7	.....	1	9	2	.....	3	5
3	.....	—	7	12	.....	1	10	1	.....	3	8
2	.....	—	9	4	.....	1	11	1	.....	3	9
4	.....	—	10	4	.....	2	—	1	.....	4	1
3	.....	—	11	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	4

¹Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 140; average length of stay 1 year 6 months 12 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental condition.

TABLE 39.—Causes of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1938.

Being an idle and disorderly person.....	1
Being a lewd person.....	1
Being a lewd person in behavior.....	1
Being a lewd person in speech and behavior.....	1
Being a lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior.....	10
Delinquent.....	2
Delinquent—lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior.....	1
Fornication.....	7
Lewdness.....	13
Larceny.....	4
Breaking and entering and larceny.....	2
Attempt to burn a dwelling.....	1
Runaway.....	10
Stubborn child.....	67
Transfer from Division of Child Guardianship.....	14

Total number committed..... *135

*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 40.—Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1938.

Between 10 and 11 years.....	1	Between 14 and 15 years.....	31
Between 11 and 12 years.....	5	Between 15 and 16 years.....	32
Between 12 and 13 years.....	4	Between 16 and 17 years.....	48
Between 13 and 14 years.....	11	Between 17 and 18 years.....	3

Total number committed..... 135

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years 3 months 10 days.

TABLE 41.—Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1938.

Born in the United States.....	133
Foreign born (Canada, 2).....	2

Total number committed..... 135

TABLE 42.—Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1938.

Both parents born in the United States..	54	Father unknown and mother native born	3
Both parents foreign born.....	47	Father foreign born and mother unknown	—
Father native born and mother foreign	12	Nativity of both parents unknown.....	1
Father foreign born and mother native..	18		

Total number committed..... 135

TABLE 43.—Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1938.

In school.....	98	Waitress.....	2
Housework.....	19	Factory.....	5
Idle.....	11		

Total number committed..... 135

TABLE 44.—Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1938.

In high school (1st year).....	14	In Grade VI.....	26
In high school (2nd year).....	6	In Grade V.....	15
In high school (3rd year).....	3	In Grade IV.....	4
In Grade X.....	1	In Grade III.....	3
In Grade IX.....	14	In special classes.....	5
In Grade VIII.....	19		
In Grade VII.....	25		

Total number committed..... 135

In school when committed.....	98	Out of school between 2 and 3 years ..	5
Out of school less than one year.....	20	Out of school between 3 and 4 years ..	3
Out of school between 1 and 2 years ..	9		

Total number committed..... 135

29
REPORT OF TREASURER
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1938:—

CASH ACCOUNT
Receipts

<i>Income</i>		
<i>Personal Services:</i>		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$14.42	
Sales	613.43	
Miscellaneous	42.60	
		\$700.45

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

<i>Appropriations:</i>		
Advance	\$10,000.00	
On account of maintenance	85,447.45	
Maintenance refunds	28.71	
		95,476.16
		\$96,176.61

Payments

<i>To Treasury of Commonwealth:</i>		
Institution income	700.45	
Refunds, account maintenance	28.71	
		\$729.16
<i>Maintenance Appropriations:</i>		
Payments on account of maintenance.....	\$85,447.45	
Return of advance	10,000.00	
		95,447.45
		\$96,176.61

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$161,715.00	
Expenses (as analyzed below)	154,369.83	
		\$7,345.17

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth.....

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$82,969.53	
Religious instruction	1,635.00	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,507.85	
Food	13,795.26	
Clothing and materials	6,499.38	
Heat and other plant operations	17,671.87	
Medical and general care	2,852.58	
Furnishings and household supplies.....	5,798.35	
Farm	8,827.11	
Garage and grounds	2,286.20	
Repairs, ordinary	4,687.38	
Repairs and renewals	5,839.32	
Total expenses for maintenance.....		\$154,369.83

Special Appropriations

Object	Whole Amount	Expended previous year	Expended fiscal year	Balance at end of year
Repairing damage to heating plant..	\$3,950.	\$3,669.54	\$233.35	\$47.11
Hurricane Damage	9,300.		3,198.48	6,101.52
During the year the average number of inmates has been 248.88.				
Total cost for maintenance, \$154,369.83.				
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$11.927				
Receipt from sales, \$613.43.				
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0474.				
All other institution receipts, \$87.02.				
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0057.				
Net weekly per capita, \$11.8739.				

Financial Statement Verified.
Approved.

GEO. E. MURPHY, *Comptroller.*

VALUATION OF PROPERTY
November 30, 1938

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$22,680.09	
Buildings	503,349.37	
Total real estate		\$526,029.46

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property		120,881.13
Total valuation of property		\$646,910.59

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	237	237
Number received during year (committed, 135, returned from parole, 87)	—	213	213
Number passing out of the institution during the year	—	239	239
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	220	220
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present)	—	248.88	248.88
during the year	—	248.88	248.88
Average number of officers and employees during the year	25	65	90

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year	677
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody	150
Employees of parole branch	18

Expenditures for the Institution

Current expenses:	
1. Salaries	\$82,969.53
2. Subsistence	13,795.26
3. Clothing	6,499.38
4. Ordinary repairs	4,687.38
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	46,418.28
Total for institution	\$154,369.83
Executive head of institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.	
Executive head of Parole Branch: ALMEDA F. CREE.	

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

ALMEDA F. CREE, *Superintendent*

Many years ago a prominent Boston woman, Miss Elizabeth Putnam, a Trustee of the State Industrial Schools from 1880 to 1904, became intensely interested in the girls committed to the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, and it was through her initiative that a woman was appointed superintendent in 1885, a position formerly held by a man. When she learned that men agents of the State Board of Charity escorted and visited the girls on parole from the Industrial School, Miss Putnam volunteered her services to the State Board of Charity and interested many of her women friends, who offered to assist the State in the supervision of these girls. For several years Miss Putnam assumed the expense of keeping the records of these girls. It was through her firm determination and unflagging energy and that of her friends that the Legislature was influenced to appropriate money for a separate department to supervise and care for the girls paroled from the Industrial School. The first parole superintendent was appointed in 1900; her staff of workers consisted of one stenographer and two visitors. From that time on all girls leaving the Industrial School came under the care and supervision of the new superintendent and gradually the girls who were formerly under the supervision of the State Board of Charity were taken over by the new Parole Department.

According to the dictionary the word *parole* means "word of honor" or "pledged by word of mouth." The definition sounds well and looks well in print, but promises of good behavior are not always a guarantee of good conduct. Many of the girls who leave the school are emotionally unstable, or of low mentality, or unreliable, or very easily influenced, and some are all of these, and they present serious problems for community life.

In spite of the girls' promises of good behavior when they leave the Industrial School, they would fail utterly if they were not given close supervision, their recreation carefully chosen, their health safeguarded, and their activities intelligently planned. Even when all this seems to have been well done, many get out of hand.

With the frequent lack of understanding of mental deficiency on the part of girls' foster parents, the visitors are troubled to find homes where their girls may be wisely trained, have wholesome pleasures, and at the same time be reas-

onably happy. It is the visitor's job to work out a normal adaptation between the girl and her daily life. It has been proven to us many times that the girl who is properly adapted to her environment seldom becomes a delinquent again. Because it is not possible always to find a suitable home for a girl, when the need for a change is imperative, it becomes necessary to board her until the home that offers the greatest possibilities of success to her is found. It is through the high standards of living in a good home that the girl learns the right principles of life.

The department works for improvement in every girl, but the standard varies for each, as it should be adjusted to the possibilities and capabilities of the individual girl.

Many of our mentally deficient girls are difficult to handle in the community because they feel their inferiority. They observe that they are considered different from other girls they know, and they over-compensate by becoming behavior problems. There are certain types of mental defectives that adjust better than others because much depends upon the girl's emotional make-up.

The lack of facilities throughout the State for the care of the feeble-minded makes it necessary for the courts to commit to our School many feeble-minded girls who probably would never have become delinquent had they been cared for years before as feeble-minded children.

The feeble-minded consume an undue proportion of our visitors' time. The parole department succeeds in having a few committed each year to the Schools for the Feeble-minded, but every year there are several feeble-minded girls who reach their majority and thus pass from the custody of the Trustees.

In this time of great social distress, the necessity of carefully guarded parole for our girls was never more manifest. If girls were paroled to their own homes with the same unfavorable conditions, into the same neighborhood from which they came, with no prospect of work and meeting often their old delinquent associates, they would not have a fair chance to make good.

It is often difficult for a visitor to make the parents or any of the girl's relatives see the girl's weaknesses or her plausibilities, so that they will heed the advice given. They often do not perceive the necessity for cooperating with the visitor, so usually wait until the girl has run away from home, has become further delinquent, or has made an unfortunate marriage, before asking for help. When the same conditions exist in the girl's home that contributed to the causes which led to her commitment to the School, it is better for her to be paroled under the care of a patient, understanding, resourceful foster mother, until she has built up enough strength of character and common sense to go home and help in working out her own family problems. She has then in her mind a picture of a good foster home as a model of what she wants her own home to be. This has happened more than once as shown in the histories of many honorably discharged girls.

Through the year 1938, 677 individual girls (and 55 babies of unmarried mothers) were cared for by the Girls Parole Branch. On November 30, at the close of the fiscal year, 505 girls were on parole; 87 girls were married, 132 girls were living in foster homes, 188 girls were on parole in their own homes, 12 girls were in convalescent homes, 34 girls were temporarily in institutions for discipline or awaiting development of plans, 3 girls were in custody awaiting trial, 49 girls were either with relatives out of the State or runaways whose whereabouts for the moment was unknown.

The average age of the girls on parole at the end of the year was 18 years and 7 months; 69 girls were under 16 years of age; the age of the youngest girl was 10 years and 8 months.

The mentality of the girls on parole at the end of the year was as follows:—15 girls (3%), supernormal; 102 girls, (20%), normal; 175 girls, (35%), dull normal; 114 girls, (22%), borderline; 99 girls, (20%), feeble-minded. Experience with many of the girls indicates that the matter of a girl's intelligence quotient has been found comparatively less important than her social adaptability.

Placing and Visiting.—It was the same Miss Elizabeth Putnam who recognized the advantage of foster home life for children instead of life in the institution. Through her influence the State Legislature granted an appropriation in 1882 for the boarding out of state wards. Prior to this they had been kept in the institution until they were old enough to work out and earn their board. In this way a boarding out or foster home system was started and has been extended year by year.

Throughout the year 1938, 226 different girls were placed in 231 foster homes 341 times. Three hundred ninety-five foster homes were investigated in an attempt to place the right girl in the right home. It is more and more difficult each year to find enough suitable foster homes for the continued training of our girls. Many of the girls are so young and inexperienced that they need much training and supervision. Every year good homes must be given up because the employers cannot give sufficient supervision. It is only the older and more experienced girls who can assume much responsibility. When a girl feels that the right value is placed on her services and a fair money return is given her, she usually rises to the level of work expected of her. When a girl has become accomplished in housework and can safely handle her own wages and spend her leisure time wisely, she is allowed by the Department to find her own work.

Frequent visiting is necessary to keep up the courage and interest of both girl and employer. During a crisis it may be necessary to visit a girl very often until her attitude and her emotional reactions have changed. The trouble may have been caused by a wide variety of reasons, but with patience and understanding, and frequent visits, all difficulties may be adjusted.

The unemployment problem has caused much misery in the girls' families. Ninety of 188 families of the girls living at home were receiving public aid at the close of the year, and 98 girls at home were idle. The visitors were very helpful in getting aid for some of the girls' families, often finding work for a girl's brother or sister and so making the family burden lighter.

The visitors visited with their girls 10,875 times. This includes visits in homes and office. In our effort to do everything possible to keep our girls happy and growing up, 1,756 relocations of girls were necessary.

Sixty-four girls attended the public schools through the year. They were graded as follows:—37 girls enrolled in high schools; 12 in junior high schools; 6 in grammar schools; 2 in primary schools; 2 in ungraded classes; 5 in trade school classes. Two girls graduated from high school in June, and 6 girls are expected to graduate from high school in June, 1939.

Girls Leaving the Custody of Trustees.—During the year, 150 girls passed out of the custody of the Trustees, as follows:—Reached their majority, 89; honorably discharged, 36; deceased, 2; discharged as unfit subject, 1; committed to other institutions, 22 (to schools for the feeble-minded, 11; to State Hospitals, 5; to Department for Defective Delinquents, 2; to Department of Mental Health, 1; to Reformatory for Women, 3).

Honorably Discharges.—The 36 girls who were honorably discharged through the year had maintained themselves on the level of efficiency and respectability. Twelve girls were married and living in their own homes; 18 girls were living in foster homes; and 6 were living with their own people when honorably discharged. It may be interesting to note the mentality of these girls. Two were supernormal; 6, normal; 20, dull normal; and 8, borderline.

Because the girls who make successes of their lives are not and should not be publicized, few people know that there are many once delinquent girls who have not only become non-delinquent, but have grown up into strong characters and are assets in the communities where they live. Since June of 1912, the Trustees have honorably discharged 1,109 girls. It is a relief to turn from the perplexing problems which many girls have presented throughout the years to the achievements of those who have been honorably discharged.

Health.—The health of the girls is of great importance. Many trips are made to hospitals, to doctors and dentists in our effort to forestall any future impairment of health, because much of the girls' success depends upon their

physical and mental condition. Through the year, 325 individual girls were escorted to hospitals, doctors and dentists 989 times. Sixteen different hospitals were used. There were 40 ward patients.

Fifty-five girls were examined at the State hospitals and schools for the feeble-minded. Nineteen were committed to these institutions; many others were diagnosed as committable and applications are on file for their commitment to the proper institutions whenever vacancies occur.

Trust Fund.—In 1927 a law was passed to establish a Trust Fund with the unclaimed savings belonging to wards of the Trustees whose whereabouts have been unknown for seven years subsequent to their becoming of age. This fund is "for the purpose of securing special training or education for, or otherwise aiding and assisting meritorious wards." Since the passing of this law, 41 girls, while on parole, have been financially assisted in attending business college, in taking up nursing, attending cooking schools, studying music, taking dancing lessons, being tutored in mathematics, attending art schools, studying beauty culture, and in many other ways which were later to prove helpful and beneficial to them. The sum of \$3,462 was spent in helping these wards. On December 1, 1938, the principal of this trust fund was \$12,290.91, and the unexpended income was \$737.70.

Girls' Savings.—On November 30, 1938, there were 248 bank accounts of girls under 21 years of age, amounting to \$8,099.78. There were 15 accounts between \$100 and \$200; 2 between \$200 and \$300; and one girl had saved \$353.93. Cash received from savings, to credit of 252 girls, and other sources (parents or other relatives, or other institutions, etc.) from December 1, 1937 to November 30, 1938, amounted to \$12,789.66. Cash withdrawn by 268 girls for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, vacation, insurance, Christmas gifts and reimbursements to employers in the nature of reparation amounted to \$11,685.64.

Commitments.—One hundred thirty-five girls were committed to the Industrial School for Girls through 1938. The following facts concerning these girls may indicate some of the causative factors which contributed to their delinquency—Immoral or alcoholic relatives in the home, 93; relatives in penal institutions, 50; relatives in hospitals for the insane, 11; parents separated, 44; parents dead, 37; step-parents, 18; families receiving aid, 81; mothers working out of home, 40; were adopted children, 8; children of unmarried mothers, 16; married when committed, 1; had genito-infectious disease, 54; unmarried mothers with children, 7; pregnant when committed, 13; supervised by other agencies, 116; previous court records, 89; on probation, 68; and in other institutions before commitment, 42. One hundred twenty-four (124) of these girls who were examined mentally prior to commitment were found to be—supernormal, 4%; normal, 22.6%; dull normal, 26.6%; borderline, 26.6%; and feeble-minded, 20.2%.

The following courts committed 123 girls and the Division of Child Guardianship transferred 12 girls: Barnstable County, 2; from Pittsfield, 1; from Bristol County, 8; from Dukes County, 2; from Essex County, 9; from Lawrence District Court, 1; from Peabody District Court, 1; from Franklin County, 1; from Chicopee District Court, 1; from Holyoke District Court, 1; from Springfield District Court, 3; from Middlesex County, 16; from Lowell District Court, 12; from Somerville District Court, 1; from Brookline Municipal Court, 1; from Norfolk County, 5; from Brockton District Court, 2; from Boston Juvenile Court, 16; from the Municipal Courts of Boston, 29; from Chelsea District Court, 4; from Worcester County, 6; from Leominster District Court, 1.

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1938, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	151
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts.....	15
On parole in families earning wages.....	114
Attending school, earning wages.....	10
Attending school, boarding	3
Attending school, living at home	22

In hospitals or convalescent homes	12
Married (but still under supervision)	87
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd.....	34
Boarding temporarily	5
In custody	3
Left home, or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year	26
b. Previously	18
Institution runaways	5
	505
In Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1938.....	220
	725

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1938.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1937.....	\$8,676.07
Cash received from savings to credit of 252 girls and other ¹ sources from December 1, 1937 to November 30, 1938.....	\$12,789.66
Interest on deposit	147.14
By 1,373 deposits with the department.....	12,936.80
	\$21,612.87
Transferred to Female Wards Trust Fund.....	\$100.47
Cash ² withdrawn by 268 girls	11,685.64
	11,786.11
Balance on deposit November 30, 1938	\$9,826.76
¹ Other sources means from parents, or relatives, other institutions, etc.	
² Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.	

TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending
November 30, 1938.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$35,460.00
Visitors:		
Travel	\$4,251.85	
Taxi hire and use of visitors' own auto	3,069.29	
		7,321.14
Office Expenses:		
Advertising	153.93	
Postage	650.29	
Stationery and office supplies	335.57	
Telephone and telegraph	1,540.24	
Rent	2,088.60	
Sundries	112.92	
		4,881.55
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$47,662.69
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$3,279.48	
Clothing	1,598.54	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work).....	917.68	
Travel	1,341.30	
Miscellaneous	81.61	
Total expended for girls		\$7,218.61
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the In- dustrial School for Girls		\$54,881.30

TRUST FUNDS¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Lyman School—Lyman Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1937.....	\$11,309.78	\$27,826.00	\$39,135.78
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>			
Income from investments	1,306.93		1,306.93
Balance Nov. 30, 1938.....	\$12,616.71	\$27,826.00	\$40,442.71
	Cash	Securities	Total
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Akron, Ohio, bond		\$400.00	
Boston bond		1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds		5,000.00	
New York (State) bond		1,000.00	
United States Treasury bonds		2,025.00	
State of Minnesota bonds		8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds		9,600.00	
Worcester County Trust Co., certificate		1.00	
		\$27,826.00	
Cash on hand	\$12,616.71		\$40,442.71

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1937	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1937-1938		
Balance November 30, 1938	20,000.00	20,000.00

Present Investments

Boston & Albany R.R. certificates	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co., bonds	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate	1,000.00	
		\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1937	\$7,612.23	\$7,612.23
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>		
Income from investments	1,515.00	1,515.00
	\$9,127.23	\$9,127.23
<i>Payments in 1937-38</i>		
Lyman School for Boys	\$1,710.06	\$1,710.06
Balance November 30, 1938	\$7,417.17	\$7,417.17

Lyman School, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1937	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1937-38		
Balance November 30, 1938	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Boston bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1937	74.24	\$100.00	\$174.24
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>			
Income from investments	48.75		48.75
Balance November 30, 1938	\$122.99	\$100.00	\$222.99
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		\$100.00	
Cash on hand	\$122.99		\$222.99

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of the Trustees.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1937		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1937-1938			
Balance November 30, 1938		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I. bond		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Lamb Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1937	\$205.84		\$205.84
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>			
Income from investments	40.00		40.00
<i>Payments in 1937-38</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	\$245.84		\$245.84
	\$100.98		\$100.98
Balance Nov. 30, 1938	\$144.86		\$144.86

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1937		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1937-1938			
Balance November 30, 1938		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Massachusetts (Commonwealth of) bonds		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Fay Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1937	\$40.00		\$40.00
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>			
Income from investment	\$40.00		\$40.00
Balance Nov. 30, 1938	\$80.00		\$80.00

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1937	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1937-1938		
Balance November 30, 1938	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1937	\$33.31	\$33.31
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>		
Income from investment	\$32.50	\$32.50
Balance November 30, 1938.....	\$65.81	\$65.81

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1937	\$137.69	\$11,953.53	\$12,091.22
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>			
Deposited	\$103.58	\$97.82	\$201.40
	\$241.27	\$12,051.35	\$12,292.62
<i>Payments in 1937-38</i>			
Mass. Training Schools	\$1.71		\$1.71
Balance Nov. 30, 1938.....	\$239.56	\$12,051.35	\$12,290.91
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings		7,865.95	
Westboro Savings Bank		2,025.91	
Cash	\$239.56	\$12,051.35	\$12,290.91

Income, Female Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1937	\$635.98	\$635.98
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>		
Income from investments	\$278.72	\$278.72
	\$914.70	\$914.70
<i>Payments in 1937-38</i>		
Massachusetts Training School	\$177.00	\$177.00
Balance November 30, 1938	\$737.70	\$737.70

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1937		\$11,337.30	\$11,337.30
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>			
Securities deposited		\$292.67	\$292.67
Deposit withdrawn	\$200.00		
	\$200.00	\$11,629.97	\$11,629.97
<i>Payments in 1937-38</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$161.19		\$161.19
Deposit withdrawn		\$200.00	
Balance November 30, 1938	\$38.81	\$11,429.97	\$11,468.78
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others		\$11,429.97	
Cash	\$38.81		\$11,468.78
<i>Income Male Wards Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1937	\$957.24		\$957.24
<i>Receipts in 1937-38</i>			
Income from investments	\$226.74		\$226.74
	\$1,183.98		\$1,183.98
<i>Payments in 1937-38</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$190.00		\$190.00
Balance November 30, 1938	\$993.98		\$993.98

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

1939. TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
 DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
 TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
 JOHN F. PERKINS, MILTON, *Chairman*.
 MRS. DOROTHY K. BROWN, BOSTON, *Vice-Chairman*.
 FRANK L. BOYDEN, DEERFIELD.
 EDWARD A. SULLIVAN, ARLINGTON.
 JOHN J. SMITH, ARLINGTON.
 JOHN W. CORCORAN, NEWTON.
 MRS. KATHERINE L. HORGAN, LYNN.
 MRS. MARGARET P. HERRICK, BOSTON.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WALTER C. BELL, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. DU BOIS, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
 THELMA WHEELER, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Massachusetts Training Schools, names, location, etc.	3
Report of the Trustees	3
Report of Officers and Statistics:	
Lyman School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	5
Psychologist's Report	7
Physician's Report	8
Statistics concerning Boys	8
Treasurer's Report	11
Valuation of Property	12
Statistical Form for State Institutions	12
Industrial School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	13
Psychologist's Report	15
Physician's Report	15
Statistics concerning Boys	16
Treasurer's Report	18
Valuation of Property	19
Statistical Form for State Institutions	19
Boys Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	20
Statistics concerning Work of Boys Parole Branch	21
Industrial School for Girls:	
Superintendent's Report	25
Physician's Report	26
Statistics concerning Girls	27
Treasurer's Report	29
Valuation of Property	30
Statistical Form for State Institutions	30
Girls Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	30
Statistics concerning Work of Girls Parole Branch	33
Trust Funds	34

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for boys requiring special care and supervision. Normal capacity of the school, 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 319. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

3. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, established 1854 is located at Lancaster, 37 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 11 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 297. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

ANNUAL REPORT

CHANGES IN THE BOARD

The sudden death of Mr. John J. Sheehan of Westborough on June 21, 1939, was a shock to his associates on the Board. Mr. Sheehan was appointed to the Board of Trustees in 1935, and served faithfully and conscientiously in all of the activities of the Board.

Mrs. Margaret P. Herrick of Boston was appointed by Governor Leverett Saltonstall on July 12, 1939, to succeed Mr. Sheehan for his unexpired term.

CHANGE IN PERSONNEL

During the year, Miss Almeda F. Cree, Superintendent of the Girls Parole Branch since September 1, 1922, and before that from 1909 a social worker in that department, retired from the service of the Commonwealth. For over thirty years she rendered devoted service, and was a person of rare poise.

Miss Thelma Wheeler, social worker in the Girls Parole Branch since 1930, was appointed to succeed Miss Cree as Superintendent.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1939 the Board has held 11 regular meetings and one special meeting, in addition to the 33 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,375 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 101 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 93 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1939.*

	1937	1938	1939
Lyman School for Boys.....	256	227	219
Industrial School for Boys.....	323	327	294
Industrial School for Girls.....	137	135	127

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1939; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1939.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1939
	1937	1938	1939		
Lyman School for Boys.....	370	309	333	480	311
Industrial School for Boys.....	263	312	273	319	266
Industrial School for Girls.....	252	249	242	297	240

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1939.*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1930.....	306	436	177	919
1931.....	252	410	183	845
1932.....	235	402	152	789
1933.....	214	328	129	671
1934.....	234	417	132	783
1935.....	249	365	159	773
1936.....	223	274	115	612
1937.....	256	323	137	716
1938.....	227	327	135	689
1939.....	219	294	127	640
Totals.....	2,415	3,576	1,446	7,437

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1939, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 3,270, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1939.*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	311	1,108	1,419
Industrial School for Boys.....	266	872	1,138
Industrial School for Girls.....	240	473	713
Totals.....	817	2,453	3,270

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1938 and 1939 is shown by the following figures.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1938	1939
Lyman School for Boys.....	8 months	8 months
Industrial School for Boys.....	10 months	10.6 months
Industrial School for Girls.....	20.4 months	16.6 months

Table 38 shows that a number of the girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods usually is due to the need for prolonged care and treatment because of physical or mental condition.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year the Trustees granted 160 honorable discharges to boys and girls who were under the supervision of the Boys and Girls Parole Branches.

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had established themselves in the community and were getting along so well that they no longer needed the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 121. The number of girls who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had shown that they no longer needed such supervision and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 39.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

CHARLES A. DuBois, *Superintendent*

The training program of the Lyman School for Boys is based on the following cardinal principles of education: Health, command of fundamental processes, worthy home membership, worthy use of leisure, vocational guidance, moral guidance, and good citizenship. All staff members are considered teachers and are expected to contribute to the general development of the boys with whom they come in contact. Efforts were made during the year to increase the interest of members of the staff in child nature and methods of dealing with children. The mental hygiene clinic played a more vital part in the treatment program of the school than it had in previous years due to the willingness of the members of the staff to consult with the clinic and to refer problems to it.

Careful attention was paid to the conditions which would foster better health on the part of members of the staff and boys. Care was exercised in the selection and preparation of foods so that the diet might be adequate. Proper sanitation as a factor in health was not overlooked. Every effort was made to see that living quarters, buildings, and equipment used in the storage and preparation of foods were kept in a proper sanitary condition.

Endeavor was made to focus the attention of members of the staff on the importance of mental health. This emphasis is particularly important in dealing with adolescents, who comprise the major part of the student body of the school. Teaching pupils how to study and work effectively was emphasized in this connection, for the formation of correct mental habits and the distinction between worry and real effort are vital factors in the formation of sound personalities. There has been too wide a gulf between the discoveries of investigators in the field of child psychology and school practices, and an effort has been made to apply sound principles of mental hygiene in all relationships between members of the staff and boys.

Throughout the educational program emphasis was laid on fundamentals. Excellent results were obtained by classroom teachers in their efforts to give the boys a better command of the tool subjects, namely, reading, arithmetic, oral and written English. Carefully planned lessons, diagnostic and remedial work, supplemented by interesting drill work, secured unusually good results. In occupational and recreational activities fundamentals were stressed so that the boys might have a proper foundation on which to build.

The home training under the direction of the cottage parents was very satisfactory. Fortunately there were few changes in cottage personnel and as a consequence the school reaped the benefits of the training which cottage parents have received during the past few years. Through study, experience and a better understanding of their part in the training program, cottage parents functioned more effectively. Much more attention was paid to the individual boy in home training. Cottage activities were more varied and carried through with better spirit. Cottage parents were less hesitant about referring peculiar behavior problems to the clinic for study and assistance. It is pleasing to note that boys in the various cottages seemed less hesitant to refer problems which came to their attention to the cottage father. The boys seemed generally to have come to the realization that it is their duty to refer cases of improper conduct in their cottages to the masters for attention. They seemed to comprehend that by so doing they were helping the boy who was behaving unwisely and thereby

were saving him further difficulties rather than that by referring such problems to the masters they were being disloyal to other members of the group. There is room for further development of this idea in the cottage life and it is hoped that this spirit will develop from the splendid beginning which was made during the past year.

Hobby classes and a variety of recreational activities including music, hand work, Scouting, sports, athletics, and dramatics enjoyed a full year. These activities are very valuable in furnishing the boys with ideas which will be helpful to them in making a proper use of leisure time. They are very essential in a training program because they contribute so much toward keeping the boys' minds occupied with wholesome ideas during their out-of-school and out-of-work hours. Many of these interests were aroused with considerable difficulty, but once the boys began to derive satisfactions from these wholesome efforts their entire personalities seemed to change. A great many boys follow up these interests acquired at the school in the community after being released from the school. Efforts were made during the year to assist boys who were leaving the school to find places such as boys' clubs, Scout troops, and community centers where they could carry on their recreational interests.

The guidance program of the school was considered of paramount importance. During the past year newly committed boys were adjusted more quickly to the program of the school, and maintained greater interest in all of the activities in which they engaged because of careful attention to sound principles of guidance.

A full program of religious training and education was carried through at the school. The system of part time services of representatives of the various religious denominations seems to be the most practical way of carrying forward a religious program.

The physical plant was maintained in good condition and many improvements were made. Living quarters for members of the staff and boys were made more comfortable, attractive and homelike. Special attention was paid to brightening up the cottages by the addition of pictures, colorful curtains, draperies and upholstery. Much work was necessitated during the year to repair the damage done to buildings by the hurricane. The poultry plant, which was blown down during the hurricane, was replaced and an addition made to it so that at the present time there are excellent facilities for raising and caring for poultry. A cottage which was built from the ell of Willow Cottage was completed and provides living quarters for two small families. A 150,000-gallon water tank was erected during the year. This tank is a very valuable asset to the school as a protection in case of fire. New steam mains and hot water lines were installed in the tunnels, which improved the efficiency of the heating plant. Much work was done on the project of altering the ground floor of the school building for the installation of a new shower room, filtering and chlorinating apparatus for the swimming pool, and improvements in the pool. When this project is completed the shower room and swimming pool will be very much more attractive and sanitary.

With the exception of the hay crop, the farm program yielded excellent returns in spite of a serious drought which lasted practically the entire summer. The dairy and poultry plant were especially productive. Milk production showed an increase of about 7,000 quarts over the previous year while the production of eggs was nearly doubled. Potatoes and root crops raised were more than sufficient for the needs of the school. The apple crop was of excellent quality. A sufficient amount of ensilage was harvested in good condition to fill the silos. This is an adequate supply for the needs of the dairy this year.

The average number of inmates during the year was slightly more than 333. In spite of the small number of inmates, the weekly per capita cost showed a reduction of \$1.84.

The entire program of the school was pointed toward the building of character and the development of sound personalities. Every effort was made to impart to the boys the necessary knowledge, interests, ideals, habits, and powers to enable them to meet the problems of life in the open community more effectively.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST

NATHAN GOLDMAN

The program of the Mental Hygiene Clinic has continued with little change in the past year. The admission routine was carried on, as established last year. Each new boy was seen on his arrival by the psychologist and an attempt was made to acquaint the boy with the program of the school.

After the orientation course conducted by the Supervising School Master, and the psychometric examination, the boy was interviewed by the psychologist for the purpose of obtaining a personality estimate. The result of this interview, together with the reports on home conditions, the report of the cottage and working instructors, and reports from various institutions or agencies which may have had previous contact with the boy, are presented by the psychologist to the classification committee at its weekly meeting. Placement in a cottage, trade and school grade are made on the basis of the boy's personality and history with a view toward supplying needs or gaps in the boy's personality integration. In cases where special attention is judged necessary, information to that effect is given the cottage master.

With the cooperation of the school physician and the various cottage masters a successful effort was made to control the problem of enuresis. After a thorough physical examination by the school physician, the boy was interviewed by the psychologist to determine the presence of any psychological mechanisms which may be involved in the enuresis.

Because of the continued overcrowding of the State schools for the feeble-minded and the reluctance on the part of the authorities to admit delinquent boys to their schools, only one boy has been committed to a State school for the feeble-minded. However, several applications for admission were filed to the Wrentham State School, and accepted for future consideration. Six boys were sent to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital for observation and study. One was returned after ten days and five were sent to other institutions for further observation. Two were returned to the Lyman School as not psychotic, while three were committed to State hospitals. The psychologist visited some of the boys while under observation, prepared reports, conferred with psychiatrists and social workers, and attended hospital staff conferences on these cases.

Cases of boys returned for violation of parole were reviewed by the psychologist with the superintendent and assistant superintendent. Several boys were recommended for psychological study because of erratic behavior while on parole. Those who had been seen for therapeutic treatment previously were interviewed to ascertain the necessity for further treatment. A number of runaways were interviewed on their return in an attempt to determine the factors behind their running away. As in previous years, boys were referred to the psychologist by members of the staff for various reasons. Cottage masters' meetings were held every two weeks. Problems of discipline, guidance, and personality adjustment were discussed.

Because of a gap in the psychometric program, complete records are not available for the present school population. The same psychometric routine was continued as last year. From August 1st to the end of the fiscal year the psychometrist gave 42 Stanford Binet examinations, 24 Kuhlman Andersons, 96 K-S clinical formboards, 91 Porteus Mazes, and 90 Healey PC 11. The average I. Q. of this group was 81.6. In addition to the work at the Lyman School, the psychometrist made regular visits to the Industrial School for Boys and to the Industrial School for Girls.

At the request of the superintendent of the Industrial School for Girls the psychologist interviewed several girls at that school. None was found to be psychotic although several were considered as borderline psychopathic cases, necessitating special handling in the institution. Applications were made for admission of several girls to the State schools for the feeble-minded.

The psychologist has planned several research projects which he hopes will throw some light on the personality of the delinquent boy.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M.D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1939, is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work done at the infirmary during the year:

Number of visits by physician, 385.
 Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 16,052.
 Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 554.
 Number of different patients treated, out-patients, 2,926.
 Number of different patients treated, ward patients, 563.
 Average number of patients in infirmary daily, 9.79.
 Average number of out-patients in infirmary daily, 43.41.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 59.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward-patients, 20.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 15.
 Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients, 3.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 208.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school, 496.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 343.
 Number of inmates examined by nurse on leaving the school, 23.
 Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 23.
 Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, 43.
 Worcester City Hospital, 3.
 Transferred to Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary, 1.
 Number of inmates given diphtheria immunization, 198.
 Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 15.
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose and throat conditions, 347.
 Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 138.
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 132.
 Number of treatments for furunculosis, 428; for scabies, 6; for rabies, 1.
 Number of operations performed for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 12.
 Number of inmates whose vision was tested, 24.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 13.
 X-ray taken, 4.

Among the special cases treated were the following: Epidemic catarrhal jaundice, 2; acute nephritis, 1; diabetes mellitus, 1; hernia, 2; mastoid infection, 1; scarlet fever, 2; chickenpox, 2; lobar pneumonia, 3. Fractures: Wrist, 1; subperiosteal fracture of left tibia, 1.

Report of Dental Work performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D.

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations: Amalgam fillings, 1,006; copper cement fillings, 971; porcelain fillings, 346; prophylaxis, 812; extractions, 505; and treatments, 263.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1938.....	377
Committed during the year.....	200
Re-committed during the year.....	4
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.....	15
Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.....	129
Returned upon recommendation or request of court.....	135
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment.....	23
Returned for medical care or treatment.....	25
Returned from absence without leave.....	69
Returned from hospitals.....	16
Returned from court.....	17
Returned from Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary.....	1
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	1
Returned from Westboro State Hospital.....	1
Returned from leave of absence.....	19
	655
	*1,032
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	385
Paroled to others than relatives.....	63
Boarded in foster homes.....	121
Absent without leave.....	69
Released to hospitals.....	17
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.....	21
Transferred to Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary.....	1
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord, Mass.....	2

*This represents 563 individuals.

Released to court on habeas.....	18	
Released to court and committed to Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.....	1	
Released to Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, Mass.....	6	
Granted leave of absence.....	17	
		721
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1939.....		311

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1939, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending Nov. 30, 1939	Previously	Totals
Barnstable	5	132	137
Berkshire	2	517	519
Bristol	23	1,688	1,711
Dukes	—	32	32
Essex	36	2,476	2,512
Franklin	3	148	151
Hampden	14	1,393	1,407
Hampshire	6	262	268
Middlesex	34	3,599	3,633
Nantucket	—	31	31
Norfolk	9	866	875
Plymouth	5	488	493
Suffolk	62	4,139	4,201
Worcester	20	1,853	1,873
Totals	219	17,624	17,843

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Fathers born in United States.....	12	17	15	10	21	12	17	11	22	27
Mothers born in United States.....	21	20	19	14	21	23	22	31	29	22
Fathers foreign born.....	22	17	16	9	20	21	21	26	23	23
Mothers foreign born.....	16	21	15	11	21	13	20	10	21	23
Both parents born in United States.....	75	65	56	57	82	88	92	107	85	95
Both parents foreign born.....	183	147	141	127	105	124	87	95	83	70
Nativity of both parents unknown.....	10	1	2	3	4	1	2	10	6	3
Nativity of one parent unknown.....	5	4	6	4	1	1	4	10	11	7
Percent of foreign parentage.....	60	58	60	59	45	49	50	44.2	46.2	42.4
Percent of American parentage.....	21	26	23	26	35	35	48.2	50.0	48.7	54.6
Percent of unknown parentage.....	3	3	2	2	2	.4	1.8	5.8	5.1	3.0

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Born in United States.....	288	246	230	206	222	237	214	247	227	217
Foreign born.....	18	6	5	8	12	12	6	6	—	2
Unknown nativity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1939 and previously.*

AGE (Years)	During year ending Nov. 30, 1939	1885 to 1938	Previous to 1885	Totals
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	—	18	25	43
Eight	1	71	115	187
Nine	—	248	231	479
Ten	3	570	440	1,013
Eleven	17	1,059	615	1,691
Twelve	33	1,960	748	2,741
Thirteen	46	2,987	897	3,930
Fourteen	93	4,380	778	5,251
Fifteen	20	497	913	1,430
Sixteen	6	44	523	573
Seventeen	—	4	179	183
Eighteen	—	3	17	20
Unknown	—	12	32	44
	219	11,853	5,518	17,590

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Had parents	159
Had no parents	10
Had father only	18
Had mother only	32
Had step-father	20
Had step-mother	9
Had parents separated	17
Had intemperate father	72
Had intemperate mother	4
Had both parents intemperate	62
Had attended church	212
Had never attended church	7
Were attending school	219
Had been arrested before	177
Had been inmates of other institutions	36
Had used tobacco	144
Parents owning residence	23
Members of family had been arrested	112

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
7	—	4	13	—	10
25	—	5	10	—	11
59	—	6	4	1	0
60	—	7	4	1	1
34	—	8	4	1	2
30	—	9	2	1	3

Total number paroled for first time during year, 252. Average length of stay in school, 8 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Breaking and entering	19	Arson	6
Breaking, entering and larceny	57	Assault & battery	4
Larceny	65	Indecent assault	1
Attempted larceny	2	Lewdness	2
Attempted breaking and entering	3	Unnatural act	3
Breaking and entering with intent to com- mit larceny	8	Delaying railroad train	1
Delinquent	3	Violation Training School Rules	1
Running away	11	Disturbing the peace	1
Stubbornness	18	Larceny from mail box	1
Unlawful appropriation of automobile	9	Trespass	2
Malicious injury to property	2	Total	*219

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

	Average number of inmates	New commit- ments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1929-30	483.99	306	660	183
1930-31	490.75	252	632	149
1931-32	452.13	235	637	169
1932-33	419.77	214	686	189
1933-34	399.38	234	565	192
1934-35	397.63	249	580	158
1935-36	354.74	223	556	175
1936-37	370.33	256	594	172
1937-38	308.69	227	484	126
1938-39	333.37	219	569	152
Average for ten years	401.07	241.5	596.3	166.5

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.*

A. *Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

Years		Years	
1930	14.24	1935	14.31
1931	14.36	1936	14.54
1932	14.34	1937	14.27
1933	14.50	1938	14.14
1934	14.50	1939	14.26

B. *Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.*

Months		Months	
1930	12.15	1935	12.79
1931	12.23	1936	11.68
1932	12.84	1937	11.00
1933	13.18	1938	8.00
1934	13.05	1939	8.00

C. *Average age at commitment for past ten years.*

Years		Years	
1930	13.23	1935	13.45
1931	13.45	1936	13.37
1932	13.40	1937	13.50
1933	12.29	1938	13.46
1934	13.54	1939	13.80

D. *Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.*

1930	382	1935	327
1931	412	1936	369
1932	401	1937	349
1933	468	1938	345
1934	353	1939	312

E. *Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.*

Year	Gross	Net	Year	Gross	Net
1930	\$9.51	\$9.45	1935	\$12.06	\$11.95
1931	9.44	9.36	1936	15.00	14.89
1932	9.38	9.36	1937	15.56	15.47
1933	9.29	9.27	1938	18.64	18.52
1934	10.25	10.18	1939	16.76	16.68

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Grades		Grades		Grades	
3rd	3	8th	28	Auxiliary	1
4th	9	9th	20		
5th	26	High School	4		
6th	35	Special	38		
7th	52	Ungraded	3	Total	219

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1939:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income	
Personal Services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$89.32
Sales	1,304.00
	\$1,393.32

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance appropriations:	
Advance	\$23,000.00
Current year refunds	260.85
On account of maintenance	165,437.29
	188,698.14
	\$190,091.46

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:	
Institution income	\$1,393.32
Current year refunds	260.85
	\$1,654.17
Maintenance appropriations:	
Return of advance	\$23,000.00
Payments on account of maintenance	165,437.29
	188,437.29
	\$190,091.46

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$301,749.04
Expenses (as analyzed below)	290,530.33
	\$11,218.71

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$162,422.41
Religious instruction	2,340.05
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,969.69
Food	33,336.69
Clothing and materials	11,388.09
Heat and other plant operations	32,001.14
Medical and general care	6,012.08
Furnishings and household supplies	7,556.58
Farm	15,378.59
Garage and grounds	2,302.81
Repairs, ordinary	7,070.58
Repairs and renewals	7,751.62
	\$290,530.33

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

OBJECT	Whole Amount	Expended previous years	Expended fiscal year	Balance at end of year
For the purchase and installation of equipment for power plant	\$52,500	\$52,407.54	—	\$92.46
For changes and additions to power plant	45,000	850.04	\$39,614.82	4,535.14
Hurricane and Flood damage	16,400	3,271.47	11,837.55	1,290.98

During the year the average number of inmates has been 333.27.

Total cost of maintenance, \$290,530.33.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$16.76.

Receipts from sales, \$1,304.00.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.075.

All other institution receipts, \$89.32.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.005.

Net weekly per capita cost of \$16.68.

Financial Statement Verified.

Approved: GEO. E. MURPHY, *Comptroller*.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1939.

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$57,525.57	
Buildings	891,615.56	
Total real estate		\$949,141.13
	PERSONAL PROPERTY	
Personal property		175,571.39
Total valuation of property		\$1,124,712.52

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	377	—	377
Number received during the year	665	—	665
Number passing out of the institution during the year	721	—	721
Number at the end of the fiscal year	311	—	311
Daily average (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	333.27	—	333.27
Average number of officers and employees during the year	106.505	41.637	148.142

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch November 30, 1938	1,086
Released on parole during year 1939	569
Total	1,655
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	547
Number on visiting list Nov. 30, 1939	1,108
Net gain	22

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—*	
1. Salaries	\$162,422.41
2. Subsistence	33,336.69
3. Clothing	11,388.09
4. Ordinary repairs	7,070.58
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	76,312.56
Total for institution	\$290,530.33

Expenditures for Parole Branch¹

Salaries	\$48,543.21
Office and other expenses	21,896.52
Boarded boys	25,043.01
Total	\$95,482.74
Instruction in public schools of boys (and girls) boarded out	\$7,738.99

¹The Parole Branch handles the parole work of two institutions—the Lyman School for Boys and the Industrial School for Boys. It has not been possible to separate the expenses for the two divisions of the work; the above figures are, therefore, those for the Parole Branch of both institutions, except that “boarded boys” and instruction in public schools of boys “boarded out” apply only to the Lyman School.

*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. DU BOIS.

Executive head of the Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

It seems fitting on the occasion of the school's thirtieth anniversary, to review briefly and in large outline some of its major policies. The original board of trustees for the Industrial School for Boys, although appointed and organized in 1908, did not actually take possession of the plant and open the school until January 1, 1909. Thus, with this report, written as of November 30, 1939, another chapter, the third decade, in the history of the school closes. Throughout these thirty years the school has remained true to its original purpose, “to repair fractured character,” and its original policy, “to train and teach rather than to bend or break,” as the first annual report of the trustees puts it. It is, and has been from the outset, philosophically and legally, as well as in fact, a school. Changes in plant and program have taken place, but such changes have always been developments or refinements of plans early laid and carefully nurtured.

The trustees, when seeking a site for the school, wanted one “which would meet not only present but future demands, which would be centrally and healthfully located, surrounded with natural elements which aid in building character, and which would be reasonably accessible.” That they succeeded admirably in their purpose is evident from the survey report of the school, made in 1938, which says of this plant: “The Industrial School for Boys at Shirley is, in its location, environment, architecture, and grouping of buildings, by far the most attractive of the juvenile schools. Its administration building, cottages for boys, and staff residences are set about a large quadrangle on the edge of a broad hillside campus, which has a fine wooded background and splendid view of the surrounding country.”

Over and above a fine physical plant and sound routinization which are prerequisite to constructive work with boys, the school has been prompt to accept and utilize for its own purposes the best techniques for dealing with behavior problems. As early as 1913, mention is made in reports of the need for individual treatment of cases, and this is emphasized in 1914, as follows: “Individual and personal treatment, based on a careful study of each case, with attention to the boy's moral and social needs, is the fundamental task of the staff;” and again, in 1915, “The possibilities of intensive work have been hardly touched. More careful diagnosis and prognosis, correlation of the various school activities and constant, effective, occupational control are needed.”

Similarly, we find early and complete recognition of the fact that ours is a unique educational problem, complex in its ramifications. It is not a problem in vocational education, academic education, or any other specific classification of education. So it is that decent work habits become an objective rather than mastery of specific trades; character an objective, rather than knowledge; and all-round development an objective rather than one-sided training.

Down the years, the school has faced the same general difficulties in attaining its purposes. Sometimes its problems appear more acute than at others, but they vary in degree rather than in type. Meeting them on a day-to-day basis, it is realized that the original trustees write well and wisely about the whole problem when they said "Years alone will show the solution." The years have shown many solutions while at the same time they have brought other difficulties with which to deal.

This annual report, therefore, while restating aims and objectives in the large, and stating our problems as of today, is, in effect, a recapitulation of the aims and problems of the school for these thirty years past. Institutions change, human nature does not.

Boys are not committed to correctional schools because of academic or industrial deficiencies. They are committed because, in the judgment, if not the language of the courts, they have definitely failed to meet a major social situation; they have failed to meet adequately the accepted standards and conventions of society. So it is that character education, the development of decent habits of living, working, and playing together, becomes the fundamental objective of the school. To point the school's entire program towards that objective is the challenge as well as the duty of every staff member, all of whom must be considered as teachers of youth.

There are many difficulties standing in the way of attaining this objective successfully. Our boys are unwilling students. They neither seek help voluntarily nor accept it when they are sent to the school involuntarily, as all boys are. They are generally steeped in traditions of delinquency—unfavorable habits of thought, speech, and action are deeply rooted. Certain boys, a small percentage but an important one, are not amenable, for one reason or another, to the spirit and program of an open school. They are the boys who present serious disciplinary and runaway problems, and they frequently have a wrong philosophy of life based upon criminal ideation.

A number of feeble-minded boys present no serious custodial problem, but cannot profit greatly from a broad educational program. They tend to be a drag on the school as a whole, and properly belong in some institution offering longer custodial care, and having its plant, program, and staff organized to meet this particular problem.

Many boys being committed today seem to present more personality defects, poorer attitudes, and a more general apathy than heretofore.

To overcome these and other obstacles, the school uses an intensive and concentrated guidance technique, in which the educational opportunities offered by the maintenance work of the school and the twenty-four hour situation are utilized in trying to adjust the boy to his new situation. Incidents and occasions arising out of day-to-day living provide many chances for reeducation, and for redirecting the boy's activities, always with the view of releasing him from the school when his progress so warrants.

The introductory course for new boys has firmly established itself as one of the most worth-while ventures. It tends to ease the boy into school routine, and provide him with an elementary knowledge of its purposes and opportunities. Without losing sight of the individual boy's needs, it prepares him for group living.

This year, for the first time, a definite pre-parole course was offered in an attempt to teach boys how to utilize and transfer to outside situations the education and training received in the school. It is altogether too soon to judge the value of this work, but it promises much for the future, and is in line with the policy of providing as complete guidance service as possible.

Maintenance work in the school is used as a basis of the development of good work habits. This work, while not conducive to the development of special skills, provides a maximum variety of tasks which result in many opportunities for teaching the boys to apply common sense methods to every-day problems.

Several special construction projects were completed during the year. Among the more important are—Construction of 300 linear feet of service tunnel completing the tunnel from the Central Building to the receiving cottage; construction of roof and connecting structure of three new wooden silos; reconstruction of 14-car garage and extensive repairs to wood and coal storage shed; and redecorating interiors of two staff residences.

Practically all repairs of damage caused by the hurricane of September, 1938, have been completed. One million two hundred thousand (1,200,000) board feet of fallen

timber has been sawed into lumber and all slash has been cleared from the woods and burned.

A dryer and an extractor were installed in the laundry. The installation of these two machines completes a modernization program started five years ago. The result is a quiet, modern laundry where boys can be taught to work efficiently on modern machines.

In spite of a severe summer drought, the farm production was at a high level. Several of the major items produced for school consumption are the following: 462,282 pounds of milk; 12,986 dozen eggs; 12,734 pounds of poultry; 1,142 bushels of potatoes; 17,498 pounds of pork; 129,521 pounds of vegetables; and 31,777 pounds of fruit.

Production of the dairy herd is steadily improving. 1939 production figures show an increase of over 600 pounds of milk per cow over 1938.

During the year the first organized in-service training course was offered. All staff members having direct contact with boys were enrolled, and others voluntarily participated. The results were quite encouraging, and plans are already under way to offer, this coming year, more intensive training in certain phases of work.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST

ERNEST W. MITCHELL

There have been few changes in the routine procedure used by the psychologist at the Industrial School for Boys. Boys have been interviewed, data concerning them has been collected, and cases have been classified clinically for discussion. There were 268 boys committed to the school for the first time. Each of these boys was interviewed once and most of them more than once during their period of adjustment in the receiving cottage.

An endeavor has been made to intensify the treatment given to the individual boy. Some 130 boys, who were returned from parole or transferred to the school from other institutions, were also interviewed, with a view to determining causative factors for their failure, and to outlining suggestions for further treatment and training. A large number of boys voluntarily requested assistance in solving their own individual problems.

It was felt necessary to transfer fourteen boys, because of their small size and general immaturity, to the Lyman School for Boys. Four boys were transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory; two to the Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary for special hospital care and treatment; one to the Wrentham State School; one to the Belchertown State School; and one to the Worcester State Hospital for observation and study.

The psychometrist has tested in the past year some two hundred boys. No new tests have been used. The results of the psychometric work indicate that, in general, there has been little change from last year in the number of boys falling into the defective, dull normal, and normal groups. An analysis of the intelligence ratings of boys committed during the past year show, in round numbers, that 20 per cent were defective, 63 per cent were of borderline or dull normal intelligence, and 17 per cent were of normal intelligence. These figures are practically identical with those of last year.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year 1939 is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:

Number of visits by physician, 364.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 7,539.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 466.

Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 4,726.
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 466.
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 440.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 84.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 20.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 6.7.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 289.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 362.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 117.
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 8.
 Fractures:—Clavicle, 1; metacarpals, 9; wrist, 3; humerus, 1; scapula, 1.
 X-rays taken, 45.
 Average gain in weight, 12.5 pounds.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith:

Number of amalgam fillings, 54; of cement fillings, 31; of porcelain fillings, 99; of cleanings, 182; of extractions, 267; novocaine administrations, 351.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat:

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses, and throats were examined, 157.
 Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 111.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 17.
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 16.
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 10.
 Number of inmates given treatment for eyes, 2.
 Operations on nose, 3.
 Operations on throats, 8.
 Tonsillectomies, 8.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1939.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1938.....	280	
Committed during the year.....	268	
Re-committed during the year.....	5	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer.....	21	
Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.....	36	
Returned upon recommendation or request of court.....	65	
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment.....	3	
Returned for medical care or treatment.....	6	
Returned from parole voluntarily.....	2	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital.....	8	
Returned from Worcester Memorial Hospital.....	1	
Returned for absence without leave from Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary.....	5	
Returned from leave of absence.....	2	
Returned from Court.....		703
Paroled.....	253	
Returned cases re-paroled.....	119	
Granted leave of absence.....	5	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory.....	4	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys.....	15	
Transferred to Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary.....	2	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital.....	7	
Taken to Worcester Memorial Hospital.....	1	
Taken to Worcester State Hospital.....	1	
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents.....	2	
Committed to Belchertown State School.....	1	
Committed to Wrentham State School.....	1	
Taken to Court on habeas.....	12	
Discharged as unfit subject.....	1	
Discharged (of age).....	1	
Absent without leave.....	12	
		437
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1939.....		266

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Both parents born in the United States.....	104
Both parents foreign born.....	98
Father foreign born and mother native born.....	26
Father native born and mother foreign born.....	22
Mother foreign born and father unknown.....	3
Father native born and mother unknown.....	6
Father foreign born and mother unknown.....	1
Mother native born and father unknown.....	14
Nativity of parents unknown.....	20
Total.....	294

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Born in the United States.....	277
Foreign born (Canada and provinces, 10; Italy, 2; Ireland, 1; England, 1).....	14
Birthplace unknown.....	3
Total.....	294

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Larceny.....	64	Lewdness.....	4
Breaking and entering.....	32	Unnatural act.....	1
Breaking and entering and larceny.....	69	Fornication.....	1
Attempted breaking and entering.....	2	Rape.....	1
Attempted larceny.....	6	Indecent exposure.....	1
Unlawful appropriation of auto.....	39	Annoying person of opposite sex.....	1
Violation of auto laws.....	4	Arson.....	2
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	Setting fire without permission.....	1
Assault.....	2	Malicious injury to property.....	3
Assault and battery.....	5	Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent.....	24
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	1	Failure on parole.....	21
Assault to rob.....	1	Being a runaway.....	6
Armed robbery.....	1		
Attempted armed robbery.....	1	Total.....	*294

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents.....	196
Had father only.....	26
Had mother only.....	52
Mother dead and father unknown.....	6
Father dead and mother unknown.....	1
Had foster parents.....	2
Parents unknown.....	7
Both parents dead.....	4
Had step-father.....	16
Had step-mother.....	20
Had intemperate father.....	74
Parents separated.....	28
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned.....	80
Had parents owning residence.....	46
Had attended school within a year.....	114
Had attended school within two years.....	41
Had attended school within three years.....	12
Had attended school within four years.....	7
Were attending school.....	120
Had been in court before.....	263
Had drunk intoxicating liquors.....	22
Had used tobacco.....	221
Had been inmates of another institution.....	66

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Age	Number	Age	Number
Under 15 (Lyman School transfers).....	2	17-18.....	62
15-16.....	95	Over eighteen.....	7
16-17.....	128	Total.....	294

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Ungraded class.....	28	In 7th grade.....	50
In 4th grade or below.....	5	In 8th grade.....	55
In 5th grade.....	7	In High School.....	126
In 6th grade.....	23	Total.....	294

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1939.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	YEARS	MONTHS		YEARS	MONTHS
2	—	6	21	1	1
8	—	8	5	1	2
39	—	9	5	1	3
92	—	10	4	1	4
43	—	11	1	1	7
33	1	—			

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 253; average length of stay in school, 10.6 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1939:—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income.		
Personal Services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$60.74	
Sales	1,325.90	
Refunds of previous years		\$1,386.64
		6.60

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance appropriations:		
Advance	\$14,000.00	
On account of maintenance	115,233.37	
Maintenance refunds	321.83	
		129,555.20
		\$130,948.44

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:		
Institution income	\$1,386.64	
Refunds, account maintenance	321.83	
Refunds, previous years	6.60	
		\$1,715.07
Maintenance Appropriations:		
Payments on account of maintenance	\$115,233.37	
Return of advance	14,000.00	
		129,233.37
		\$130,948.44

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year brought forward	\$155.11	
Appropriation, current year	\$199,683.11	
		\$199,838.22
Expenses (as analyzed below)		187,240.53
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth		\$12,597.69

Analysis of Expenses

Personal Services	\$109,394.57	
Religious instruction	2,000.00	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	2,135.22	
Food	16,549.64	
Clothing and materials	4,564.44	
Heat and other plant operations	15,291.85	
Medical and general care	3,640.72	
Furnishings and household supplies	5,649.99	
Farm	13,335.40	
Garage and grounds	2,565.14	
Repairs, ordinary	4,447.39	
Repairs and renewals	7,666.17	
Total expenses for maintenance		\$187,240.53

Special Appropriations

Object	Whole Amount	Expended previous years	Expended fiscal year	Balance at end of year
Purchase of Land, 1938	\$2,000	—	—	\$2,000.00
Hurricane and Flood Damage	25,400	\$3,706.44	\$20,012.63	1,680.93

During the year the average number of inmates has been 273.

Total cost for maintenance, \$187,240.53.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$13.19.

Receipts from sales, \$1,325.90.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0934.

All other institution receipts, \$60.74.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0043.
Net weekly per capita, \$13.09.

Financial Statement verified.

Approved: GEO. E. MURPHY, *Comptroller*.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1939

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$34,866.80	
Buildings	649,889.95	
Total real estate		\$684,756.75

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property		159,430.77
Total valuation of property		\$844,187.52

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	280	—	280
Number received during the year.....	423	—	423
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	437	—	437
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	266	—	266
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year).....	273	—	273
Number of individuals actually represented.....	636	—	636
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly).....	84	23	107

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number on visiting list of Parole Branch, November 30, 1938.....	975
Number of boys paroled during year 1939.....	372
	1,347
Became of age, died, honorably discharged, etc.	475
Number on visiting list, November 30, 1939.....	872
Net loss	103

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses*	
1. Salaries	\$109,394.57
2. Subsistence	16,549.64
3. Clothing	4,564.44
4. Ordinary repairs	4,447.39
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	52,284.49
Total for institution	\$187,240.53

Expenditures for Parole Branch

These expenditures paid from appropriation for parole work, C. Frederick Gilmore, Supt. (See page —).

*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e.g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicine, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.
Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL
Executive head of Parole Branch: C. FREDERICK GILMORE

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent*

On November 30, 1939, there were 1,980 boys under supervision in the care of the Boys Parole Branch—1,108 boys under supervision from the Lyman School for Boys, and 872 boys under supervision from the Industrial School for Boys.

During the year the superintendent held 781 conferences with visitors and boys at the office. There have been 503 conferences at the office with parents or guardians in the presence of the boys. There have been 296 conferences concerning boys with workers of other organizations. This does not include conferences with the Executive Secretary or the Superintendents of the training schools. One thousand two hundred seventy-nine (1,279) conferences were held at the office with boys who had called seeking advice or employment. Five hundred and seventy-two (572) boys have been relocated directly from the office. Some of these boys were sent to their own homes, some from their own homes to foster homes, many were sent to jobs, and some to foster homes to work for wages. The superintendent visited 35 foster homes during the year.

From Lyman School for Boys there were paroled to their own homes under supervision, or to relatives, 385 boys; placed under supervision in foster homes at wages 63 boys; and placed under supervision in foster homes at board 121 boys—a total of 569 boys. From Industrial School for Boys there were paroled to their own homes under supervision, or to relatives, 326 boys; and placed under supervision in foster homes 46 boys—a total of 372 boys.

During the fiscal year 312 boys of the total of 1,655 boys under supervision were returned to the Lyman School for Boys—264 boys for violation of parole, and 48 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 201 boys were returned from their own homes and 111 boys were returned from foster homes. During the same period, 112 of the total of 1,347 boys under supervision were returned to the Industrial School for Boys—100 boys for violation of parole and 12 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above-mentioned number, 90 boys were returned from their own homes and 22 boys from foster homes.

The visitors made 27,694 visits during the year—16,531 to boys under supervision from Lyman School for Boys, and 11,163 to boys under supervision from Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,801 home investigations made and 406 investigations of foster homes. To readjust boys, there were 1,261 relocations made. There were 110 investigations and reports in connection with special requests for the release under supervision of boys from the schools.

During the past year it has been pleasing to note that the demand for boys trained at the Lyman School for Boys and Industrial School for Boys has been greater than in many years. As a rule, wards have received better wages. Endeavor is made to ascertain the mental status of the boy as well as his physical condition so that he may be placed in the type of work for which he seems best fitted. It seems unnecessary to report that special supervision is given to boys placed in foster homes, both at board and wages. The staff expects, and as a general rule receives, the hearty co-operation of the boy's parents when he is allowed to return to his home. It is necessary to keep very close supervision over boys in foster homes and the visitor is instructed to supervise the lad closely and see that he receives the religious training his parents desire.

During the year just closed, it was interesting to note that a number of wards were placed at roadside stands and summer resorts. By arrangement with the superintendents of both schools, certain boys were chosen who appeared to be specially fitted for that type of work. Not one of the boys so selected failed on his job. This reflects very favorably on the training that the boys receive at the school. It should be borne in mind that the boys have been under supervision of others before commitment, as they had failed in the community and had become subjects for institutional training.

In order that more detailed information may be available as to conditions in foster homes, a special home investigator has been assigned to visit these homes. It is his duty to call at the foster homes more frequently than the superintendent can possibly

do, and report upon conditions there. These reports and visits are always made in the presence of the regular district visitor and suggestions, if any, are made which are in keeping with the superintendent's instructions. The visitors are on the alert to secure work for wards wherever possible.

In general the health of the boys has been excellent. Where such a large group is being supervised, it is obvious that sicknesses and accidents will occur. Many letters and visits have been received from parents whose sons have been treated at a hospital, and the general reaction has been that the Parole Branch is endeavoring to help in every way possible.

One of the interesting features of the work is that on occasion boys are given the Sacrament of Confirmation. The reaction of the parents when the visitor calls at the home to secure the certificate of Baptism is very pleasant. Many of the parents call at the office to ask when the Sacrament is to be given so that they may attend. In every instance the parent seems pleased at the fact that the boy's religious life is being cared for.

More and more the visitors are calling boys who become difficult to manage to the Boston office, where the visitor, the boy, and the superintendent can talk matters over. In order that as much as possible may be known concerning newly committed boys, the visitors investigate home conditions as thoroughly as possible after the boy is committed. This necessitates the gathering of information from many sources, such as schools, social agencies, and the home itself. Verification of the boy's birth, an insight into his habits and environmental influences means more intelligent handling of the boy's case, and consequently a more satisfactory adjustment later on.

Attention is called to the splendid cooperation and assistance received from both public and private welfare agencies. The courts and the various police departments have been alert to render assistance, as well as the members of the Massachusetts State Police. It is a hard task to single out any particular agency, as all have been very helpful. The Massachusetts General Hospital, as in the past, has rendered tremendously valuable service. Outstanding among the agencies is the Travelers Aid Society, which, on numerous occasions, has rendered valuable assistance.

The savings system as instituted by the Trustees has proved highly valuable. Many of the boys have been able to assist at home from time to time from their savings. A total of 194 accounts showed deposits of \$8,691.29.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 121 boys—41 of whom were under supervision from Lyman School for Boys and 80 under supervision from Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceedingly well and for their meritorious conduct were deemed worthy and deserving of this special consideration.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year, 1938.....	1,086
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1939.....	569
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1939.....	1,655
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1939.....	312
Became of age during year.....	135
Boys committed to Industrial School for Boys during year.....	17
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	35
Boys recommitted to Lyman School for Boys.....	4
Died during year.....	3
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	41
	547
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1939.....	1,108
Net Gain.....	22

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1939*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	18	1.63
At board, attending school.....	56	5.05
Attending school, not boarded.....	257	23.20
Employed on farms.....	48	4.33
In mills (textile).....	26	2.35
In other mills and factories.....	44	3.97
In machine shops.....	9	.81
In shoe shops.....	28	2.53
Clerks and in stores.....	29	2.62
In printing plants.....	10	.90
Messengers and doing errands.....	7	.63
Teamsters and truck drivers.....	37	3.34
Classed as laborers.....	11	.99
In different occupations.....	54	4.88
Odd jobs.....	50	4.51
Occupations unknown.....	9	.81
Recently released.....	30	2.71
In other institutions.....	41	3.70
Ill.....	12	1.08
Idle.....	95	8.57
Whereabouts unknown.....	48	4.33
Out of Commonwealth.....	43	3.88
Working on local welfare project.....	5	.45
In Civilian Conservation Corps.....	97	8.76
On Federal projects.....	44	3.97
	1,108	100.00

The records of the above 1,108 boys show that at the time of the last report 795, or 71.75%, were doing well; 134, or 12.10% were doing fairly well; 79, or 7.13% were doing badly; 43, or 3.88%, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 48, or 4.33%, were unknown, and occupations of 9 boys, or .81% unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Number of boys paroled to their own homes, or with relatives.....	385
Number of boys paroled to others.....	63
Number of boys paroled and boarded out.....	121
Total number of boys paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation.....	569
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1939.....	56

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.....	129
Returned upon recommendation or request of court.....	135
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment.....	23
Returned for medical care or treatment.....	25
Total number returned.....	312

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1939.*

	Number	Per Cent
United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	3	2.22
In textile mills.....	6	4.44
Chauffeurs.....	8	5.93
Clerks.....	9	6.66
In factories.....	11	8.15
In different occupations.....	14	10.37
Odd jobs.....	12	8.89
In institutions.....	5	3.71
Laborers.....	1	.74
Idle.....	13	9.63
Occupations unknown.....	5	3.71
Whereabouts unknown.....	13	9.63
Out of the Commonwealth.....	13	9.63
Working on local welfare project.....	1	.74
In Civilian Conservation Corps.....	6	4.44
On Federal Projects.....	15	11.11
	135	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1939.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	73	54.08
Doing fairly well	19	14.07
Doing badly	19	14.07
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	24	17.78
	135	100.00

During the year 18 boys who became of age in 1939 were granted honorable discharges by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1939, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys, and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, Navy and Marines	18
On parole to parents, or with other relatives	902
On parole to others	41
On parole at board	56
On parole out of Commonwealth	43
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	48
Total outside the School	1,108

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at the end of year 1938	975
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1939	372
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1939	1,347
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1939	112*
Became of age during year	199
Committed to other institutions during year	77
Honorably discharged from custody during year	80
Died during year	2
Number of boys recommitted during year	5
	475
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1939	872
Net loss	103
*Number of boys returned to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1939.	
Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch	36
Returned upon recommendation or request of court	65
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment	3
Returned for medical care or treatment	6
Returned voluntarily	2
Total number returned	112

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1939.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines	37	4.24
Machinists	20	2.29
Employed on farms	41	4.70
In textile mills	27	3.10
Other factories	32	3.67
In shoe shops	34	3.90
Clerks and working in stores	35	4.01
Classed as laborers	20	2.29
Teamsters and truck drivers	40	4.59
Printing	6	.69
In miscellaneous occupations	72	8.26
Doing odd jobs	50	5.74
Recently released	34	3.90
In institutions	44	5.05
Idle	76	8.72
In school	25	2.87
Ill	9	1.03
Out of Commonwealth	33	3.78
Whereabouts unknown	43	4.93
Occupations unknown	5	.57
Working on local welfare projects	7	.80
In Civilian Conservation Corps	120	13.76
On Federal projects	62	7.11
	872	100.00

The reports on the above-mentioned 872 boys show that at the time of the last report 640, or 73.40 per cent, were doing well; 90, or 10.32 per cent were doing fairly well; 61, or 7.00 per cent, were doing poorly; 33, or 3.78 per cent were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 43, or 4.93 per cent, were unknown, and occupations of 5, or .57 per cent were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1939.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy and Marines.....	4	2.01
Chauffeurs.....	13	6.53
Employed on farms.....	4	2.01
In textile mills, other mills and factories.....	11	5.53
Clerks.....	3	1.51
Classed as laborers.....	3	1.51
Odd jobs.....	20	10.06
In different occupations.....	25	12.56
Idle.....	31	15.58
In other institutions.....	19	9.54
Out of the Commonwealth.....	11	5.53
Whereabouts unknown.....	19	9.54
In Civilian Conservation Corps.....	11	5.53
Working on local welfare projects.....	5	2.51
On Federal Projects.....	20	10.05
	199	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1939.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	104	52.26
Doing fairly well.....	27	13.57
Doing badly.....	43	21.61
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	25	12.56
	199	100.00

During the year 55 boys who became of age in 1939 were granted honorable discharge by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending November 30, 1939.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks.....		\$48,543.21
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors.....	\$2,600.82	
Use of visitors' own autos.....	11,120.14	
Telephone and telegraph.....	265.90	
Travel of boys.....	3,014.95	
		\$17,001.81
Office Expenses:		
Postage.....	\$742.26	
Stationery and office supplies.....	373.91	
Telephone and telegraph.....	2,278.55	
Rent.....	1,224.84	
Sundries.....	203.16	
		\$4,822.27
Boys Boarded Out:		
Board.....	\$15,959.71	
Clothing.....	7,800.91	
Medical attendance (doctors, dentists, hospital expenses).....	1,092.61	
Miscellaneous.....	189.78	
		\$25,043.01
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys.....		\$95,410.75
Instruction in Public Schools for boys (and girls) boarded out.....		\$7,738.99

Financial Statement Verified.

Approved. GEO. E. MURPHY, Comptroller.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

It is a serious and difficult problem to plan for the training and assistance needed for the girls who are committed to the Industrial School for Girls, from homes in many instances almost devoid of moral and spiritual values—where parents are sometimes subnormal, abnormal, or with mental difficulties or court records. The purpose of the school, therefore, is character building, a betterment of previous conditions, physical and spiritual, and the formation of habits of stability and self-control. To this end the work of the school is directed and planned.

To accomplish the desired results, the school offers wholesome activities in work and play, and studies the individual girl to understand her problems and needs. The process of improvement is slow and gradual. Methods to accomplish the desired results are changed and discarded as they appear not beneficial.

The first consideration is the health of the girl, to which careful attention is given from the moment of commitment. At the school infirmary, the physician and nurses make thorough examination and begin whatever treatments are necessary—and in many cases there is a desperate need. Next on the program, she is transferred from the infirmary to the receiving cottage where a sympathetic, understanding house mother welcomes her to the household. Initial training begins and she enters into the life and activities of the school. After several months' stay in this cottage, the girl is sent to a regular training cottage, attends school, and receives a thorough course in household training, at the completion of which she is sent to the parole cottage in preparation for her parole.

The religious instruction given by the representatives of the Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish faiths provides the spiritual assistance needed, which hertofore in many cases has been overlooked or neglected.

The mentality of the girls covers a wide range, from the definitely feeble-minded to the comparatively few of superior intelligence. To meet the needs of all, the school offers a complete elementary and intermediate course, together with three years of high school work. Girls completing the eighth grade are given certificates of promotion. The course of study is based on public school requirements so that transfers can be made from any given grade to the same grade elsewhere. A commercial course is selected for the high school work and offers practical training for all whether they are to continue in school or not. It also gives opportunity for each girl to decide whether she has sufficient interest and ability in this work to continue after leaving the institution.

Girls are placed in the classroom according to ability with the realization that if they are to work happily, they must achieve success. Every effort has been made to create the right attitude toward school work and education in general. Each girl's program is carefully planned and checked to see that it will function well. An honor roll in subject averages is posted every two months and frequently a party given for all girls receiving not less than "B" in citizenship.

The girls spend many hours in the sewing rooms. The work is graded and promotions are made as rapidly as girls qualify.

The craft department offers new interests and an opportunity for creative work. Results are surprisingly good in this department.

The domestic science department offers elementary cooking for a large number, with training in table service and homemaking.

The teacher in charge of physical education supervises the recreational activities for both morning and afternoon classes. In addition to formal gymnastics, various types of dancing and games are taught in regular periods. Individual posture needs are met in small groups and good body mechanics are emphasized in every class lesson.

The work of the music department is strongly emphasized, with gratifying results. A knowledge and appreciation of good music stimulates a love for beauty, and has, on the whole, an uplifting influence in the lives of these girls and develops concentration as well. In addition to group singing and music for religious services, a course in piano study is provided for girls showing special interest and ability.

The annual graduation exercises were held on June 24 and repeated on June 27.

The pageant "Everygirl" had as its central theme—service. Negro spirituals were sung between the acts by a group of girls.

The annual exhibition of academic and handwork was held on the same days at the school building. Academic classes exhibited their work in their own rooms. The decorations of the assembly hall stressed patriotism and ethical ideals. Craft work and drawing had a separate room as did the domestic science and homemaking departments. A hobby room included various articles made at the cottages at recreation time and in the clubs at the school. Garments made in the sewing classes were displayed by means of a fashion show.

The school library consists of approximately 4,000 volumes—both fiction and reference—and furnishes material for study and leisure time.

The season was for the most part favorable on the farm. The yield was good on all small vegetables with the exception of onions. The potato crop was smaller than in former years, but the supply produced will cover the needs of the institution. Other production included 1,000 bushels of apples and 4,000 boxes of strawberries; 118,500 quarts of milk and 4,100 pounds of beef; 22,800 pounds of pork; 4,300 pounds of chicken and fowl and 7,260 dozen eggs.

During the early winter, work on repairing damage caused by the hurricane of September, 1938, was continued; woodchoppers, assisted by the regular workers, completed the work on fallen trees and branches and over 475 cords of firewood were cut and piled for use; timber suitable for milling was stacked for later attention.

With the assistance of a power shovel and large trucks hired for the purpose, over 200 stumps of trees felled by the storm were removed from the grounds. Underbrush on the woodlots was cut and burned as a further lessening of the fire hazard. Of the timber stacked for milling, about 81,000 feet of logs were sold to the Government and about 50,000 board feet of lumber were sawed for the use of the school.

The plot of land along the main road between the administration building and the farmhouse, where many trees had fallen, was reseeded.

During the year oil heating units have been installed in the heaters in three of the cottages and wiring has been completed for the installation of electric irons in the laundries of the eight buildings not already equipped with them.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1939, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 360.
 Number of visits by other physicians, 27.
 Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 15,236.
 Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 540.
 Average number of patients in infirmary daily, 3.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 126.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 100.
 Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 650.
 Number of smears taken, 620.
 Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 7,122.
 Number of inmates taken to other hospitals for operation, 2.
 Number of inmates taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 30.
 Number of inmates pregnant when committed, 12.
 Number of inmates returned pregnant, 6.
 Number of X-rays taken, 10.
 Number of inmates given tetanus immunization, 4.
 Number of inmates examined on leaving school, 107.
 Number of inmates taken to other ear specialist, 1.

Report of work by Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:

Number of visits, 26.
 Number of inmates whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 127.
 Number of other eye examinations, 160.
 Number of other ear examinations, 25.
 Number of other nose examinations, 37.
 Number of other throat examinations, 10.
 Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 52.
 Glasses adjusted and repaired, 128.
 Number of inmates whose glasses were examined, 67.

Number of inmates whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 108.
 Number of inmates returned whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 76.
 Number of operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids, 5.
 Total number of inmates seen, 629.

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Edward T. Fox:

Number of visits made, 51.	Pulp removed, 1.
Amalgam fillings, 1,282.	Treatments, 76.
Enamel fillings, 232.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 145.
Cement fillings, 36.	Gold inlay, 5.
Extractions, 186.	Partial plates, 6.
Novocaine administrations, 183.	Impressions, 10.
Cleansings, 120.	Number of inmates seen, 1,049.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1938.....	220	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November 30, 1938.....	505	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1938.....	725	
Committed during year ending November 30, 1939.....	127	
		852
Attained majority during year November 30, 1939.....	80	
Honorably discharged during the year.....	39	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment.....	15	
Commitment revoked.....	2	
Died.....	3	
		139
Total number in custody, November 30, 1939.....		713

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1939.*

In the Industrial School November 30, 1938.....	220	
Since committed.....	127	
		347
Recalled to the school:		
From leave of absence.....	3	
From absence without leave.....	12	
From hospitals.....	21	
		36
Returned from parole:		
For medical care.....	19	
For further training.....	6	
For violation of parole.....	44	
To await transfer or commitment to other institutions.....	7	
		76
		112
Released from school:		459
On parole to parents or relatives.....	67	
On parole to parents to attend school.....	14	
On parole to other families for wages.....	85	
On parole to other families to attend school.....	8	
Leave of absence.....	3	
Absence without leave.....	9	
Transferred to hospitals.....	27	
Committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents.....	1	
To be committed to Schools for Feeble-minded.....	3	
Commitment revoked.....	2	
		219
Remaining in the Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1939.....		240

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1939.*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months		Years	Months
2	—	61	3	—	11	4	1	11
1	—	131	1	1	—	2	2	—
1	—	1	4	1	1	7	2	1
1	—	2	4	1	2	3	2	2
7	—	3	6	1	3	2	2	3
1	—	4	11	1	4	2	2	4
1	—	5	6	1	5	3	2	5
2	—	6	10	1	6	1	2	11
1	—	7	6	1	7	1	3	1
5	—	8	7	1	8	1	3	3
2	—	9	8	1	9	1	3	4
2	—	10	5	1	10	1	3	10

1 Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 125; average length of stay 1 year 4 months 20 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental condition.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Being a lewd person in behavior	1
Being a runaway and fornication	1
Breaking and entering	1
Breaking and entering in daytime and larceny	1
Delinquent child	7
Drunkenness	1
Fornication	3
Larceny	1
Lewd and lascivious child in speech and behavior	1
Lewd and lascivious person	1
Lewdness	12
Lewd person	2
Lewd, wanton and lascivious in speech and behavior	7
Runaway	12
Stubbornness	66
Stubborn and disobedient child	3
Transfer from Division of Child Guardianship	7

Total number committed.....*127

*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Between 10 and 11 years	1	Between 15 and 16 years	34
Between 11 and 12 years	6	Between 16 and 17 years	32
Between 12 and 13 years	3	Between 17 and 18 years	4
Between 13 and 14 years	18	Between 18 and 19 years	1
Between 14 and 15 years	28		

Total number committed.....127

Average age at time of commitment, 14 years 11 months 26 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Born in the United States	125
Foreign born (Quebec 1, Nova Scotia 1)	2
Total number committed	127

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1939.*

Both parents born in the United States	65	Father unknown and mother native born	6
Both parents foreign born	28	Father native born and mother unknown	1
Father native born and mother foreign	14	Nativity of both parents unknown	1
Father foreign born and mother native	12		
Total number committed	127		

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1939.*

In school	79	Laundry work	1
Housework	20	Mill work	1
Idle	25	Power machine	1

Total number committed.....127

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1939.*

In high school (1st year).....	7	In Grade VI	13
In high school (2nd year).....	6	In Grade V	8
In high school (3rd year).....	4	In Grade IV	3
In Grade X	12	In Grade III	1
In Grade IX	15	In Continuation School	1
In Grade VIII	22	In special classes	8
In Grade VII	26	In vocational school	1
		Total number committed	127
In school when committed.....	79	Out of school between 2 and 3 years	8
Out of school less than one year.....	29	Out of school between 3 and 4 years	1
Out of school between 1 and 2 years.....	10		
		Total number committed	127

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1939:—

CASH ACCOUNT

*Receipts**Income*

Personal Services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$43.40	
Sales	1,434.94	
Miscellaneous	15.54	
		\$1,493.88

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance appropriations:

Advance	\$10,000.00	
On account of maintenance	86,303.67	
Maintenance refunds	53.66	
		96,357.33

\$97,851.21

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution income	\$1,493.88	
Refunds, account maintenance	53.66	
		\$1,547.54

Maintenance Appropriations:

Payments on account of maintenance	\$86,303.67	
Return of advance	10,000.00	
		96,303.67

\$97,851.21

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$155,398.93	
Expenses (as analyzed below)	145,170.84	
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth		\$10,228.09

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$82,560.37	
Religious instruction	1,570.00	
Travel, transportation and office expenses	1,293.58	
Food	12,780.89	
Clothing and materials	4,850.20	
Heat and other plant operations	16,348.45	
Medical and general care	2,549.51	
Furnishings and household supplies	4,689.24	
Farm	11,409.25	
Garage and grounds	1,195.95	
Repairs, ordinary	3,262.15	
Repairs and renewals	2,661.25	
Total expenses for maintenance		\$145,170.84

Special Appropriations

Object	Whole Amount	Expended previous years	Expended fiscal year	Balance at end of year
Repairing damage to heating plant.....	\$3,950	\$3,902.89	—	\$47.11
Hurricane Damage	9,300	3,198.48	\$5,438.74	662.78

During the year the average number of inmates has been 241.66.

Total cost for maintenance, \$145,170.84.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$11.5523.

Receipts from sales, \$1,434.94.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.1141.

All other institution receipts, \$58.94.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0047.

Net weekly per capita cost, \$11.4335.

Financial Statement Verified.

Approved:

GEO. E. MURPHY, *Comptroller.*

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1939

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$22,680.00
Buildings	504,922.82
Total real estate	\$527,602.82

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property	121,991.96
Total valuation of property	\$649,594.78

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	—	220	220
Number received during year (committed, 127, returned from parole, 112)	—	239	239
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	—	219	219
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution	—	240	240
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during the year.....	—	241.66	241.66
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	24	63	87

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year.....	660
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody.....	139
Employees of parole branch.....	18

Expenditures for the Institution

Current expenses:	
1. Salaries	\$82,560.37
2. Subsistence	12,780.89
3. Clothing	4,850.20
4. Ordinary repairs	3,262.15
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	41,717.23
Total for institution	\$145,170.84

Executive head of institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

Executive head of Parole Branch: THELMA WHEELER.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

THELMA WHEELER, *Superintendent*

During the past year 660 individual girls have been cared for by the Girls Parole Branch. The visitors have averaged about forty home visits a month, exclusive of emergencies, escorting girls and various other activities, which can be most time consuming. All visitors have temporarily had their work increased by taking over other visitors' girls because of the changes in staff. This, combined with vacations and illness, has thrown extra work on every one. However, before the end of the year,

each visitor returned to her normal number of girls and more nearly customary routine.

The group of public school girls continued as usual to be comparatively small, averaging at one time about 40 girls. In view of the fact that prior to commitment these girls had failed to make satisfactory school adjustments, it is remarkable how well they have fitted into class room routine. Most of them have a long history of truancy and many had either failed academically or were doing extremely poor work. Yet out of this group attending school on parole, only one girl proved any problem to the school system, and this was minor misbehavior in the class room. In so far as possible, girls who attend school are selected with great care on the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Industrial School and the Principal of the institution school.

The greatest problem to be faced with this group is the one created by the law which requires a girl to attend school until she has completed the sixth grade, or attained her sixteenth birthday. Many girls who are inadequately equipped mentally and who detest academic work are forced to go through the routine class room work required of them, but they are a burden to the school system, and a constant problem because of their fundamental dissatisfaction over having to attend school. The Girls Parole Branch has been working out with the Industrial School for Girls, in an increasing number of instances, the plan to have a girl remain, whenever possible, in the Industrial School until she has completed the sixth grade, or has reached her sixteenth birthday. In a few instances, when this has not been advisable, home permits have been secured from the local superintendent of schools.

In returning each girl to the public school system, both the need and good of the girl in her relation to the community situation is considered. This means studying the type of difficulties the girl has presented and the likelihood of her being absorbed readily into the school system, which cannot be concerned primarily with serious problems. An effort is made to weigh carefully whether the probable gains to the girl will outweigh the problems which she may present to the school. It is rarely that the school refuses or even questions the advisability of re-admitting the girl. Most principals have a very social point of view, and are willing to take girls, even when they fear that they may present some problems. It is particularly important to consider the whole situation when it is known that often there is a question as to whether the girl herself is likely to profit enough from the academic work to make returning her worthwhile.

The most important problem, and the one which determines almost from the outset a girl's future adjustment, is the place where she is to live, whether her own home or a foster home. This is always a matter for careful consideration. We are becoming increasingly conscious each year, perhaps because of a more widespread awareness on the part of the community at large, and as a result of our own experience, of the importance of the child's own home and family, and of the impossibility of working with this child as an isolated unit away from her family setting.

At present, when the girl is committed to the Industrial School, an investigator from the Girls Parole Branch calls at the home, and contact with the family is ended until the girl is paroled, unless an application for the girl's return is presented in the meantime. In some instances the visitor who goes to the district has made additional contacts with the family, and it is hoped that this can be done with increasing frequency in the future. Not only is cooperation and understanding of our functioning in the life of the girl very important for the family to know if a girl returns to her own home, but also if she goes to a foster home, because an antagonistic or even indifferent attitude on the part of the family can ruin the most promising of foster home placements and the best resolutions on the part of the girl.

While the girl is in the Industrial School, there is exceptionally fine opportunity to observe and understand members of the families, to establish confidence and a friendly relationship with them, and to help them work out some of the problems which have been responsible for the girl's difficulty, and which perhaps have also caused much unhappiness within the total family situation. With the present case load of each visitor, this can be possible only with a limited number of more promising families, but it is hoped that the results will make the additional effort worthwhile.

However much work may be done with the families and with the girls, the Girls Parole Branch is constantly meeting with community situations and standards over which it has no control.

The foster home finder investigated 207 foster homes during the past year. In approving foster homes, an effort is made to combine, as well as possible, a place of employment and training and a home for the girl. At best the full time wage home can be regarded as only a temporary arrangement with the return of the girl to her own home, or the achievement of some other purpose, as her ultimate goal.

In foster home placing, in a full-time wage home, an effort is made to reconcile needs—that is, the desire on the part of a woman to employ some one, and the need of the girl for a substitute home, where she can feel somewhat secure. Many women who take a girl in their homes do not really want to take on a problem, too, and yet that is what is expected when a girl is placed in a family to do full time housework. The Girls Parole Branch has to consider first the good of the girl, but is also aware that it asks a great deal from the foster mother who wants help above everything else.

In speaking of foster home placement, there is need to distinguish between different kinds of foster homes—the home in which a small amount of board is paid, the school home where a girl receives only her spending money, and the full-time wage home. The most successful type of home is the boarding home, and one wishes there were money enough available to use it more frequently for girls who present too many problems for successful wage placing. Use has been made of several homes for some of our girls who are very low grade mentally, where the wages are low, but where home standards are exceedingly simple. These from the standpoint of the girl's adjustment are far more successful than homes on a higher economic level, although at the moment they may mean more expenditure of money in the way of caring for clothing, dental and medical needs.

The Girls Parole Branch has had the usual difficult problem of the unstable, mentally low-grade girl, who is unable to adjust to what seems to her a complex social situation. Many feeble-minded girls do become stabilized enough to live in the community without too great stress and strain. It is not alone their feeble-mindedness that makes the girls problems to themselves and to the community, but their instability, which is shown by the fact that they have become serious enough problems to be sent to the Industrial School for Girls. It is this combination of feeble-mindedness and delinquency which complicates the problem.

Many of the homes of these girls are generally unfit for them to return to, but the problem of placing them in foster homes, where they are expected to help with the care of children, is a grave one. It is almost impossible to find women who can understand the girl's mental limitations and accept her as a feeble-minded girl, and not expect a great deal more from her than she is capable of giving. This results in dissatisfaction on the part of the woman taking the girl into her home and the feeling of failure on the part of the girl, which may result in more delinquency.

Ten girls have been committed to the schools for feeble-minded during the past year, and applications have been made for many more, but these schools continue to be filled nearly to capacity, and it is hoped that when some of the present inmates go home for visits they may not be returned, thus creating vacancies, and that the particular girls for whom application has been made may fit into one of the groups which is not so crowded.

At the present time many of these girls are supervised on parole in foster homes, and many times it is necessary to return them to the Industrial School for Girls—a process which is not wholly satisfactory, and which is expensive both in time and money, but which seems to be the best that can be done under the circumstances.

Because of the nature of the work, the daily problems can loom so large before us that we lose our perspective on the total situation. By and large the girls have done well. During this past year 39 girls have received honorable discharges, in the belief that they have reached the point of being able to live a satisfactory life in the community. The girls who have left our care and who return from time to time to talk with us also enable us to keep a saner outlook on our work as a whole. From time to time we hear about girls who made successes of their lives, but who for one reason or another do not care to keep up a direct contact with the office. All of this serves to make our efforts seem worthwhile.

Health.—The Out-Patient Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital has been used during the past year for the care of most of the girls. One worker devotes practically all of her time escorting the girls to clinics, interpreting the girl's social history to the doctors, and in turn reporting back to the visitors about the girl's condition, and the clinic's recommendations. One hundred seventy-nine girls were seen at the Massachusetts General Hospital. We have begun, during this year, a system whereby the worker is given the medical report from the Industrial School, either as soon as the girl comes out on parole, or just before. This means that the worker then goes into the girl's health history and that of her family, so far as possible. This is recorded on the girl's card. Then at the end of each girl's year out of the Industrial School, it is planned to have her receive a routine check-up, if in the meantime there has been no reason to be seen by a doctor. This should tend to prevent the development of chronic conditions. For the examination and treatment of genito-infectious diseases, the Massachusetts General Hospital clinics are used.

The Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary has been used for the care of most of the pregnant girls, where 14 were taken care of during the past year. Eleven were given care in private maternity homes, which have been used when the girl was extremely promising, and the social work which is done in these homes would be of value to the girl later. All of the girls seem to have received satisfactory physical care, both at the Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary and the maternity homes.

Female Wards' Trust Fund.—In 1927 a law was passed to establish a Trust Fund with the unclaimed savings belonging to wards of the Trustees whose whereabouts have been unknown for seven years subsequent to their becoming of age. This fund is "for the purpose of securing special training or education for, or otherwise aiding and assisting meritorious wards." Since the passing of this law, 48 girls, while on parole, have been financially assisted in securing business training, in music and dancing lessons, in taking up nursing, in being tutored in special subjects, and in many other ways according to their special needs and abilities. On December 1, 1939, the principal of the trust fund was \$12,422.06 and the unexpended income was \$718.80.

Girls' Savings.—Cash received from savings, to the credit of 266 girls, and other sources (parents or other relatives, or other institutions, etc.) from December 1, 1938, to November 30, 1939, amounted to \$12,676.56. There were 1,381 bank deposits, and cash withdrawn by 288 girls for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, vacation, insurance, Christmas gifts, reimbursements to employers for money or articles stolen or destroyed all amounted to \$11,498.91.

One new visitor has been added to the staff during the past year. She is a graduate of Radcliffe College and Simmons College of Social Work, and has had experience in case work at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital.

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1939, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts.....	143
On parole with relatives outside of Massachusetts.....	15
On parole in families earning wages.....	120
Attending school, earning wages.....	6
Attending school, boarding.....	5
Attending school, living at home.....	20
In hospitals or convalescent homes.....	16
Married (but still under supervision).....	94
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd.....	19
Boarding temporarily.....	1
In custody.....	1
Left home, or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year.....	17
b. Previously.....	14
Institution runaways.....	2
	473
In Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1939.....	240
	713

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1939.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1938		\$9,826.76
Cash received from savings to credit of 266 girls and other ¹ sources from December 1, 1938 to November 30, 1939	\$12,676.56	
Interest on deposit	154.70	
By 1,381 deposits with the department		12,831.26
Transferred to Female Wards Trust Fund	\$137.82	\$22,658.02
Cash ² withdrawn by 288 girls	11,498.91	
		11,636.73
Balance on deposit November 30, 1939		\$11,021.29

¹Other sources means from parents, or relatives, other institutions, etc.²Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1939.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$34,205.76
Visitors:		
Travel	\$5,975.64	
Use of visitors' own auto	567.70	
		6,543.34
Office Expenses:		
Advertising	128.23	
Postage	684.15	
Stationery and office supplies	520.16	
Telephone and telegraph	1,081.46	
Rent	2,088.60	
Sundries	144.94	
		4,647.54
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$45,396.64
Assistance to girls:		
Board	\$2,337.40	
Clothing	3,264.54	
Medicine and medical attention (including dental work)	935.09	
Travel	1,480.95	
Miscellaneous	87.78	
		\$8,105.76
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$53,502.40

TRUST FUNDS¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Lyman School—Lyman Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1938	\$12,616.71	\$27,826.00	\$40,442.71
Receipts in 1938-39			
Income from investments	1,306.93		1,306.93
Balance Nov. 30, 1939	13,923.64	\$27,826.00	\$41,749.64

Present Investments

	Securities	Total
Akron, Ohio, bond	\$400.00	
Boston bond	1,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock	300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds	5,000.00	
New York (State) bond	1,000.00	
United States Treasury bonds	2,025.00	
State of Minnesota bonds	8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds	9,600.00	
Worcester County Trust Co., certificate	1.00	
	\$27,826.00	
Cash on hand	\$13,923.64	\$41,749.64

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1938	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
No transactions in 1938-39		
Balance November 30, 1939	20,000.00	20,000.00

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of the Trustees.

Present Investments

Boston & Albany R.R. certificates	\$14,000.00	
Chicago Junction & Union Stock Yards Co., bonds	5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate	1,000.00	
		\$20,000.00

Income, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1938	\$7,417.17	\$7,417.17
<i>Receipts in 1938-39</i>		
Income from investments	1,500.00	1,500.00
	\$8,917.17	\$8,917.17
<i>Payments in 1938-39</i>		
Lyman School for Boys	\$420.26	\$420.26
Balance November 30, 1939	\$8,496.91	\$8,496.91

Lyman School, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1938	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1938-39		
Balance November 30, 1939	1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Boston bond	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income Lamb Fund</i>		
Balance December 1, 1938	122.99	\$100.00
<i>Receipts in 1938-39</i>		
Income from investments	48.75	48.75
Balance November 30, 1939	\$171.74	\$100.00
<i>Payments 1938-39</i>		
Lyman School for Boys	38.51	—
Balance November 30, 1939	\$133.23	\$100.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		\$100.00
Cash on hand	\$133.23	\$233.23

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1938		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1938-39			
Balance November 30, 1939		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I. bond		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Lamb Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1938	\$144.86		\$144.86
<i>Receipts in 1938-39</i>			
Income from investments	40.00		40.00
	\$184.86		\$184.86
<i>Payments in 1938-39</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	\$49.29		\$49.29
Balance Nov. 30, 1939	\$135.57		\$135.57

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1938		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1938-39			
Balance November 30, 1939		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Massachusetts (Commonwealth of) bonds		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Fay Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1938	\$80.00		\$80.00
<i>Receipts in 1938-39</i>			
Income from investment	\$40.00		\$40.00
Balance Nov. 30, 1939	\$120.00		\$120.00

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1938	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1938-39		
Balance November 30, 1939	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1938	\$65.81	\$65.81
<i>Receipts in 1938-39</i>		
Income from investment	\$32.50	\$32.50
Balance November 30, 1939	\$98.31	\$98.31
<i>Payments in 1938-39</i>		
Industrial School for Girls	62.94	62.94
Balance Nov. 30, 1939	\$35.37	\$35.37

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1938	\$239.56	\$12,051.35	\$12,290.91
<i>Receipts in 1938-39</i>			
Deposited	\$1.06	\$136.76	\$137.82
	\$240.62	\$12,188.11	\$12,428.73
<i>Payments in 1938-39</i>			
Mass. Training Schools	\$6.67		\$6.67
Balance Nov. 30, 1939	\$233.95	\$12,188.11	\$12,422.06
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings		8,002.71	
Westboro Savings Bank		2,025.91	
Cash	\$233.95	\$12,188.11	\$12,422.06

Income, Female Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1938	\$737.70	\$737.70
<i>Receipts in 1938-39</i>		
Income from investments	\$251.10	\$251.10
	\$988.80	\$988.80
<i>Payments in 1938-39</i>		
Massachusetts Training School	\$270.00	\$270.00
Balance November 30, 1939	\$718.80	\$718.80

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1938	Cash \$38.81	Securities \$11,429.97	Total \$11,468.78
<i>Receipts in 1938-39</i>			
Deposited	\$102.91	\$217.21	\$320.12
Deposit withdrawn	\$300.00		
	\$441.72	\$11,647.18	\$11,788.90
<i>Payments in 1938-39</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$284.73		\$284.73
Deposit withdrawn		\$300.00	
Balance November 30, 1939	\$156.99	\$11,347.18	\$11,504.17
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others		\$11,347.18	
Cash	\$156.99		\$11,504.17

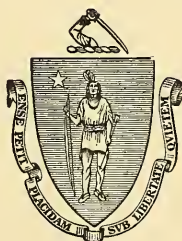
Income Male Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1938	\$993.98	\$993.98
<i>Receipts in 1938-39</i>		
Income from investments	\$225.58	\$225.58
	\$1,219.56	\$1,219.56
<i>Payments in 1938-39</i>		
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$77.40	\$77.40
Balance November 30, 1939	\$1,142.16	\$1,142.16

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1940

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

CHARLES M. DAVENPORT, BOSTON, *Director*.
 JOHN F. PERKINS, MILTON, *Chairman*.
 MRS. DOROTHY K. BROWN, BOSTON, *Vice-Chairman*.
 FRANK L. BOYDEN, DEERFIELD.
 EDWARD A. SULLIVAN, ARLINGTON.
 JOHN J. SMITH, ARLINGTON.
 JOHN W. CORCORAN, NEWTON.
 MRS. KATHERINE L. HORGAN, LYNN.
 MISS GERTRUDE HOOPER, BOSTON.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WALTER C. BELL, ROOM 305, 41 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. DU BOIS, *Superintendent of Lyman School for Boys*.
 GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Boys*.
 CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent of Industrial School for Girls*.
 C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch*.
 THELMA WHEELER, *Superintendent of Girls Parole Branch*.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Massachusetts Training Schools, names, locations, etc.	3
Rules and Regulations	3
Report of the Trustees	3
Report of Officers and Statistics:	
Lyman School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	5
Psychologist's Report	6
Physician's Report	7
Statistics concerning Boys	8
Treasurer's Report	11
Valuation of Property	12
Statistical Form for State Institutions	13
Industrial School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	13
Psychologist's Report	14
Physician's Report	14
Statistics concerning Boys	15
Treasurer's Report	17
Valuation of Property	18
Statistical Form for State Institutions	18
Boys Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	18
Statistics concerning Work of Boys Parole Branch	20
Industrial School for Girls:	
Superintendent's Report	23
Physician's Report	25
Statistics concerning Girls	26
Treasurer's Report	28
Valuation of Property	29
Statistical Form for State Institutions	29
Girls Parole Branch:	
Superintendent's Report	30
Statistics concerning Work of Girls Parole Branch	32
Trust Funds	33

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

1. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1846, is located at Westborough, 32 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 13 cottages, 2 of which, located away from the rest of the institution, are used for boys requiring special care and supervision. Normal capacity of the school, 480. Academic and industrial training is given. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

2. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, established 1908, is located at Shirley, 40 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 10 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 319. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades. Commitments are for minority. After training in the school, boys are placed on parole, in charge of the Boys Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

3. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, established 1854 is located at Lancaster, 37 miles from Boston. An open institution, organized on the cottage system, for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. The inmates live in 11 cottages. Normal capacity of the school, 297. Academic and industrial training is given, emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts. Commitments are for minority, but the length of detention in the school is largely determined by the course of training. After training in the school, girls are placed on parole, in charge of the Girls Parole Branch, whose office is at 41 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Powers and Duties of the Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools are defined by statutes appearing in Chapter 18, sections 11 to 16 inclusive, and in Chapter 120, of the General Laws Tercentenary Edition, in their By-Laws approved by the Governor and Council, and in special orders and instructions by votes of the Trustees.

ANNUAL REPORT

CHANGES IN THE BOARD

Mr. Charles M. Davenport was reappointed a Trustee and Director of the Division of Juvenile Training by Governor Leverett Saltonstall on July 24, 1940.

Miss Gertrude Hooper of Boston was appointed by Governor Leverett Saltonstall on Jan. 10, 1940 for the remainder of the term of Mrs. Margaret P. Herrick who resigned. Miss Hooper was reappointed on July 24, 1940.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1940 the Board has held 11 regular meetings in addition to the 33 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1,401 cases involving the parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are honorably discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 90 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 106 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the three years ending November 30, 1940*

	1938	1939	1940
Lyman School for Boys.....	227	219	226
Industrial School for Boys.....	327	294	265
Industrial School for Girls.....	135	127	114

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending Nov. 30, 1940; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on November 30, 1940.*

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES			Normal Capacity	Number in School Nov. 30, 1940
	1938	1939	1940		
Lyman School for Boys.....	309	333	340	480	355
Industrial School for Boys.....	312	273	265	319	254
Industrial School for Girls.....	249	242	242	297	228

TABLE 3.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the ten years ending November 30, 1940*

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1931	252	410	183	845
1932	235	402	152	789
1933	214	328	129	671
1934	234	417	132	783
1935	249	365	159	773
1936	223	274	115	612
1937	256	323	137	716
1938	227	327	135	689
1939	219	294	127	640
1940	226	265	114	605
Totals	2,335	3,405	1,383	7,123

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On November 30, 1940, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 3,175, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools November 30, 1940*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	355	1,014	1,369
Industrial School for Boys.....	254	854	1,108
Industrial School for Girls.....	228	470	698
Totals	837	2,338	3,175

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made, either in person or by letter, to the Executive Secretary of the Trustees. Each application is given careful consideration, and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1939 and 1940 is shown by the following figures.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1939	1940
Lyman School for Boys.....	8 months	7.86 months
Industrial School for Boys.....	10.6 months	11 months
Industrial School for Girls.....	16.6 months	17.9 months

Table 38 shows that a number of girls has remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods usually is due to the need for prolonged care and treatment because of physical or mental condition.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year the Trustees granted 155 honorable discharges to boys and girls who were under the supervision of the Boys and Girls Parole Branches.

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had established themselves in the community and were getting along so well that they no longer needed the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 108. The number of girls who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had shown that they no longer needed such supervision and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 47.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

Charles A. DuBois, Superintendent

The general objectives and policies of the Lyman School for Boys were not revised during the past year. Emphasis on individual work in the study and treatment of the boy was maintained. Health, command of fundamental processes, worthy home membership, worthy use of leisure, vocational guidance, moral guidance, and good citizenship are the basic principles upon which the School's program is established and operated. All of the activities of the School are directed toward the promotion of one or more of these basic principles. Home training, school instruction, occupational training, recreation programs, and religious instruction are provided for each boy to foster basic educational principles to the end that they may effect in the boy the desired personality changes.

In order that the boy's program may be really effective, it is essential to have a frequent check made to see how the boy is progressing. This is accomplished by a monthly conference held with each boy by the Assistant Superintendent in the presence of the cottage father. These conferences are valuable in that they disclose at frequent intervals the boy's progress, or lack of it, in each phase of his treatment program and furnish a basis for determining the amount of credit which should be given the boy for his month's work. They are of further value as a means of training cottage fathers who are thus afforded the opportunity to participate in the study of the progress of twenty-five to thirty boys each month. This monthly review of cases with a trained professional person has furnished valuable experience to the cottage fathers and has developed in them a professional point of view which has been beneficial to them in their business of guiding boys.

The change of policy with regard to boys returned for fault which was put in effect in 1937 seems to have been a wise one. This change required boys returned for fault to submit to a longer period of training before being released from the School than had been required prior to 1937. Since 1937 there has been an annual decrease in the number of paroled boys returned for fault. During 1940 the number of boys so returned was 68 less than in 1937, a reduction of 22%. Furthermore, this policy has supplied a longer course of training for those boys who have demonstrated that they are in need of it.

The most outstanding feature of the school instruction program was the effectiveness of the remedial classes held in the afternoon for boys who were below grade in one or two subjects. These classes provided teachers the opportunity to give pupils the individual attention needed to bring them up to their proper grade levels. The effect of such attention to individual needs has a marked bearing on the pupil's attitude toward his school work and results in greater interest. Successful achievement in assigned tasks has a desirable psychological effect which is conducive to sound personality development.

The Boy Scout program was carried on effectively during the year. An average of 85 boys participated in Scouting throughout the year. The summer camp at Berlin provided a stimulating experience for more than 100 boys, most of whom were Scouts. An effort was made to have members of our Boy Scout troops join a troop in their communities upon release from the School.

The swimming pool on the ground floor of the school building was remodelled during the year and a new filtering and chlorinating plant was installed. The remodelled pool enabled us to give each boy at least one swimming period a week under

the best sanitary conditions available. Swimming under such conditions is a very healthful form of recreation and a desirable means of providing corrective exercises. Every boy committed to the School is required to learn to swim before he is released provided he has no physical handicap which makes it impossible for him to do so.

The physical plant of the School was maintained in good condition and many improvements were made. The outstanding improvements were the renovation of the plumbing in four cottages and the school building, resulting in better sanitary conditions in those buildings. All maintenance projects were carried through by members of the staff and boys. By participating in such work projects the boys acquire sound work habits and the fundamentals of the use of tools. They also derive satisfaction from having a part in doing something constructive for their School. Pride in workmanship is a desirable personality quality which we strive to instill in our boys through occupational assignments. This part of the boy's treatment program is vital in our effort to provide him proper vocational guidance. There is no surer way of discovering a boy's ability in any line of endeavor than to let him work at it under capable supervision.

A rather extensive farm program was carried on at the school as usual. The season was a poor one for growth due to an unusually late spring and a frost of rather serious proportions in August. In spite of weather conditions the garden crops were very satisfactory although unusually late in maturing. The hay crop was poor but a good crop of ensilage corn was harvested, which was sufficient to fill the silos and to take care of the needs of the dairy for the year. The potato crop was very satisfactory and will be ample for our needs during the year. The swine herd, dairy and poultry plants produced a generous supply of meat, milk, poultry and eggs. The apple crop was unusually poor, both in quantity and quality. Farming activities provide a wholesome form of healthful work for our boys. The training which they receive in animal husbandry and the care of garden and field crops is most worthwhile and provides our boys a means of earning a livelihood in many instances.

The average number of inmates during the year was slightly more than 340, which is about 46 less than the average for the past ten years. There were 226 new commitments to the school, which was about seven less than the average for the past ten years. The low average number of inmates is due in part to keeping newly committed boys a shorter period of time and to a reduction in the number of boys returned from parole. In view of the fact that it is necessary to maintain a certain overhead in personnel to operate a plant as large as that of the Lyman School for Boys, any reduction in the average number of inmates results in a corresponding increase in the weekly per capita cost. The per capita cost for the past year remained practically the same as that for the year 1939.

The work of the school progressed satisfactorily in all departments during the year. Staff members generally applied themselves more intelligently to their various assignments due principally to added experience and more training in methods of dealing with boys. Every effort was made to impart to the boys the necessary knowledge, interests, ideals, habits and powers essential to the development of sound personalities.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST

NATHAN GOLDMAN

During the past year the Mental Hygiene Clinic of the Lyman School for Boys carried on its program as established by the previous years' experience. The admission routine, involving the orientation of the boy and the taking of the initial history by the psychologist, the orientation course conducted by the Supervising Cottage Master, the psychometric examinations with interviews by the psychologist, all leading up to the consideration of the boy's problems by the classification committee, was continued unchanged. The psychologist added the Rorschach examination to the techniques previously used in the study of special problem cases; the Schwartz Social Situation Pictures and the Thematic Apperception cards were frequently used. Each of the 222 commitments was seen twice between the time of arrival and the classification committee meeting. About 60 per cent were seen 3 or 4 times before classification, and a few were seen more often. The psychologist interviewed a number of return boys

at the suggestion of the Superintendent and the Trustees when special problems were involved. Upon recommendation of the school physician, three boys were committed for observation and study to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. The psychologist was responsible for filling out the necessary application forms, for writing reports, and for maintaining contact with the hospital psychiatrists. Two boys were returned as not psychotic. The diagnosis in one case was Primary Behavior Disorder in Child-Conduct Disturbance; and in the second case the diagnosis was Without Psychosis:—Mental Deficiency, (Reactive Depression). One was, by order of the Court, committed to a state hospital. Two boys were admitted to the Belchertown State School. The psychologist worked in close cooperation with the school physician and the Parole Department on these commitments.

Cases were referred to the psychologist for special study by the school authorities, the school principal, and the cottage personnel. Among these were problems of running away, violent temper outbursts, neurotic symptoms, inability to adjust to the school routine, enuresis, abnormalities of mood, and the question of psychosis. The problem of enuresis has been successfully met with the cooperation of the cottage masters and the night watchman. The number of cases of enuresis in the school has fallen below that of any preceding year.

At the Lyman School the psychometrist gave the following tests to 176 boys:

Stanford-Binet (Old form)	101
Stanford (New Form M)	13
K-S Clinical Formboards	154
School Tests	166
Porteus Mazes	132
Kent Kohns Color Cubes	7
Kent EGY	30
Healy P. C. 11	9
Kuhlmann-Anderson	21

The average I.Q., on the basis of 114 Stanford-Binet examinations, was 83. Nineteen per cent of the boys examined were classified as feeble-minded, 55 per cent were declared to be in the borderline and low average intelligence group, and 26 per cent were of average intelligence or above the average level. In addition, the psychometrist made regular visits to the Industrial School for Girls and the Industrial School for Boys, completing all the examinations requested by the superintendents of these institutions.

The psychologist was frequently called upon to consult with the superintendent and others at the Industrial School for Girls on problem cases within the school. Two girls were recommended for observation in mental hospitals, and the necessary papers were filled out. The psychologist kept in touch with the hospital during the period of observation. Applications were also made for the admission of several girls to the state schools for feeble-minded.

The psychologist attended the meetings of the American Orthopsychiatric Association, and the American Psychological Association. Both groups showed a rapidly growing interest in the problems of delinquency.

Plans for the future include little change in the program. More attention to individual problem cases is projected, with afternoons being left free for special work. Mornings will be left for routine classification of new boys. However, since it has proven satisfactory to the school administration, the program will remain essentially the same.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M.D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending November 30, 1940, is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work done at the infirmary during the year:

Number of visits by physician	374
Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients	16,203
Number of cases admitted to infirmary	573

Number of different patients treated, out-patients.....	1,893
Number of different patients treated, ward patients.....	573
Average number patients in infirmary daily.....	8.7
Average number patients in infirmary daily, out-patients.....	43.66
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients.....	65
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients.....	15
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients.....	10
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients.....	3
Number new inmates examined by physician.....	207
Number inmates leaving examined by physician.....	390
Number inmates returning examined by physician.....	228
Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals:	
Massachusetts General Hospital.....	25
Massachusetts Eye & Ear Infirmary.....	68
Boston City Hospital.....	2
T. B. Clinic, Worcester.....	5
X-Ray Westboro State Hospital.....	6
Number of boys given diptheria toxin antitoxin.....	203
Number of operations performed for tonsils and adenoids.....	34
Number of inmates whose vision was tested.....	41
Number of inmates given glasses.....	22
Number of inmates given tetanus immunization.....	20
Number of inmates whose eyes were treated.....	136
Number of inmates whose ears were treated.....	111
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated.....	340
Number of inmates treated for furunculosis.....	416
Number of inmates treated for scabies.....	2
Number of inmates treated for scarlet fever.....	1
Number of inmates treated for orthopedic corrections at Massachusetts General Hospital—for injured hip, 1; fractured tibia, 1; metacarpal fracture, 2; fractured humerus, 2; fractured clavicle, 2.	

One boy developed lobar pneumonia and was sent to Worcester City Hospital where he made a good recovery.

Report of Dental Work Performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D.

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations: Amalgam fillings, 852; Copper cement, 775; Porcelain fillings, 354; Extractions, 399; Treatments, 227; Prophylaxis, 548.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Boys in Lyman School November 30, 1939.....	311
Committed during the year.....	210
Re-committed during the year.....	4
Transferred from Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.....	12
Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys Parole Branch.....	109
Returned upon recommendation or request of court.....	126
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment.....	22
Returned for medical care or treatment.....	20
Returned from absence without leave.....	72
Returned from hospitals.....	18
Returned from court.....	21
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	3
Returned from Westboro State Hospital.....	1
Returned from leave of absence.....	17
	635
	*946
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	292
Paroled to others than relatives.....	38
Boarded in foster homes.....	83
Absent without leave.....	93
Released to hospitals.....	18
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.....	13
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord, Mass.....	1
Released to court on habeas.....	23
Released to court and did not return.....	4
Released to court and committed to Industrial School for Boys, Shirley.....	3
Released to court and committed to Belchertown State School.....	2
Released to Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, Mass.....	3
Granted leave of absence.....	18
	591
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys November 30, 1940.....	355

*This represents 541 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending November 30, 1940, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending		Totals
	Nov. 30, 1940	Previously	
Barnstable	—	137	137
Berkshire	3	519	522
Bristol	25	1,711	1,736
Dukes	1	32	33
Essex	29	2,512	2,541
Franklin	2	151	153
Hampden	19	1,407	1,426
Hampshire	6	268	274
Middlesex	19	3,633	3,652
Nantucket	—	31	31
Norfolk	11	875	886
Plymouth	8	493	501
Suffolk	76	4,201	4,277
Worcester	27	1,873	1,900
Totals	226	17,843	18,069

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Fathers born in United States.....	17	15	10	21	12	17	11	22	27	15
Mothers born in United States.....	20	19	14	21	23	22	31	29	22	37
Fathers foreign born.....	17	16	9	20	21	21	26	23	23	31
Mothers foreign born.....	21	15	11	21	13	20	10	21	23	20
Both parents born in United States	65	56	57	82	88	92	107	85	95	88
Both parents foreign born.....	147	141	127	105	124	87	95	83	70	81
Nativity of both parents unknown	1	2	3	4	1	2	10	6	3	9
Nativity of one parent unknown	4	6	4	1	1	4	10	11	7	11
Percent of foreign parentage.....	58	60	59	45	49	50	44.2	46.2	42.4	47.1
Percent of American parentage.....	26	23	26	35	35	48.2	50.0	48.7	54.6	50.5
Percent of unknown parentage.....	3	2	2	2	.4	1.8	5.8	5.1	3.0	2.4

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Born in United States.....	246	230	206	222	237	214	247	227	217	225
Foreign born.....	6	5	8	12	12	6	6	—	2	1
Unknown nativity.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1940 and previously.*

AGE (Years)	During year ending Nov. 30, 1940	1885 to 1939	Previous to 1885	Totals
Six	—	—	5	5
Seven	—	18	25	43
Eight	3	72	115	190
Nine	5	248	231	484
Ten	11	573	440	1,024
Eleven	11	1,076	615	1,702
Twelve	29	1,993	748	2,770
Thirteen	50	3,033	897	3,980
Fourteen	89	4,473	778	5,340
Fifteen	23	517	913	1,453
Sixteen	5	50	523	578
Seventeen	0	3	179	183
Eighteen	0	3	17	20
Unknown	0	12	32	44
	226	12,072	5,518	17,816

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Had parents	169
Had no parents	2
Had father only	19
Had mother only	34
Had step-father	48
Had step-mother	6
Had parents separated	12
Had intemperate father	68
Had intemperate mother	1
Had both parents intemperate	99
Had attended church	224
Had never attended church	2
Were attending school	226
Had been arrested before	200
Had been inmates of other institutions	57
Had used tobacco	153
Parents owning residence	20
Members of family had been arrested	115

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
2	—	4	10	—	10
23	—	5	7	—	11
47	—	6	3	1	0
44	—	7	3	1	1
29	—	8	1	1	4
17	—	9			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 186. Average length of stay in school, 7.86 months.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Breaking and entering	20	Robbery	1
Breaking, entering and larceny	65	Delaying railroad train	1
Larceny	70	Violation training school rules	1
Attempted larceny	2	Trespass	2
Attempted breaking and entering	2	Annoying person of opposite sex	1
Breaking and entering with intent to com- mit larceny	6	Receiving stolen property	1
Delinquent	13	Unruly inmate	1
Running away	6	Carrying unloaded revolver	1
Stubbornness	12	Incest	1
Unlawful appropriation of automobile	4	Habitual school offender	1
Malicious injury to property	3	Assault on female child	1
Assault & battery	3	Carrying dirk knife	1
Indecent assault	3	Fornication	1
Lewdness	2	Malicious mischief	1
		Total	*226

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 13.—*Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and releases for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.*

	Average number of inmates	New commit- ments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1930-31	490.75	252	632	149
1931-32	452.13	235	637	169
1932-33	419.77	214	686	189
1933-34	399.38	234	565	192
1934-35	397.63	249	580	158
1935-36	354.74	223	556	175
1936-37	370.33	256	594	172
1937-38	308.69	227	484	126
1938-39	333.37	219	569	152
1939-40	340.48	226	413	178
Average for ten years	386.72	233.5	571.6	166.0

TABLE 14.—*Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.**A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.*

Years		Years	
1931	14.36	1936	14.54
1932	14.34	1937	14.27
1933	14.50	1938	14.14
1934	14.50	1939	14.26
1935	14.31	1940	14.40

B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.

Months		Months	
1931	12.23	1936	11.68
1932	12.84	1937	11.00
1933	13.18	1938	8.00
1934	13.05	1939	8.00
1935	12.79	1940	7.86

C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.

Years		Years	
1931	13.45	1936	13.37
1932	13.40	1937	13.50
1933	12.29	1938	13.46
1934	13.54	1939	13.80
1935	13.45	1940	13.61

D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.

1931	412	1936	369
1932	401	1937	349
1933	468	1938	345
1934	353	1939	312
1935	327	1940	277

E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.

Years	Gross	Net	Years	Gross	Net
1931	\$9.44	\$9.36	1936	\$15.00	\$14.89
1932	9.38	9.36	1937	15.56	15.47
1933	9.29	9.27	1938	18.64	18.52
1934	10.25	10.18	1939	16.76	16.68
1935	12.06	11.95	1940	16.87	16.81

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Grades		Grades		Grades	
1st	1	7th	56	Ungraded	8
2nd	4	8th	28	Adjustment	1
3rd	9	9th	19		
4th	14	High School	5		
5th	18	Special	31		
6th	31	Continuation	1	Total	226

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1940:—

CASH ACCOUNT
Receipts

Income		
Personal Services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	\$91.16	
Sales	1,003.42	
Other Receipts—Prior Year Refunds		\$1,094.58
		15.92
		\$1,110.50
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>		
Maintenance Appropriation:		
Advance	\$24,000.00	
Current year refunds	480.24	
On account of maintenance	172,039.55	
		196,519.79
		\$197,630.29

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:			
Institution Income	\$1,094.58		
Current year refunds	480.24		
Prior year refunds	15.92		
			1,590.74
Maintenance Appropriation:			
Return of Advance	\$24,000.00		
Payments on account of maintenance	172,039.55		
			196,039.55
			\$197,630.29

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$303,998.72
Expenses (as analyzed below)	298,658.53
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$5,340.19

Analysis of Expense

Personal services	\$162,626.97
Religious instruction	2,520.60
Travel, transportation, and office expense	2,984.53
Food	32,482.50
Clothing and materials	11,348.57
Heat and other plant operations	34,417.02
Medical and general care	5,746.59
Furnishings and household supplies	7,319.25
Farm	16,672.18
Garage and grounds	3,264.86
Repairs, ordinary	6,177.74
Repairs and renewals	13,097.72
Total expenses for maintenance	\$298,658.53

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

For the purchase and installation of equipment, and changes and additions for power plant at Lyman School for Boys, Westboro, Mass.

Whole amount		\$97,500.00
Expended during fiscal year (1940)	\$3,192.09	
Expended during previous years (1936, 1937, 1938, 1939)	92,872.40	
		96,064.49
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth		\$1,435.51

To repair damages caused by hurricane at Lyman School for Boys, Westboro, Mass.

Whole amount		\$16,400.00
Expended during fiscal year (1940)	\$389.61	
Expended during previous years (1938, 1939)	15,109.02	
		15,498.63
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth		\$901.37

During the year the average number of inmates has been 340.48.

Total cost of maintenance, \$298,658.53.

Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$16.87.

Receipts from sales, \$1,003.42.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$0.057.

All other institution receipts \$107.08.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0065.

Net weekly per capita cost \$16.80.

Financial Statement Verified.

WALTER S. MORGAN, *Comptroller*.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1940.

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$57,525.57
Buildings	895,015.56
Total real estate	\$952,541.13

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property	173,124.58
Total valuation of property	\$1,125,665.71

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	311	—	311
Number received during the year.....	635	—	635
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	591	—	591
Number at end of fiscal year.....	355	—	355
Daily average (i.e. number of inmates actually present) during year.....	340.48	—	340.48
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	105.54	39.981	145.521

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:—*

1. Salaries	\$162,626.97
2. Subsistence	32,482.50
3. Clothing	11,348.57
4. Ordinary repairs	6,177.74
5. Office, domestic, and outdoor expenses	86,022.75
Total for institution	\$298,658.53

*Notes on current expenses:—

1. Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees and directors, if any.
2. Clothing includes shoes and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
3. Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the buildings in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
4. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e. g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicines, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, etc.

Executive head of the institution: CHARLES A. DU BOIS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

GEORGE P. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

Since its establishment in 1909, it has been considered a function of the school to guide the individual boy through the social processes of living together, working together, and playing together. True guidance, from the school's standpoint, consists of helping the individual make the most satisfactory possible adjustment to his environment and the problems thereof. All resources of the institution are directed to this end. Maintenance work, academic work, cottage life and social problems, religious exercises, and athletic contests all contribute their full share to provide the thousand and one daily activities that may be utilized incidentally and indirectly in our program of character education. The necessity of seeing through to completion before parole the training program laid out for the individual is stressed. Gradually, this program is taking more definite form in an effort to have each boy understand that he has a definite task to accomplish and to accept its accomplishment as worthwhile and unavoidable. Each boy is required to do a specific number of weeks of training in general work about the house, to carry through to completion his vocational assignment, to complete one hundred class room hours of academic work, including the orientation and pre-parole courses, to learn to swim if he cannot already do so, and to adjust himself to his mates in the cottage and at work, as well as to the supervising members of the staff. All boys attend religious services which are held regularly, and all general school activities. In addition to these requirements, every boy is urged to partake of the opportunities offered in athletics and music, the school paper, and allied activities.

It has been noted in previous reports that many of the boys committed to us of late years are of less hopeful type. More serious personality defects, poorer attitudes, and a more general lack of interest in their own welfare are common. This, together with the decreasing number of commitments, suggests that the social work being done in the communities of the Commonwealth is being extended and improved. This observation also indicates that possibly many of the boys that can be rehabilitated without institution treatment are being cared for by the communities. This, of course, is as it should be, although the problems of the institutional care are accentuated due to the type of boy committed, as well as to the consequent smaller proportion of the more stable type of boy.

In the maintenance work of the Industrial School, the largest construction job completed during the year was a new ice house of capacity to store a full year's supply of ice. The shops have experienced a very busy year but most of the work has been done on small projects. All of the hurricane lumber has been moved from the mill sites and stacked in permanent piles. We are continuing to work into wood trees blown down by the hurricane and removed by us. Over 1,000 cords of this wood were cut during the past year.

A farm appropriation of \$13,800 resulted in total food production of \$29,434. Some of the larger items produced in this successful year are as follows: Vegetables, 262,229 pounds; Milk, 479,474 pounds; Eggs, 14,278 dozen; Poultry, 13,322 pounds; Pork, 14,585 pounds; Potatoes, 1,550 bushels. The production of the dairy herd is continuing to increase.

National defense work is taking a toll of the institution staff; we are losing valuable younger men in key positions due to the Selective Service Act and we are losing other personnel through improved industrial conditions elsewhere. These losses are compensated in some measure by the in-service training course which this year was highly successful. The staff of the institution has responded to it and seemed to recognize the fact that never has basic knowledge of fundamental principles in this field been of more significance than it is today.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST

ERNEST W. MITCHELL

Two hundred sixty-five boys were committed during this fiscal year. All of these boys were interviewed by the Psychologist upon commitment and again before they left the reception cottage. Nine boys were re-committed to the school. Seventy-nine boys were returned for failure on parole. Upon recommendation of the school physician, three boys were sent to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital for observation and study; one boy was committed to the Worcester State Hospital; one boy was discharged as being mentally unfit for training in the school. Five boys were transferred to the Massachusetts Reformatory. All of these boys as well as the new commitments were interviewed from time to time as the need arose.

The Psychometrist has tested one hundred and seventy-nine boys in the past year. The Otis Self-Administering Test of Mental Ability has been added to fill the need of a group test that will check more adequately Stanford-Binet scores given before commitment. An analysis of the intelligence ratings of boys committed during the past year is as follows:

To 9 yrs.	7.2 per cent
9 to 10	10.0 " "
10 to 11	15.7 " "
11 to 12	15.7 " "
12 to 13	17.9 " "
13 to 14	13.8 " "
14 to 15	13.8 " "
15 to 16 and over	5.9 " "

Efforts are made to give visitors in the Boys Parole Branch summaries of case histories on each boy returned to the school. Part time clerical assistance has helped to make this possible, and it is hoped that in time more complete service may be rendered to the visitors at the time of a boy's first release.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWARD LILLY, M. D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year of 1940 is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:

Number of visits by physician, 352.

Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patient, 8,486.

Number of cases admitted to hospital, 335.
 Total number of different cases treated, out-patient, 3,975.
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 335.
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 325.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 66.
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 14.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 6.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 287.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 329.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 79.
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 10.
 Fractures:—Scapula, 1; metacarpals, 3; radius, 1; wrist, 2; clavicle, 3; pelvis, 2.
 X-rays taken, 49.
 Average gain in weight, 11.5 pounds.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith:

Number of amalgam fillings, 41; of cement fillings, 41; of porcelain fillings, 61; of cleanings, 299; of extractions, 241; novocaine administrations, 242; treatments, 219.

*Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye,
 Ear, Nose, and Throat:*

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses, and throats, were examined, 196.
 Number of inmates whose vision was particularly tested, 138.
 Number of inmates given glasses, 11.
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 28.
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 15.
 Operations on throats, 8.
 Tonsillectomies, 7.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for year ending November 30, 1940.*

Boys in the school November 30, 1939	266
Committed during the year	265
Re-committed during the year	9
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer	13
Returned by order Superintendent Boys Parole Branch	16
Returned upon recommendation or request of court	53
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment	7
Returned for medical care or treatment	3
Returned from leave of absence	5
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital	10
Returned from Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary	2
Returned from House of Correction	1
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital	1
	<hr/> 651
Paroled	237
Returned cases re-paroled	92
Granted leave of absence	5
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	5
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys	12
Committed to Department for Defective Delinquents	2
Taken to court and held	9
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	10
Discharged as unfit subject	1
Taken to Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary	1
Taken to Boston Psychopathic Hospital	3
Taken to Worcester State Hospital	1
Absent without leave	19
	<hr/> 397
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1940	254

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Both parents born in the United States	105
Both parents foreign born	107
Father foreign born and mother native born	23
Father native born and mother foreign born	20
Mother foreign born and father unknown	4
Father foreign born and mother unknown	1
Father native born and mother unknown	5
Mother native born and father unknown	9
Nativity of parents unknown	13
Total	<hr/> 287

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Born in the United States.....	280
Foreign born (Canada and provinces, 4; Italy, 1; Ireland, 1; China, 1).....	7
Total	287

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Larceny	63	Vagrancy	1
Breaking and entering	23	Being a runaway	4
Breaking and entering and larceny.....	71	Arson	2
Attempted breaking and entering.....	2	Receiving stolen goods	2
Attempted larceny.....	4	Rape	1
Unlawful appropriation of auto.....	53	Malicious injury to property.....	2
Stubborn, disobedient, and delinquent	13	Armed robbery.....	2
Assault	1	Robbery	1
Assault and battery.....	4	Assault and robbery.....	2
Assault to rob.....	2	Damage to property.....	1
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	1	Attempted armed robbery.....	1
Indecent assault.....	6	False fire alarm.....	1
Lewdness	3	Breaking glass.....	1
Incest	3	Using slug in vending machine.....	1
Carrying revolver.....	1	Having burglarious implements.....	1
Failure on parole.....	12		
Drunkennes	2	Total	*287

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic conditions and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents.....	193
Had father only.....	25
Had mother only.....	54
Mother dead and father unknown.....	2
Father dead and mother unknown.....	1
Had foster parents.....	2
Parents unknown.....	4
Both parents dead.....	6
Had step-father.....	12
Had step-mother.....	9
Had intemperate father.....	54
Parents sepafated.....	32
Had members of family who had been arrested or imprisoned.....	92
Had parents owning residence.....	27
Had attended school within a year.....	111
Had attended school within two years.....	37
Had attended school within three years.....	14
Had attended school within four years.....	1
Were attending school.....	124
Had been in court before.....	262
Had drunk intoxicating liquors.....	31
Had used tobacco.....	218
Had been inmates of another institution.....	79

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Age	Number	Age	Number
15-16	116	17-18	46
16-17	123	Over eighteen.....	2
		Total	287

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Ungraded class	14	In the 7th grade	46
In the 4th grade or below	4	In the 8th grade	81
In the 5th grade	4	In High School	120
In the 6th grade	18		
		Total	287

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending November 30, 1940.*

BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	YEARS	MONTHS		YEARS	MONTHS
2	—	8	11	1	2
33	—	9	11	1	3
80	—	10	2	1	4
46	—	11	5	1	5
28	1	—	2	1	6
16	1	1	1	1	7

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 237; average length of stay in school, 11 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1940:

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income:			
Personal Services:			
Reimbursements from Board of Retirement		\$62.39	
Sales		5,914.41	
Refunds of Previous Years			\$5,976.80
			206.36
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth</i>			
Maintenance Appropriations:			
Advance		\$14,000.00	
On account of maintenance		114,552.85	
Maintenance refunds		50.68	
			128,603.53
Special Appropriations Refunds			10.80
			\$134,797.49

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:			
Institution Income		\$5,976.80	
Refunds, account maintenance		50.68	
Refunds, previous years		206.36	
			\$6,233.84
Maintenance Appropriations:			
On account of Maintenance		\$114,552.85	
Return of Advance		14,000.00	
			128,552.85
Special Appropriations:			
Refunds			10.80
			\$134,797.49

Maintenance

Balance from previous year brought forward		\$33.25	
Appropriation, current year		201,363.33	
			\$201,396.58
Expenses (as analyzed below)			188,100.54
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth			\$13,296.04

Analysis of Expenses

Personal Services		\$109,556.63	
Food		16,352.74	
Medical and general care		4,061.50	
Religious instruction		2,000.00	
Farm		13,414.06	
Heat and other plant operations		15,303.17	
Travel, transportation and office expenses		2,169.88	
Garage and grounds		2,925.79	
Clothing and materials		5,857.19	
Furnishings and household supplies		5,469.71	
Repairs, ordinary		5,397.84	
Repairs and renewals		5,592.03	
Total expenses for maintenance			\$188,100.54

Special Appropriations

Object	Whole Amount	Expended previous years	Expended fiscal year	Balance at end of year
Land	\$2,000.00	—	—	\$2,000.00
Hurricane and Flood Damage	27,400.00	\$23,719.07	\$180.15	1,500.78
TOTALS	\$29,400.00	\$23,719.07	\$180.15	\$3,500.78

During the year the average number of inmates has been 261.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$188,100.54.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$13.85.
 Receipts from sales, \$5,914.41.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.4358.
 All other institution receipts, \$268.73.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0198.
 Net weekly per capita, \$13.39.

Financial Statement verified.

WALTER S. MORGAN, *Comptroller*.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1940

REAL ESTATE		
Land		\$34,626.80
Buildings		649,889.95
Total real estate		\$684,516.75
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal property		157,077.67
Total valuation of property		\$841,594.42

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	266	—	266
Number received during the year.....	385	—	385
Number passing out of institution during year.....	397	—	397
Number at end of fiscal year.....	254	—	254
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year)	265	—	265
Number of individuals actually represented.....	623	—	623
Average number of officers and employees during the year (monthly)	83	23	106

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses*	
1. Salaries	\$109,556.63
2. Subsistence	16,352.74
3. Clothing	5,857.19
4. Ordinary repairs	5,397.84
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	50,936.14
Total for institution	\$188,100.54

*Notes on current expenses:—

- Salaries and wages should include salaries of trustees or directors, if any.
- Clothing includes shoes, and also materials for clothing and shoes if they are manufactured in the institution.
- Ordinary repairs include all of those which simply maintain the building in condition, without adding to them. Any repairs which are of the nature of additions should be classed with permanent improvements.
- Office, domestic and outdoor expenses include everything not otherwise provided for, e.g., furniture, bedding, laundry supplies, medicine, engineer's supplies, postage, freight, farm expenses, etc.

Executive head of the institution (superintendent): GEORGE P. CAMPBELL

BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

C. FREDERICK GILMORE, *Superintendent*

On November 30, 1940, there were 1,868 boys under supervision in the care of the Boys Parole Branch—1,014 boys under supervision from the Lyman School for Boys, and 854 boys under supervision from the Industrial School for Boys.

During the year the superintendent held 768 conferences with visitors and boys at the office. There have been 541 conferences at the office with parents or guardians in the presence of the boys. There have been 301 conferences concerning boys with workers of other organizations. This does not include conferences with the Executive Secretary or the Superintendents of the training schools. One thousand three hundred

eight conferences were held at the office with boys who had called seeking advice or employment. Five hundred eighty nine boys have been relocated directly from the office. Some of these boys were sent to their own homes, some from their own homes to foster homes, many were sent to jobs, and some to foster homes to work for wages. The superintendent visited 38 foster homes during the year.

From Lyman School for Boys there were paroled to their own homes under supervision, or to relatives, 292 boys; placed under supervision in foster homes at wages, 38 boys; and placed under supervision in foster homes at board, 83 boys—a total of 413 boys. From Industrial School for Boys there were paroled to their own homes under supervision, or to relatives, 286 boys; and placed under supervision in foster homes, 43 boys—a total of 329 boys.

During the fiscal year 277 boys of the total of 1,521 boys under supervision were returned to the Lyman School for Boys—235 boys for violation of parole and 42 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above number, 180 were returned from their homes and 97 were returned from foster homes. During the same period, 79 of the total of 1,201 boys under supervision were returned to the Industrial School for Boys—69 boys for violation of parole and 10 boys for relocation and other purposes. Of the above mentioned number, 61 boys were returned from their own homes and 18 boys from foster homes. The visitors made 28,890 visits during the year—16,895 to boys under supervision from Lyman School for Boys, and 11,995 to boys under supervision from Industrial School for Boys. There were 1,761 home investigations made and 380 investigations of foster homes. To readjust boys, there were 1,312 relocations made. There were 90 investigations and reports in connection with special requests for the release under supervision of boys from the schools.

The demand for boys trained in our schools has far exceeded the supply during the year 1940. Each month the visitors send in a list of jobs available and the job is picked for the ward with due consideration to all the circumstances. In the industrial centers, our wards are being employed in mills and other factories, and are receiving better wages than they have for a long time. The visitors report that for some reason or other they seem to be receiving a great deal more cooperation from parents than on previous occasions. This is an interesting trend to watch. Of course, it is very necessary for the division to keep in very close contact with boys in foster homes, to see that the boy receives the proper religious education, and training.

The school authorities in the several communities are very cooperative and it is interesting to note that in the cases of boys who have been allowed to leave Lyman School under supervision, many have become members of various drum corps and bands in the neighborhood in which they live. This, of course, reflects favorably on the training the boys received at Lyman School, especially those who were in the school band. In the case of boys placed in foster homes at board to attend school, constant supervision is required to see that the boy is properly clothed and that he cooperates with the public school authorities.

In general, the health of the boys has been excellent, but despite close supervision and care, accidents and sickness occur. One of the duties of the visitors of the Boys Parole Branch is to seek permission for the administration of anesthetics, if a boy in either of the schools is required to undergo an operation. On several occasions parents were not in a financial condition to visit the sick boy and, in such cases, the visitor arranged so that the father, or mother, or both were taken to the hospital to visit the boy.

In order that the Trustees may be in a better position to judge a boy's case, it is necessary that home investigations be made as thoroughly as possible and all helpful information available secured. The schools, social agencies, the several clinics, Social Service Index, Travelers Aid Society, and many other agencies render valuable assistance to this division each year, for which we are very grateful. The Massachusetts General Hospital and its staff also receive the thanks of this division as they have rendered tremendously valuable services on many occasions.

The visitors of the Boys Parole Branch are met with the utmost courtesy, and all assistance possible is extended.

The division has received fine cooperation from the various police departments and courts. Outstanding in assistance are the members of the uniformed division of the Massachusetts State Police. The officers and patrolmen of that division are very

willing to assist in every way possible and, on many occasions when boys have left without authority, they have been taken to the police barracks and held for us rather than to police stations or jails.

It was most gratifying to the Superintendent and visitors in the Boys Parole Branch when at Christmastime, through the assistance of the Trustees, they were able to give needy and worthy wards a small gift. These boys were appreciative and it is a pleasure to read over some of the letters they wrote to the office. On several other occasions during the year, the Trustees have assisted worthy wards in various ways, all of which was very much appreciated by the ward and visitor.

Once again, the savings system, as instituted by the Trustees years ago, has proved very valuable. Money is saved from the wards' wages and the boys, when in need of clothing or other necessities, find their savings very helpful. A total of 167 accounts showed deposits of \$6,401.13.

The Trustees granted honorable discharges to 108 boys—60 of whom were under supervision from Lyman School for Boys and 48 under supervision from Industrial School for Boys. These boys had done exceedingly well and for their meritorious conduct were deemed worthy and deserving of this special consideration.

As time passes, of course, changes become necessary. Mr. Thomas M. Devlin, senior visitor in the Boys Parole Branch, retired from active service on July 31, 1940. Mr. Devlin began his work as a visitor and guardian in this division on April 28, 1907. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War; was identified with many of the social work activities and charitable agencies within the community where he lived; and gave loyal and devoted service to this department.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF THE BOYS PAROLE BRANCH

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of Lyman School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Total number of Lyman School boys on parole at end of year, 1939.....	1,108
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1940.....	413
Lyman School boys on visiting list during year 1940.....	1,521
Number of boys returned to Lyman School during year ending November 30, 1940*.....	277
Became of age during year.....	115
Boys committed to Industrial School for Boys during year.....	23
Boys committed to other institutions during year.....	28
Boys recommitted to Lyman School for Boys.....	4
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	60
	507
Number of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1940.....	1,014
Net Loss.....	94

*See table 27.

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of Lyman School boys on parole November 30, 1940.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy or Marines.....	33	3.26
At board, attending school.....	56	5.52
Attending school, not boarded.....	226	22.29
Employed on farms.....	27	2.66
In mills (textile).....	32	3.16
In other mills or factories.....	42	4.14
In machine shops.....	10	.99
In shoe shops.....	10	.99
Clerks and working in stores.....	22	2.17
In printing plants.....	5	.49
Messengers and doing errands.....	10	.99
Teamsters or truck drivers.....	27	2.66
Classed as laborers.....	19	1.87
In different occupations.....	63	6.21
Odd jobs.....	47	4.64
Occupations unknown.....	12	1.18
Recently released.....	26	2.56
In other institutions.....	38	3.75
Ill.....	9	.89
Idle.....	91	8.97
Whereabouts unknown.....	45	4.44
Out of Commonwealth.....	63	6.21
Working on local welfare project.....	3	.30
In Civilian Conservation Corps.....	57	5.62
On Federal Projects.....	41	4.04
	1,014	100.00

The reports of the above 1,014 boys show that at the time of the last report 683, or 67.36 per cent, were doing well; 136, or 13.41 per cent, were doing fairly well; 75, or 7.40 per cent, were doing badly; 63, or 6.21 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 45, or 4.44 per cent, were unknown; and occupations of 12 boys, or 1.18 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Paroled to their own homes, or with relatives.....	292
Paroled to others.....	38
Paroled and boarded out.....	83
Total number paroled within the year and becoming subjects of visitation.....	413
Number of individuals at board November 30, 1940.....	56

TABLE 27.—*Number of boys returned to Lyman School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Returned upon recommendation or request of court.....	126
Returned by order of Superintendent or Boys Parole Branch.....	109
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment.....	22
Returned for medical care or treatment.....	20
Total number returned.....	277

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30 1940.*

	Number	Per Cent
United States Army, Navy or Marines.....	2	1.74
In textile mills.....	2	1.74
Chauffeurs.....	6	5.22
Clerks.....	1	.87
In factories.....	6	5.22
In different occupations.....	20	17.39
Odd jobs.....	10	8.70
In institutions.....	5	4.35
Laborers.....	1	.87
Idle.....	8	6.96
Occupations unknown.....	1	.87
Whereabouts unknown.....	21	18.25
Out of the Commonwealth.....	13	11.30
Working on local welfare project.....	1	.87
In Civilian Conservation Corps.....	3	2.61
On Federal Projects.....	15	13.04
	115	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who have been in Lyman School for Boys who became of age during year ending November 30, 1940.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	59	51.31
Doing fairly well.....	13	11.30
Doing badly.....	16	13.91
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	27	23.48
	115	100.00

During the year 15 boys who became of age in 1940 were granted honorable discharge by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status November 30, 1940, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys, and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In the United States Army, Navy or Marines.....	33
On parole to parents, or with other relatives.....	790
On parole to others.....	27
On parole at board.....	56
On parole out of Commonwealth.....	63
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown.....	45
Total outside the School.....	1,014

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of Industrial School boys on parole during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Total number of Industrial School boys on parole at the end of year 1939.....	872
Number of boys paroled during year ending November 30, 1940.....	329
Number of Industrial School boys on visiting list during year 1940.....	1,201
Number of boys returned to Industrial School during year ending November 30, 1940.....	79*
Became of age during year.....	157
Committed to other institutions during year.....	52
Honorably discharged from custody during year.....	48
Died during year.....	1
Number of boys recommitted during year.....	9
Deported to Canada.....	1
	347
Number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys November 30, 1940.....	854
Net loss.....	18
*Number of boys returned to Industrial School for Boys during year ending November 30, 1940.	
Returned upon recommendation or request of court.....	53
Returned by order of Superintendent Boys Parole Branch.....	16
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment.....	7
Returned for medical care or treatment.....	3
Total number returned.....	79

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on November 30, 1940.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy or Marines.....	59	6.91
Machinists.....	15	1.76
Employed on farms.....	23	2.69
In textile mills.....	39	4.57
Other factories.....	50	5.85
In shoe shops.....	23	2.69
Clerks and working in stores.....	17	1.99
Classed as laborers.....	40	4.68
Teamsters or truck drivers.....	30	3.51
Printing.....	4	.47
In miscellaneous occupations.....	61	7.14
Doing odd jobs.....	60	7.03
Recently released.....	53	6.21
In institutions.....	42	4.92
Idle.....	64	7.49
In school.....	17	1.99
Ill.....	5	.59
Out of Commonwealth.....	60	7.03
Whereabouts unknown.....	33	3.86
Occupations unknown.....	5	.59
Working on local welfare projects.....	3	.35
In Civilian Conservation Corps.....	81	9.48
On Federal Projects.....	70	8.20
	854	100.00

The reports on the above 854 boys show that at the time of the last report 538, or 63 per cent, were doing well; 140, or 16.39 per cent, were doing fairly well; 78 or 9.13 per cent, were doing poorly; 60 or 7.03 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 33, or 3.86 per cent, were unknown; and occupations of 5, or .59 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1940.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy or Marines.....	10	6.37
Chauffeurs.....	8	5.10
Employed on farms.....	5	3.19
In textile mills, other mills or factories.....	15	9.55
Clerks.....	2	1.27
Classed as laborers.....	4	2.55
Odd jobs.....	10	6.37
In different occupations.....	13	8.28
Ill.....	1	.63
Idle.....	16	10.19
In other institutions.....	17	10.83
Out of the Commonwealth.....	11	7.01
Whereabouts unknown.....	22	14.01
In Civilian Conservation Corps.....	4	2.55
Working on local welfare projects.....	4	2.55
On Federal Projects.....	15	9.55
	157	100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending November 30, 1940.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well.....	75	47.77
Doing fairly well.....	23	14.65
Doing, badly.....	32	20.38
Whereabouts and conduct unknown.....	27	17.20
	157	100.00

During the year 23 boys who became of age in 1940 were granted honorable discharge by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys, year ending November 30, 1940.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks.....		\$48,650.00
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors.....	\$2,474.06	
Use of visitors' own autos.....	8,184.05	
Telephone and telegraph.....	257.90	
Travel of boys.....	2,514.33	
		\$13,430.34
Office Expenses:		
Postage.....	\$820.06	
Stationery and office supplies.....	506.61	
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,964.41	
Rent.....	1,210.58	
Sundries.....	144.38	
		\$4,646.04
Boys Boarded Out:		
Board.....	\$11,046.00	
Clothing.....	4,771.67	
Medical attendance (Doctors, Dentists, Hospital).....	710.73	
Miscellaneous.....	156.88	
		\$16,685.28
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial Schools for Boys.....		\$83,411.66
Instruction in Public Schools for boys (and girls) boarded out.....		\$5,327.92

Financial Statement Verified.

WALTER S. MORGAN, *Comptroller*.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent*

Many of the girls committed to the Industrial School have little knowledge and appreciation of wholesome living conditions and it is the aim of the school, therefore, to offer and stress instruction along these lines that they may have better understanding of civic requirements and be prepared to meet more acceptable standards of citizenship in order to adjust successfully in the community after leaving the institution. A longer period of training would seem beneficial and even necessary to develop the necessary protection and instruction of which the need is so apparent.

In addition to the academic training and household tasks, a thorough course in home economics is given to those who are physically and mentally able to receive it.

For religious guidance the services of a priest, a minister, and a rabbi are provided, and we are grateful and appreciative of their help.

There are many problems present in a school of this type. Girls of all mental ages are committed, from those definitely feeble-minded to those of normal, and, in a few cases, of superior intelligence. The following intelligence quotient table shows the mentality of the girls committed during the year.

100 per cent and over.....	8
90 to 100 per cent.....	13
80 to 90 " ".....	28
70 to 80 " ".....	37
60 to 70 " ".....	22
Below 60 " ".....	6

In the mind of the average new girl, this is a school for punishment, rather than training and it becomes necessary, therefore, not only to furnish a varied and flexible program, but to interpret the entire program so that she may understand that it is for her an opportunity and a helping hand in time of need. A good school of any type must be based on continuity and stability if the work is to prove of lasting value, and this is most necessary for these girls, who are so fundamentally unstable and so much in need of good habit formation and changed attitude toward life.

Re-education is a long, slow process under the most favorable circumstances and since many have no academic future, are young and immature for wage placement, a longer period of training, in the majority of cases, seems necessary. The school classifications this year have ranged from the first grade through the third year of high school; attendance including one-half day in the academic class room, the other half-day spent in some type of handiwork, as sewing, craft work or cooking.

Girls are placed in academic classes on the basis of achievement in school; thus they work happily and well. Marked individual differences or disabilities are cared for by transfer from one grade to another and, if a girl does not adjust to the academic program, the case is investigated and replacement made. School work properly presented gives to the mentally retarded girl a feeling of self-confidence and satisfaction in achievement.

A commercial course is offered for the girl who has completed the eighth grade and is capable of continuing work on the high school level. A business set-up of bank, store, postoffice, railway station, telephone and telegraph office was used in the classroom the last semester.

Lower grade classes are in charge of a regular classroom teacher, but partial or entire departmental work is done beginning with the seventh grade.

There has been much interest in nature study among the younger girls. Homemaking was continued in the seventh grade this year. The girls were interested and made many excellent note books, also a set of model rooms.

The usual number of sewing classes has been continued. Models are made in the receiving cottage. The beginners' sewing class teaches machine work and making of simple garments. The intermediate work is somewhat more advanced and its equivalent is required before parole. Two dressmaking classes have been in session morning and afternoon. These groups have been small enough so that individual help has been possible. Much excellent work has been accomplished and on the day of the annual exhibit a fashion show was presented, the script for which was written by a member of the class. Several new machines were added this fall.

In the craft department rug making of various types is emphasized. This work offers a sense of pride in accomplishment, furnishes opportunity for a girl with little ability or liking for fine sewing, to do something worthwhile which is colorful, interesting, and satisfying.

Each girl is enrolled for two 75 minute periods each week in the Domestic Science Department, actual cooking being supplemented by correlated theoretical work; all girls working on the meal basis plan and when the unit is complete, breakfast, dinner, or luncheon is served.

Music occupies an important part in the institution curriculum. In addition to class instruction in the school rooms and general chorus work, choir rehearsals are held several times each week for Sunday services and for religious and civic programs.

Drawing was given through the eighth grade this year and girls with special talent had an opportunity to have individual instruction. Some excellent posters were made.

The Physical Education department did exceptionally good work. The program based on the need of good body mechanics. To this end posture training was emphasized in each class lesson. Activities consisted of Danish gymnastics, English folk dances, square dancing, group games and team games such as volleyball and basketball.

The graduation exercises were held in the chapel on June 26. They consisted of an attractive and dignified ritual of graduation prepared under the direction of one of the teachers. Costumes of pastel shades and lighted candles, together with white dresses of the graduates made a very charming picture. Mrs. LaRue Brown, Trustee, addressed the graduates and presented certificates of promotion to thirteen girls, after which a gymnastic demonstration was presented outdoors.

The annual exhibition of academic and handwork was held at the school building on the same day. On the first floor, demonstrations were given in business practice, and current history, members of the editorial staff of the second year high school paper were at work, and the Junior Choir sang in their classroom. On the second floor, the basic topic illustrated in the assembly hall was "Education for Democracy." In the various rooms on this floor a style show was presented, art and craft work exhibited, map drawing was being done by a group of sixth grade girls, an interesting exhibit of the work from Bolton Cottage shown, and a game room illustrated the recreational activities. There was a food exhibit with a cooking class in session on the lower floor.

The library has continued to be a most valuable aid to the life of the school; each girl having the opportunity to select her books, personally, for cottage reading. It also furnishes books for reference and teaching purposes. Many splendid books were added to the library this year.

All civic and religious holidays have been celebrated with programs planned to emphasize their significance.

With the exception of several emergency cases the health of the girls has been exceptionally good.

During the year the farm season was, for the most part, favorable; production included 2400 bushels of potatoes, 30,700 pounds of fruit, 218,500 pounds of vegetables, 120,000 quarts of milk, 4,800 dozen eggs, and 29,780 pounds of meat, including beef, chicken, and pork.

The electric lighting system was extended from the heating plant to the piggery, furnishing light for the latter building and for four street lights between the main grounds and the lower road.

The bed of the brook into which the effluent from the sewage bed drains, was lowered approximately two feet for a distance of about four thousand feet, by the use of dynamite.

The reservoir furnishing the institution with water for household purposes has been fenced with, approximately, fifteen hundred feet of six foot galvanized chain link with three strand barb wire overhang, as a protection against trespass and pollution.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M. D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the year ending November 30, 1940, is respectfully submitted:—

Number of visits by school physician, 370.
 Number of visits by other physicians, 19.
 Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 13,739.
 Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 486.
 Average number of patients in infirmary daily, 3.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 115.
 Number of inmates returned examined by physician, 66.
 Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 505.
 Number of smears taken, 443.
 Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 5,785.
 Number of inmates to other hospitals for operation, 2.
 Number of inmates taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 31.
 Number of inmates pregnant when committed, 13.
 Number of inmates returned pregnant, 4.
 Number of X-rays taken, 6.
 Number of inmates given Diphtheria Anti Toxin, 1.
 Number of inmates examined on leaving school, 75.
 Number of inmates taken to other ear specialists, 3.
 Number of inmates taken to other Dentist, 1.
 Number of inmates taken to other Foot Specialist, 3.

Report of work by Dr. William E. Dolan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:

Number of visits, 24.
 Number of inmates whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 110.
 Number of other eye examinations, 151.
 Number of other ear examinations, 54.
 Number of other nose examinations, 42.
 Number of other throat examinations, 9.
 Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 43.
 Glasses adjusted and repaired, 157.
 Number of inmates whose glasses were examined, 49.

Number of inmates whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 95.
 Number of inmates returned whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 45.
 Total number of inmates seen, 576.

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Edward T. Fox:

Number of visits made, 52.	Pulp removed, 3.
Amalgam fillings, 1,125.	Treatments, 67.
Enamel fillings, 168.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 111.
Cement fillings, 78.	Gold inlay, 3.
Extractions, 192.	Truebyte Crown, 3.
Novocaine administrations, 188.	Partial plates, 10.
Cleansings, 129.	Impressions, 23.
	Number of inmates seen, 1,018.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Parole Branch)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school November 30, 1939.....	240	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, November, 30, 1939.....	473	
Total number in custody, November 30, 1939.....	713	
Committed during year ending November 30, 1940.....	114	
		827
Attained majority during year ending November 30, 1940.....	65	
Honorably discharged during the year.....	47	
Commitment revoked.....	1	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment.....	16	
		129
Total number in custody, November 30, 1940.....		698

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1940.*

In the Industrial School November 30, 1939.....	240	
Since committed.....	114	
		354
Recalled to the school:		
From leave of absence.....	5	
From absence without leave.....	5	
From hospitals.....	16	
From attending court.....	4	
		30
Returned from parole:		
For medical care.....	13	
For further training.....	10	
For violation of parole.....	29	
To await transfer or commitment to other institutions.....	6	
	58	
		88
		442
Released from school:		
On parole to parents or relatives.....	60	
On parole to parents to attend school.....	19	
On parole to other families for wages.....	77	
On parole to other families to attend school.....	8	
To attend court.....	4	
For leave of absence.....	5	
Absence without leave.....	5	
Transferred to hospitals.....	27	
To be committed to Schools for Feeble-minded.....	5	
Committed to State Hospitals.....	1	
Committed to Reformatory for Women.....	2	
Commitment revoked.....	1	
		214
Remaining in the Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1940.....		228

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending November 30, 1940.*

GIRLS PAROLED			LENGTH OF STAY			GIRLS PAROLED			LENGTH OF STAY			GIRLS PAROLED			LENGTH OF STAY		
			Years	Months					Years	Months					Years	Months	
1	-----	-----	—	24*		4	-----	-----	1	1		4	-----	-----	2	0	
1	-----	-----	—	1		6	-----	-----	1	2		4	-----	-----	2	1	
5	-----	-----	—	2		7	-----	-----	1	3		5	-----	-----	2	2	
2	-----	-----	—	3		8	-----	-----	1	4		1	-----	-----	2	3	
3	-----	-----	—	5		5	-----	-----	1	5		1	-----	-----	2	5	
1	-----	-----	—	6		7	-----	-----	1	6		1	-----	-----	2	8	
2	-----	-----	—	7		6	-----	-----	1	7		1	-----	-----	2	9	
3	-----	-----	—	8		8	-----	-----	1	8		2	-----	-----	3	0	
3	-----	-----	—	9		7	-----	-----	1	9		1	-----	-----	3	3	
1	-----	-----	—	10		4	-----	-----	1	10		3	-----	-----	3	4	
2	-----	-----	—	11		5	-----	-----	1	11		1	-----	-----	3	5	

*Days.

Total number paroled for first time during year, 115; average length of stay 1 year 5 months 27 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental condition.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Being an idle and disorderly person in speech and behavior.....	1
Being a lewd and lascivious person in speech and behavior.....	1
Being a lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior.....	4
Being a runaway.....	15
Being a stubborn child.....	28
Being a stubborn and disobedient child.....	1
Being a vagrant.....	1
Breaking, entering and larceny.....	1
Delinquency, lewd person.....	3
Delinquency, stealing.....	1
Delinquent child.....	10
Delinquent child, fornication.....	2
Delinquent child, stubbornness.....	2
Delinquent, idle and disorderly.....	1
Delinquent, incest; delinquent, fornication.....	1
Delinquent, lewd, wanton and lascivious in speech and behavior.....	1
Delinquent, stealing money.....	1
Drunkenness.....	3
Fornication.....	4
Idle and disorderly person.....	1
Idle person.....	1
Larceny.....	6
Lewdness.....	9
Lewd, wanton and lascivious person.....	1
Stubbornness.....	10
Wayward child, larceny.....	1
Transfer from Division of Child Guardianship.....	4
Total number committed.....	*114

*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Between 10 and 11 years.....	3	Between 15 and 16 years.....	29
Between 12 and 13 years.....	3	Between 16 and 17 years.....	46
Between 13 and 14 years.....	13	Between 17 and 18 years.....	5
Between 14 and 15 years.....	15	Total number committed.....	114

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years 7 months 5 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Born in the United States.....	114
Total number committed.....	114

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1940.*

Both parents born in the United States.....	51	Father unknown and mother native born.....	3
Both parents foreign born.....	33	Nativity of both parents unknown.....	1
Father native born and mother foreign.....	11		
Father foreign born and mother native.....	15	Total number committed.....	114

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1940.*

In school	39	Mother's helper.....	4
Housework	15	Waitress	1
Idle	55	Total number committed.....	114

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending November 30, 1940.*

In high school (1st year).....	18	In Grade V	2
In high school (2nd year).....	12	In Grade IV	2
In high school (3rd year).....	2	In Grade III	1
In Grade X	5	In Continuation School	1
In Grade IX	5	In special classes	13
In Grade VIII	21	In vocational school	1
In Grade VII	20	Total number committed.....	114
In Grade VI	11		
In school when committed	39	Out of school between 2 and 3 years.....	9
Out of school less than one year.....	52	Out of school between 3 and 4 years.....	2
Out of school between 1 and 2 years.....	12	Total number committed.....	114

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1940;—

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

<i>Income</i>	
Personal Service:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	\$46.63
Sales	410.63
Miscellaneous	137.27
	<u>\$594.53</u>

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance appropriation:	
Advance	\$10,000.00
On account of maintenance.....	85,823.22
Maintenance refunds.....	121.23
	<u>95,944.45</u>
	<u>\$96,538.98</u>

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:	
Institution income.....	\$594.53
Refunds, account maintenance.....	121.23
	<u>\$715.76</u>
Maintenance Appropriations:	
Payments on account of maintenance.....	\$85,823.22
Return of advance	10,000.00
	<u>95,823.22</u>
	<u>\$96,538.98</u>

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year.....	\$157,635.93
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	143,571.06
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	<u>\$14,064.97</u>

Analysis of Expenses

Personal Service.....	\$80,913.24
Religious instruction.....	1,605.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	1,139.71
Food.....	13,824.44
Clothing and materials.....	5,480.23
Heat and other plant operations.....	16,158.65
Medical and general care.....	3,037.05
Furnishings and household supplies.....	4,269.36
Farm.....	9,068.08
Garage and grounds.....	2,544.16
Repairs, ordinary.....	3,329.92
Repairs and renewals.....	2,201.22
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$143,571.06

Special Appropriations

Object	Whole Amount	Expended previous years	Expended fiscal year	Balance at end of year
Repairing damage to heating plant.....	\$3,950	\$3,902.89	—	\$47.11
Hurricane Damage.....	9,300	8,637.22	—	662.78
During the year the average number of inmates has been 228.51.				
Total cost of maintenance, \$143,571.06.				
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$12.0825.				
Receipts from sales, \$410.63.				
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.0345.				
All other institution receipts, \$183.90.				
Equal to a weekly per capita cost \$.0154.				
Net weekly per capita cost, \$12.0326.				

Financial Statement Verified.

WALTER S. MORGAN, *Comptroller*.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

November 30, 1940

REAL ESTATE

Land.....	\$22,680.00
Buildings.....	504,922.82
Total real estate.....	\$527,602.82

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal property.....	121,456.56
Total valuation of property.....	\$649,059.38

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Number in Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	—	240	240
Number received during year (committed, 114, returned from parole, 88).....	—	202	202
Number passing out of the institution during the year.....	—	214	214
Number at end of the fiscal year in the institution.....	—	228	228
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during the year).....	—	228.51	228.51
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	23.44	61.19	84.63

Number in care of Parole Branch

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of the year.....	660
Number coming of age within the year, or for other reason passing out of custody.....	139
Employees of parole branch.....	18

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:	
1. Salaries.....	\$80,913.24
2. Subsistence.....	13,824.44
3. Clothing.....	5,480.23
4. Ordinary repairs.....	3,329.92
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	40,023.23
Total for institution.....	\$143,571.06

Executive head of institution (superintendent): CATHARINE M. CAMPBELL.

GIRLS PAROLE BRANCH

THELMA WHEELER, *Superintendent.*

During the past year the visitors in the Girls Parole Branch have carried a little lighter case load than during some previous years. When this is given only superficial consideration it might seem as if there had not been enough to do. Many times in the past visitors have been much overburdened. Every girl who is under supervision was committed to the care of the Trustees because she presented some more or less serious phase of delinquent behavior and now that she is in the community again, it is the responsibility of the Girls Parole Branch to help this girl make the most satisfactory sort of adjustment. It is quite safe to say that at some time during the year each girl presented some problems with which she needed help. The following figures give some idea of the amount of work done by the workers of the department.

During the year 644 individual girls were cared for by the department. About 40 of these have attended the public schools. The visitors made 5,244 visits to girls in foster homes, own homes, in the office, at the House of the Good Shepherd and Tewkesbury State Hospital and Infirmary, making an average of about 44 visits each month, exclusive of the escorting which was done. They interviewed a total of 198 girls at the Industrial School, and 2,875 relatives were interviewed. There were 1,345 office interviews of persons other than the immediate relatives of the girl.

Two thousand nine hundred eight others were seen at home or at other places in connection with the girls. One hundred ninety four applications for parole were investigated and, although investigation of these applications is generally concentrated in the hands of one worker, it has been necessary to assign them to other workers because of distance, or a workers' familiarity with the case, as in the instances of girls who have been returned to the Industrial School. Ninety-eight original investigations of girls' homes were made; visitors shopped with 273 girls; our hospital worker shopped with 57 girls for their regular visitors, who were not able to take them, and who were already acquainted with the girl, so that there would have been no particular value in the contacts. Forty-seven girls were escorted to court by their visitors, and this is very time consuming. The presence of the visitors in court, however, is often necessary for the court as well as for the effect upon the girl.

Reviewing the histories and backgrounds of the girls committed to the custody of the Trustees during the past year, one is struck by the large number of broken homes from which these girls come. Of the 114 committed, 61, or more than half, were from homes which were broken. In 16 homes the parents were divorced. This is a smaller proportion than in the general population, however. In 13 homes the parents were separated.

In these cases, support of the legal partner was spasmodic, if at all, and the separated parent was often a disturbing factor in the lives of the children, returning to visit the home and trying to influence the children against the parent with whom they were living.

In 32 homes one or both parents were dead; in 16 homes the fathers were dead, in 12 homes the mothers were dead, and in 4 homes both were dead.

We know that the death of a parent is usually a greatly upsetting experience to a child under the best of circumstances, even when the remaining parent is a stable person not burdened with financial worries and the cares of a large family. To a child whose existence from the start has been a precarious one it must be an experience even more disturbing. Not only does it mean the loss of a parent, but most often the loss of the only source of income. If the deceased parent happens to be the father, it may mean the entire disruption of the home and the sending of the children to other homes, or the mother going out of the home to work. Not only have these girls, in most instances, had the problem of the death of one or both parents to contend with, but the instability of the remaining parent whose main concern is often not for the children, but for himself and his comfort. Many of the girls lost not just one or both parents, but step-parents as well, which loss threatened any sense of security the girl might have developed.

Death, in and of itself, of course would not produce the delinquency, but in these cases it is only one more situation which prevents the early formation of loyalties and meaningful family ties. The fear of ever again forming emotional ties because

they may be broken, as they have been broken in the past, with the resulting hurt to the child, accounts for much of the defiance, lack of trust, and apparent indifference to other people's opinions with which we meet so frequently in the adolescent delinquent girl. This fear is added to the absorption which the normal adolescent has in herself and her problems anyway. The problem then becomes that of trying to build up a trust in human beings once more—a caring to the point of wanting to make an adjustment to community living which will be more acceptable to the girl and to society.

Another factor in these family circumstances has been the remarriage of one parent or the other after divorce or death of the marriage partner. There were 16 step-fathers, as compared with only 5 stepmothers, although 12 mothers had died. Again we cannot be sure why there is this amount of difference in the frequency of remarriage of the mothers, except that we know that the continuation of the home is much more important in most instances to the mother than to the father, and she wants to provide a home for her children. We have also wondered whether this high proportion of stepfathers may play a significant role in a girl's delinquencies. We do know, of course, that a sympathetic father can be a most vital factor in a girl's development during adolescence particularly, and we know that in a high proportion of these situations there was an extremely loose bond between the girl and the stepfather, if indeed any existed at all. Girls frequently remark that their stepfathers were very nice to them and to their mothers, but we do not find that there has been any deep feeling of companionship. Especially is this true when there are other children belonging to the stepfather and the mother.

Even when both own parents remained in the home we do not find strong bonds of affection between the parents or between the parents and the children. Thirty-five fathers were known to be actual alcoholics, and abusive to wives and children when drunk. In four instances both parents were alcoholic; 16 parents were known to be sexually promiscuous; 5, were definitely feeble-minded; 5, were insane; 9, had seriously neglected their children, according to legal decision, but a large proportion of the group were neglected, in affection and interest. There were known to be 13 illegitimate siblings and we can probably quite safely assume that there were others not known to us. These siblings were often the cause for dissension between the father and mother, and were openly quarreled over by the parents.

In all of these families there is the puzzling problem to which there can probably never be a categorical answer, namely,—non-delinquent siblings. In many instances there are several siblings who have already been in court and in some cases all other siblings have been in some kind of trouble, but we do find again and again siblings who have not run into conflict with the law and who, at least on the surface, are making an acceptable adjustment or again we find that the girl who has gotten into difficulties is the only member of her family whose overt behavior has produced trouble. There is much material here which perhaps could throw light on the whole problem of the delinquent child could anyone give the time and effort necessary in undertaking a study of this kind.

A particularly difficult situation is that of the illegitimate girl. Not only does she have all the insecurity of the girl born into a family group of questionable stability and social status, but she has to face the knowledge of her own illegitimacy and the attitude of the community toward this fact, and her mother's resulting inferior social position from the point of view of other people. This is an especially pertinent problem to us inasmuch as 10 girls who were unmarried were committed to the Industrial School in pregnant condition. It is pertinent because we have to decide just what disposition has to be made of these children—whether they are to be returned to their mother's homes with or without the mother or whether the city or state will take them.

Six girls were returned directly to their own homes with their babies, and 6 girls released the children to a social agency, usually the Division of Child Guardianship. It is, of course, much too early to predict what the outcome will be for the girl, and certainly nothing can be told about what will happen so far as the child is concerned. Perhaps no hard and fast policy can ever be established in this matter of keeping mothers and babies together, or of separating them, certainly not until more convincing studies have been done of what really happens to the children over a period of years. At present we try to decide each case as it arises, and try to take all of the circumstances into consideration.

This question of keeping our girls and their babies together leads very naturally to the ways which are open to a girl by which she can support herself. On November 30, 1940, 37 girls were doing housework which they found themselves. Fifty-four girls were doing work other than housework, most of these in dress factories where the work was uncertain, and they were usually paid by the hour. Some were unemployed, and the rest were placed to do housework and supervised by the Girls Parole Branch.

From actual experience with various types of foster homes we have found the most successful by far to be the boarding home, where the girl finds herself more nearly an equal of the people with whom she is living. With an increased number of girls doing work other than housework it would be possible to have more of them living in homes in which they could pay their own board and these homes could probably often be homes of the girl's own choice. At the moment we do not have a sufficiently large appropriation to permit an expenditure of an additional amount of money to pay board for girls other than the younger ones who are attending school or those who present special problems, even though from our experience with this type of home we know it would probably justify itself in the long run.

We are continuing to use the Massachusetts General clinics and hospital when our girls need medical attention and when they are able to come into Boston. One hundred eighty-five girls were seen in the clinics during the year. Otherwise local doctors have to be employed. Excellent work has been done by the hospital and we are most grateful for the kind of care given and the small cost to us.

On the whole the girls have been healthy—they have the usual number of colds and gripe, but these have not become anything more serious.

One epileptic girl has been under observation at the Hospital Cottages at Baldwinville. We were most fortunate to have her admitted, as she was near the upper age limit for admission. Her case has been carefully studied there and she is likely to need permanent hospitalization, having serious behavior difficulties in addition to her epilepsy.

Female Wards' Trust Fund.—In 1927 a law was passed to establish a Trust Fund with the unclaimed savings belonging to wards of the Trustees whose whereabouts have been unknown for seven years subsequent to their becoming of age. This fund is "for the purpose of securing special training or education for, or otherwise aiding and assisting meritorious wards." Since the passing of the law, 49 girls, while on parole, have been financially assisted in securing business training, in music lessons, in taking up nursing, in being tutored in special subjects, and in many other ways according to their special needs and abilities. On December 1, 1940, the principal of the trust fund was \$12,436.29 and the unexpended income was \$789.64.

Girls' Savings.—Cash received from savings, to the credit of 241 girls, and other sources (parents or other relatives, or other institutions, etc.) from December 1, 1939 to November 30, 1940, amounted to \$10,770.47. There were 1,169 bank deposits; and cash withdrawn by 257 girls for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, vacation, insurance, Christmas gifts, reimbursements to employers for money or articles stolen or destroyed all amounted to \$12,309.70.

TABLE 45.—*Status November 30, 1940, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts.....	135
On parole outside of Massachusetts with relatives.....	7
On parole outside of Massachusetts—married.....	5
On parole in families earning wages.....	94
Attending school, earning wages.....	11
Attending school, boarding.....	11
Attending school, living at home.....	16
In hospitals or convalescent homes.....	19
Married (but still under supervision).....	94
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd.....	19
Boarding temporarily.....	8
In custody.....	1
Left home, or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year.....	34
b. Previously.....	15
Institution runaways.....	1

	470
In Industrial School for Girls November 30, 1940.....	228

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending November 30, 1940.*

Balance on deposit December 1, 1939.....		\$11,021.29
Cash received from savings to credit of 241 girls and other sources ¹ from December 1, 1939 to November 30, 1940.....	\$10,770.47 159.35	
Interest on deposit.....		
By 1,169 deposits with the department.....		10,929.82
		\$21,951.11
Transferred to Female Wards Trust Fund.....	\$15.11	
Cash ² withdrawn by 257 girls.....	\$12,309.70	
		12,324.81
Balance on deposit November 30, 1940.....		\$9,626.30

¹Other sources means from parents, or relatives, other institutions, etc.²Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending November 30, 1940.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks.....		\$34,901.60
Visitors:		
Travel.....	\$4,778.17	
Use of visitors' own auto.....	725.05	
		5,503.22
Office Expenses:		
Advertising.....	115.57	
Postage.....	507.92	
Stationery and office supplies.....	361.58	
Telephone and telegraph.....	856.45	
Rent.....	2,055.96	
Sundries.....	118.10	
		4,015.58
Total expended for administration and visiting.....		\$44,420.40
Assistance to girls:		
Board.....	\$3,122.59	
Clothing.....	2,647.55	
Medicine and medical attention.....	1,332.31	
Travel.....	1,088.72	
Miscellaneous.....	42.01	
		\$8,233.18
Total expended for girls.....		\$52,653.58
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls.....		

Financial Statement Verified.

WALTER S. MORGAN, *Comptroller*.TRUST FUNDS¹

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Lyman School—Lyman Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1939.....	\$13,923.64	\$27,826.00	\$41,749.64
<i>Receipts in 1939-40</i>			
Income from investments.....	1,595.62		1,595.62
Securities purchased.....		10,000.00	
	\$15,519.26	\$37,826.00	\$43,345.26
<i>Payments in 1939-40</i>			
Securities purchased.....	10,000.00		
	\$5,519.26	\$37,826.00	\$43,345.26
Balance Nov. 30, 1940.....			
<i>Present Investments</i>			
		Securities	Total
Akron, Ohio, bond.....		\$400.00	
Boston bonds.....		11,500.00	
Boston & Albany R.R. stock.....		300.00	
Canton (Ohio) bonds.....		5,000.00	
New York (State) bond.....		1,000.00	
United States Treasury bonds.....		2,025.00	
State of Minnesota bonds.....		8,000.00	
West Virginia bonds.....		9,600.00	
Worcester County Trust Co., certificate.....		1.00	
		\$37,826.00	
Cash on hand.....	\$5,519.26		\$43,345.26

¹ Under the provisions of chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditures of the income is in the hands of the Trustees.

Lyman School, Lyman Trust Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1939		\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
<i>Receipts in 1939-40</i>			
Securities matured	\$5,000.00		
Securities purchased		5,000.00	
	<u>\$5,000.00</u>	<u>\$25,000.00</u>	<u>\$20,000.00</u>
<i>Payments in 1939-40</i>			
Securities purchased	\$5,000.00		
Securities matured		5,000.00	
	<u>—</u>	<u>\$20,000.00</u>	<u>\$20,000.00</u>
Balance November 30, 1940			
<i>Present Investments</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. certificates		\$14,000.00	
Boston, Mass. bonds		5,000.00	
New London & Northern R.R. Co. certificate		1,000.00	
			<u>\$20,000.00</u>

Income, Lyman Trust Fund

Balance December 1, 1939	\$8,496.91	\$8,496.91
<i>Receipts in 1939-40</i>		
Income from investments	1,261.24	1,261.24
	<u>\$9,758.15</u>	<u>\$9,758.15</u>
<i>Payments in 1939-40</i>		
Lyman School for Boys	\$373.46	\$373.46
	<u>\$9,384.69</u>	<u>\$9,384.69</u>
Balance November 30, 1940		

Lyman School, Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1939		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1939-40			
Balance November 30, 1940		1,000.00	1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston bond		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income Lamb Fund

Balance December 1, 1939	133.23	\$100.00	\$233.23
<i>Receipts in 1939-40</i>			
Income from investments	48.75		48.75
	<u>\$181.98</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$281.98</u>
<i>Payments 1939-40</i>			
Lyman School for Boys	97.71	—	97.71
	<u>\$84.27</u>	<u>\$100.00</u>	<u>\$184.27</u>
Balance November 30, 1940			
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston & Albany R.R. stock		\$100.00	
Cash on hand	\$84.27		\$184.27

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Industrial School for Girls, Lamb Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1939		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1939-40			
Balance November 30, 1940		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Providence, R. I. bond		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Lamb Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1939	\$135.57		\$135.57
<i>Receipts in 1939-40</i>			
Income from investments	40.00		40.00
	<u>\$175.57</u>		<u>\$175.57</u>
<i>Payments in 1939-40</i>			
Industrial School for Girls	\$102.07		\$102.07
	<u>\$73.50</u>		<u>\$73.50</u>
Balance Nov. 30, 1940			

Industrial School for Girls, Fay Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1939		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1939-40			
Balance November 30, 1940		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Massachusetts (Commonwealth of) bonds		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Income, Fay Fund</i>			
Balance December 1, 1939	\$120.00		\$120.00
<i>Receipts in 1939-40</i>			
Income from investment	40.00		40.00
	<u>\$160.00</u>		<u>\$160.00</u>
Balance Nov. 30, 1940			

Industrial School for Girls, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1939	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
No transactions in 1939-40		
Balance November 30, 1940	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
<i>Present Investment</i>		
United States bonds	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00

Income, Rogers Book Fund

Balance December 1, 1939	\$35.37	\$35.37
<i>Receipts in 1939-40</i>		
Income from investment	\$32.50	\$32.50
	\$67.87	\$67.87
<i>Payments in 1939-40</i>		
Industrial School for Girls	\$15.95	\$15.95
Balance Nov. 30, 1940	\$51.92	\$51.92

Massachusetts Training Schools, Female Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1939	\$233.95	\$12,188.11	\$12,422.06
<i>Receipts in 1939-40</i>			
Deposited	—	\$15.11	\$15.11
	\$233.95	\$12,203.22	\$12,437.17
<i>Payments in 1939-40</i>			
Mass. Training Schools	\$0.88		\$0.88
Balance Nov. 30, 1940	\$233.07	\$12,203.22	\$12,436.29
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank		\$2,159.49	
Provident Institution for Savings		8,017.82	
Westboro Savings Bank		2,025.91	
Cash	\$233.07	\$12,203.22	\$12,436.29

Income, Female Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1939	\$718.80	\$718.80
<i>Receipts in 1939-40</i>		
Income from investments	\$253.84	\$253.84
	\$972.64	\$972.64
<i>Payments in 1939-40</i>		
Massachusetts Training School	\$183.00	\$183.00
Balance November 30, 1940	\$789.64	\$789.64

Massachusetts Training Schools, Male Wards Fund

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance December 1, 1939	\$156.99	\$11,347.18	\$11,504.17
<i>Receipts in 1939-40</i>			
Deposited	\$4.59	\$305.21	\$309.80
	\$161.58	\$11,652.39	\$11,813.97
<i>Payments in 1939-40</i>			
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$43.21		\$43.21
Balance November 30, 1940	\$118.37	\$11,652.39	\$11,770.76
<i>Present Investment</i>			
Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others		\$11,652.39	
Cash	\$118.37		\$11,770.76

Income Male Wards Fund

Balance December 1, 1939	\$1,142.16	\$1,142.16
<i>Receipts in 1939-40</i>		
Income from investments	\$278.02	\$278.02
	\$1,420.18	\$1,420.18
<i>Payments in 1939-40</i>		
Massachusetts Training Schools	\$345.00	\$345.00
Balance November 30, 1940	\$1,075.18	\$1,075.18

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Mass. TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS.

FOR THE

Year Ending June 30, 1945

DIVISION

OF

JUVENILE TRAINING

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
 DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
 TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRUSTEES

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 BENJAMIN JOY, HARVARD, *Chairman*
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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

WALTER C. BELL, ROOM 305, 41 MT VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

CHARLES A. DU BOIS, *Superintendent, Lyman School for Boys.*
 ROBERT T. GREY, *Superintendent, Industrial School for Boys.*
 V. MARION ROLLINS, *Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls.*
 RALPH S. BROWN, *Supervisor, Boys Division.*
 ELEANOR F. BRENNAN, *Supervisor, Girls Division*

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Massachusetts Training Schools, names, locations, etc.	3
Rules and Regulations	3
Report of the Trustees	4
Report of Officers and Statistics:	
Lyman School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	5
Psychologist's Report	7
Physician's Report	8
Statistics concerning Boys	9
Treasurer's Report	12
Valuation of Property	13
Statistical Form for State Institutions	13
Industrial School for Boys:	
Superintendent's Report	13
Physician's Report	15
Statistics concerning Boys	15
Treasurer's Report	17
Valuation of Property	18
Statistical Form for State Institutions	18
Boys Division:	
Supervisor's Report	18
Statistics concerning Work of Boys Division	19
Industrial School for Girls:	
Superintendent's Report	23
Physician's Report	24
Statistics concerning Girls	25
Treasurer's Report	27
Valuation of Property	28
Statistical Form for State Institutions	28
Girls Division:	
Supervisor's Report	28
Statistics concerning Work of Girls Division	29
Trust Funds	30

MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools have the "management, government and care" of the Lyman School for Boys, the Industrial School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls. All commitments to the schools are made during minority. Upon completion of a course of training at the schools, supervision on parole is exercised by either the Boys or Girls Division whose offices are at 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. An Honorable Discharge may be granted by the Board of Trustees to any boy or girl whose meritorious conduct is worthy and deserving of it.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Established 1846

Westborough, Mass.

An open institution, organized on the cottage system for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. Emphasis is placed on a continuation of academic training supplemented by the acquisition of tool skills.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Established 1908

Shirley, Mass.

An open institution organized on the cottage system for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades and the acquisition of sound work habits.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Established 1854

Lancaster, Mass.

An open institution organized on the cottage system for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts.

BOYS DIVISION

41 Mt. Vernon St.

Boston, Mass.

Upon parole from either the Lyman School for Boys or the Industrial School for Boys all boys are under the supervision of the Boys Division. The Commonwealth is divided into districts, each supervised by a Visitor. Central control of the districts is exercised by the Supervisor, Boys Division, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

GIRLS DIVISION

41 Mt. Vernon St.

Boston, Mass.

When their course of training has been completed at the Industrial School for Girls all girls are supervised by the Girls Division. A staff of Visitors provide for the continuance of training begun at the school besides giving counseling and mature judgment to current problems.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Powers and Duties of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools are defined by statutes appearing in Chapter 18, sections 11 to 16 inclusive, and in Chapter 120 of the General Laws Tercentenary Edition, in their by-laws approved by the Governor and Council and in special orders and instructions by votes of the Trustees.

F.B.D. 93
1945

ANNUAL REPORT

CHANGES IN THE BOARD

Mrs. Dorothy K. Brown was reappointed a Trustee by Governor Leverett Saltonstall on July 19, 1944.

Mr. Benjamin Joy was reappointed a Trustee by Governor Leverett Saltonstall on July 19, 1944.

Mr. Lawrence Terry was appointed a Trustee by Governor Leverett Saltonstall on October 18, 1944 to succeed Professor Sheldon Glueck who resigned.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1945 the Board has held 11 regular meetings and 2 special meetings in addition to the 38 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1457 cases involving parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 94 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Director and Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 88 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS

TABLE 1.—*Commitments to the three schools each year for the past three years ending June 30, 1945.*

	1943*	1944	1945
Lyman School for Boys	191	331	285
Industrial School for Boys	203	348	338
Industrial School for Girls	107	189	146

*Seven months' period

TABLE 2.—*Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending June 30, 1945; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on June 30, 1945.*

	Daily Average Number of Inmates			Normal Capacity	Number in School June 30, 1945
	1943*	1944	1945		
Lyman School for Boys.....	355	338	321	393	332
Industrial School for Boys.....	260	245	217	319	235
Industrial School for Girls.....	292	307	288	297	298

*Seven months' period

TABLE 3.—*Commitment to the three schools each year for the ten years ending June 30, 1945*

YEAR ENDING NOV. 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1936	223	274	115	612
1937	256	323	137	716
1938	227	327	135	689
1939	219	294	127	640
1940	226	287	114	627
1941	195	262	152	609
1942	310	344	189	843
1943 Seven months' period.....	191	203	107	501
1944 Year ending June 30.....	331	348	189	868
1945	285	338	146	769
Total	2,463	3,000	1,411	6,874

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On June 30, 1945, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 2,874, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools on June 30, 1945*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	332	918	1,250
Industrial School for Boys	235	533	768
Industrial School for Girls	298	558	856
Total	865	2,009	2,874

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made either in person or by letter, to the Director of the Division of Juvenile Training. Each application is given careful consideration and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1944 and 1945 is shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1944	1945
Lyman School for Boys.....	7.9 months	8.5 months
Industrial School for Boys.....	10.3 months	9.9 months
Industrial School for Girls.....	16.7 months	19.8 months

Table 38 shows that a number of girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods usually is due to the need for prolonged care and treatment because of physical or mental condition.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year the Trustees granted 345 honorable discharges to boys and girls who were under the supervision of the Boys and Girls Divisions.

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had established themselves in the community and were getting along so well that they no longer needed the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 320. The number of girls who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had shown that they no longer needed such supervision and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 25.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

Charles A. DuBois, Superintendent

The total monthly intake of boys averaged 52.9 during the year, an increase of 2.4 over that of the preceding year. Commitments averaged 23.8 boys per month, showing a decrease of 3.8 over the number committed last year. The number of boys returned for all causes averaged 29.1 per month. The problem of adjusting or readjusting so many boys monthly with a limited personnel was a difficult one, presenting a serious handicap to the success of our entire training program.

A real effort was made during the year to improve or correct physical defects discovered in newly committed boys for the most part. Many boys were under treatment for varying lengths of time in clinics of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. Transporting so many boys back and forth to Boston for their various appointments and clinical treatments was a large undertaking. It is our opinion, however, that the value of the services rendered, much more than justified the effort involved. Fully as important as the improvement in health resulting from the treatments was the changed attitudes of the boys as they saw and felt the interest displayed in their well being. One is inclined to question whether or not commitment to Lyman School would have been necessary had similar treatments been undertaken for these boys by some agency earlier in their careers.

The personnel shortage remained acute as the war wore on. As in the previous two years, we relied mainly on overtime services of staff members to cover essential

assignments. The effects of nearly three years of extra service was reflected in the quality of performance of the staff generally. This state of affairs, added to increased demands, necessitated by the abnormally high intake of boys, brought about a serious situation. The general lowering of the tone of the school was to be noticed in the restlessness, instability and lack of interest on the part of the boys.

The personnel problem was relieved in part by securing the part time service of several men, among whom was an experienced physical education instructor. Securing this man's services enabled us to resume various forms of athletic work which lightened the situation considerably. A further aid was the improvement in recreational facilities made possible by the addition of a second motion picture projector and an improved amplifying system. A record playing device and a frequency modulated tune-in set which could be used with the amplifiers in the auditorium offered further variety to the recreation program, examples of which are the reception of football and baseball broadcasts as well as broadcasts of other unusually interesting events.

A further important aid during the personnel shortage was the development of the Lyman School Service Corps. This group of boys comprising the honor group of the school assisted in many ways in stabilizing the school as a whole and by so doing reduced the pressure on staff members. There is no question but what the existing emergency helped a great deal in convincing many dubious staff members that the Service Corps idea had much to offer to the school as a whole as well as to the Corps members themselves. Latent qualities of loyalty, leadership and enthusiasm were brought out and developed in a great many boys which may have a direct bearing on their social attitudes throughout their lives.

We were fortunate in retaining throughout the year the services of trained, experienced teachers who were for the most part married women employed as military substitutes. Provision was made for the individual instruction so essential in a school of this type with its changing population. Emphasis was laid on personal guidance and instruction in the tool subjects: reading, English language, spoken and written, social studies and arithmetic. Adequate provision was made for the mentally handicapped in special classes and for remedial lessons for boys retarded in tool subject performance. Results secured in this part of the program were in the main quite satisfying.

A complete program of farming activities was attempted during the year. The results of the program were below standard as far as produce is concerned. The summer months were extremely dry and were followed by a hurricane in September which damaged the apple crop and some unharvested field corn. The potato crop was seriously affected by the lack of rain. The spring of 1945 was unusually early followed by a killing frost which ruined the apple crop completely and all but completely destroyed one thousand tomato plants and other garden crops. During the month of June rains were heavy enough to wash seeds out of the ground and resulted in many of our gardens being completely under water for days. The rains also made it impossible to harvest any of a heavy crop of hay during the month of June. Results in general of the farm program were disappointing, although in this respect we were no worse off than our neighbors in this section of the State. By far the greatest part of our farming activities is directed towards the maintenance of our large dairy herd. Considering the little value of this activity as a means of training for small boys, the question may well be raised as to whether or not in normal times it would be desirable to retain this part of the farm program.

Farm production for the year was: milk, 224,827 quarts; pork, 22,822 pounds; poultry, 3,807 pounds; eggs, 6,225 dozen; potatoes, 1,019 bushels; apples, 28,585 pounds; plus a poor yield of root crops and garden vegetables.

The physical plant was maintained in fairly good operating condition in spite of difficulties experienced in obtaining necessary materials, equipment and supplies. No major changes were made in any of the buildings. The use of coal for fuel in the main power plant was the occasion of much concern and inefficiency of operation of that vital part of the school's physical plant.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST

BESSIE PAZEIAN, *Psychologist*

The Mental Hygiene Clinic continued its program through another war year changing and modifying its procedures to encompass specific war-time demands. Case histories were sent to the War Induction Board, which stressed the importance of having the data within three days of the receipt of notice as the information was valuable to them only if received by the psychiatrist before the inductee was interviewed. From October 29, 1944 through June 30, 1945, 196 case histories were submitted to this board. Other agencies requesting the same type of information were the psychiatric units of Army camps, Navy and Marine Bases, the prison systems of the various war-time agencies and the Home Service Department of the American Red Cross.

The aim of the Mental Hygiene Clinic has shifted in other ways to include a more dynamic approach to the juvenile delinquent. Due to a necessary curtailment in the testing program in the absence of a psychometrist, more time has been spent in interviewing and psychotherapy, less on fixed testing procedures. From these interviews we have discovered that our approach to the delinquent is differing. Our attempts at treating the individual have centered more on the genetic or causative factors involved, less on the result per se. There seem to be certain qualities in the delinquent which are applicable to the group as a whole. Studying the individual from this point of view may lead to some interesting changes in approach. Certainly the old theories of causation involving hereditary and environmental factors, though undeniably basic, have led to little by way of treatment for the individual. The fact that there are or seem to be some universal traits in all delinquents could well be a starting point towards re-education along those lines.

The number of commitments, though large, was slightly less than the year preceding. The problems presented reflected, in great part, the war-time status of the home—the lack of a father in the home, the mother's preoccupation with a more satisfactory economic status. As a result of this dissolution in the home the children resorted to outside activities and reacted to the relaxing of parental supervision and control by falling into delinquent habits and patterns.

Boys were interviewed on commitment and approximately a month later. Every available source was contacted for pertinent information on boys studied by other agencies previous to commitment. With this information, added to the data secured by interviews here, psychological reports were presented for discussion at the weekly classification meeting. Duplicate copies of these reports were sent to the Boys Division so that Visitors might have a copy. Academic recommendations were made after study of reports of the boy's achievement in the school last attended. Where necessary, intelligence tests were used as a corollary to this method. On release, a history of the boy's school performance was sent to the Bureau of Vocational Adjustment in Boston which transferred the records to all schools within the compass of the Boston School Department. This record included an account of the boy's marks here, the test results, special educational problems, health and recommendations for school placement and program. In the future it might be well to include all schools in this program.

The Psychologist accompanied two boys to the Out-Patient Department of the Wrentham State School where neurological and psychiatric examinations were given and recommendations made. Applications to the Westboro State Hospital were made out on six boys. Of these, two were permanently committed. Five boys were released to the Tewksbury State Infirmary for treatment. Eight boys were released to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital for a ten day period of observation and study. Of these, one boy was transferred to the Boston State Hospital where he was permanently committed. One was transferred to the Westboro State Hospital and committed. Two were diagnosed Psychopathic Personality; both were considered dangerous to society. Two were diagnosed: Primary Behavior Disorder in Children-Conduct Disturbance. One was given no diagnosis since it was felt that there were at that time no clear cut signs of psychosis. One was diagnosed a Severe Epileptic, medication was prescribed and subsequent transfer

to Monson State Hospital recommended if treatment did not prove satisfactory. Two boys were discharged from the school as mentally unfit. Applications were sent to the Wrentham State School on three boys. One application was sent to the Belchertown State School. These applications were placed on file in view of the long waiting list. A request for commitment was made to the Clarke School for the Deaf on a boy who was a deaf mute. A closer relationship was begun with the Out-Patient Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital where boys were sent for physical disorders. Medical, psychiatric and social histories were sent to this hospital on request. The Psychologist made recommendations for study in this hospital on boys needing psychiatric care and electro-encephalographic studies.

Eighty-five boys were examined by the Psychologist at the Lyman School. The following tests were administered:

Stanford-Binet	18
Otis-Intermediate, Form A	67
School Test	1
Cowan Adolescent Personality Schedule	1

The median I.Q. was 83. I.Q.s ranged from 55 to 132. Rates were grouped as follows: Superior 2.4%, High Average 13%, Average 28.2%, Low Average 14.1%, Borderline 22.3%, Feeble-minded 20%. The median I.Q. is slightly lower than that of the year preceding but we feel that it is a very representative indication of our present population. It is interesting to note that there was a slight increase in the feeble-minded group over that of last year despite the fact that Otis-Intermediate tests somewhat higher than the Stanford-Binet and in view of the fact that the Otis examinations were given in as great a number as the year preceding.

Many changes will be seen within the next few years relative to the treatment of the juvenile delinquent. In view of an awakened public interest in the juvenile crime wave, many agencies and social groups have taken an interest in this problem for the first time. The Mental Hygiene Clinic is cognizant of this change and will continue to function in a manner that will lend adaptability to any modern methods and procedures.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M.D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending June 30, 1945, is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work done at the infirmary during the year:

Number of visits by physician	372
Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients	16,785
Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients	495
Number of different patients treated, out-patients	2,836
Number of different patients treated, ward patients	495
Average number of patients in infirmary daily	7.17
Average number of out-patients in infirmary daily	46
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients	65
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients	17
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients	20
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients	1
Number of new inmates examined by physician	265
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school	465
Number of inmates returned examined by physician	245
Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals	
Massachusetts General Hospital	23
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	66
Tewksbury State Hospital	1
X-ray, Westboro State Hospital	7
T. B. Clinic, Worcester	5
Number of inmates given diphtheria immunization	252
Number of operations performed for removal of tonsils and adenoids	4
Number of inmates whose vision was tested	40
Number of inmates given glasses	21
Number of inmates given tetanus immunization	29
Number of inmates whose eyes were treated	73
Number of inmates whose ears were treated	84
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated	238
Number of inmates treated for furunculosis	102
Number of inmates treated for scabies	11

Among the special cases treated were the following:

- Massachusetts General Hospital—Observation 3, Paraphimosis 1, Varicocele 1, Hernia 1, Cellulitis 3, Cervical Adenitis 1, Fracture Clavicle 1, Tibia 1, Tinea Trichophytina 1, Orthopedic 2.
- Worcester City Hospital—Observation 1.
- Belmont Hospital, Worcester—Severe Streptococcus Throat 1, Mastoid 1, Tubercular Examination 2, Axillary Adenitis 1.
- Peter Bent Brigham Hospital—Observation 1.

Report of Dental Work performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D.

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations: Amalgam fillings, 786; Copper cement, 722; Porcelain fillings, 438; Extractions, 420; Treatment, 200; Prophylaxis, 372.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Boys in Lyman School June 30, 1944	305
Committed during the year.....	270
Recommitted during the year.....	6
Transfers from Shirley.....	9
Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys Visiting Branch.....	156
Returned upon recommendation or request of court.....	155
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment.....	27
Returned for medical care or treatment.....	11
Returned from absence without leave.....	146
Returned from hospitals.....	26
Returned from leave of absence.....	13
Returned from courts.....	38
Returned from State Infirmary, Tewksbury.....	2
Returned from Westboro State Hospital.....	2
Returned from Worcester State Hospital.....	1
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	6
	<hr/>
	868
	<hr/>
	*1,173
Paroled to parents and relatives.....	421
Paroled to others than relatives.....	37
Boarded in foster homes.....	97
Absent without leave.....	165
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.....	25
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord, Mass.....	3
Released to Boston Psychopathic Hospital.....	8
Granted leave of absence.....	13
Released to court on habeas.....	39
Released to court and did not return.....	1
Released to hospitals.....	23
Discharged as unfit subject.....	2
Released to Westboro State Hospital.....	2
Released to State Infirmary, Tewksbury.....	5
	<hr/>
	841
	<hr/>
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys June 30, 1945.....	332

*This represents 602 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending June 30, 1945, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending June 30, 1945	Previously	Totals
Barnstable	2	152	154
Berkshire	2	546	548
Bristol	25	1,855	1,880
Dukes	1	34	35
Essex	27	2,656	2,683
Franklin	3	162	165
Hampden	11	1,481	1,492
Hampshire	1	292	293
Middlesex	56	3,838	3,894
Nantucket	0	34	34
Norfolk	12	921	933
Plymouth	11	524	535
Suffolk	105	4,602	4,707
Worcester	29	1,999	2,028
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	285	19,096	19,381

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Fathers born in U. S.	17	11	22	27	15	18	26	22	23	27
Mothers born in U. S.	22	31	29	22	37	25	49	24	56	36
Fathers foreign born	21	26	23	23	31	26	38	21	38	19
Mothers foreign born	20	10	21	23	20	17	26	23	19	31
Both parents born in U. S. .	92	107	85	95	88	95	143	97	176	163
Both parents foreign born .	87	95	83	70	81	54	87	41	73	52
Nativity of both par's unknown	2	10	6	3	0	1	3	4	4	4
Nativity of one parent unknown	4	10	11	7	11	4	15	8	20	18
Percentage of foreign parentage	50	44.2	46.2	42.4	47.1	38.7	38.4	32.8	30.7	27
Percent of Amer. parentage .	48.2	50	48.7	54.6	50.5	59.8	58.2	63	65.1	68.3
Percent of unknown parentage	1.8	5.8	5.1	3	2.4	1.5	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.7

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Born in United States....	214	247	227	217	225	194	310	190	326	285
Foreign born	0	6	6	0	1	1	0	1	4	0
Unknown nativity	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945 and previously.*

AGE (Years)	During year ending June 30, 1945		1885 to 1944	Previous to 1885	Totals
Six	0	0	0	5	5
Seven	1	21	25	47	47
Eight	1	81	115	197	197
Nine	7	278	231	516	516
Ten	24	640	440	1,104	1,104
Eleven	26	1,180	615	1,821	1,821
Twelve	45	2,156	748	2,949	2,949
Thirteen	59	3,319	897	4,275	4,275
Fourteen	88	4,950	778	5,816	5,816
Fifteen	33	613	913	1,559	1,559
Sixteen	1	66	523	590	590
Seventeen	0	6	179	185	185
Eighteen	0	3	17	20	20
Unknown	0	12	32	44	44
	285	13,325	5,518	19,128	

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Had parents	203
Had no parents	14
Had father only	22
Had mother only	45
Had stepfather	21
Had stepmother	11
Had parents separated	62
Had intemperate father	118
Had intemperate mother	4
Had both parents intemperate	9
Had attended church	266
Had never attended church	6
Were attending school	283
Had been arrested before	228
Had been inmates of other institutions	102
Had used tobacco	185
Parents owning residence	69
Members of family had been arrested	142

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
2	—	3	4	1	1
7	—	4	9	1	2
19	—	5	2	1	3
47	—	6	3	1	4
46	—	7	2	1	5
41	—	8	0	1	6
39	—	9	3	1	7
21	—	10	1	1	10
8	—	11	1	2	—
14	1	—	1	2	7

Total number paroled for first time during year, 270. Average length of stay in school, 8.51 months.

TABLE 12.—Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.

Breaking and entering	16	Indecent assault	1
Breaking, entering and larceny	50	Lewdness	6
Larceny	55	Ringling false alarm of fire	2
Attempted larceny	1	Assault	4
Breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny	9	Failure to adjust in D.C.G. home	1
Delinquent	50	Violation Training School laws	1
Running away	17	Violation railroad laws	1
Stubbornness	27	Robbery	2
Unlawful appropriation of auto	13	Violation motor vehicle laws	2
Malicious injury to property	7	Assault and robbery	2
Arson	7	Violation City ordinance	3
Assault and battery	7	Unnatural act	1
		Total	285

In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 13.—Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and released for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.

	Average number of inmates	New Commit- ments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1935-36	354.74	223	556	175
1936-37	370.33	256	594	172
1937-38	308.69	227	484	126
1938-39	333.37	219	569	152
1939-40	340.48	226	413	178
1940-41	321.03	195	440	168
1941-42	344.53	310	422	226
*1942-43	355.09	191	316	148
1943-44	338.08	331	561	359
1944-45	321.70	285	555	286
		338.80	246	491
				199

*This covers a seven-month period only.

TABLE 14.—Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.

A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.			
Years		Years	
1936	14.54	1941	14.23
1937	14.27	1942	14.29
1938	14.14	1943	14.12
1939	14.26	1944	13.89
1940	14.40	1945	13.85
B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.			
Months		Months	
1936	11.68	1941	8.75
1937	11.00	1942	8.25
1938	8.00	1943	8.77
1939	8.00	1944	7.93
1940	7.86	1945	8.51
C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.			
Years		Years	
1936	13.37	1941	13.12
1937	13.50	1942	13.44
1938	13.46	1943	13.30
1939	13.80	1944	13.28
1940	13.61	1945	13.32
D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.			
1936	369	1941	218
1937	349	1942	223
1938	345	1943	252
1939	312	1944	275
1940	277	1945	349
E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.			
Years	Gross	Net	
1936	\$15.00	\$14.89	
1937	15.56	15.47	
1938	18.64	18.52	
1939	16.76	16.68	
1940	16.87	16.81	
Years	Gross	Net	
1941	\$17.64	\$17.56	
1942	17.00	16.90	
1943	16.14	16.04	
1944	19.54	19.45	
1945	20.88	20.73	

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Grades		Grades		High School	
1st	1	6th	49	Special	26
2nd	7	7th	58	Continuation	11
3rd	12	8th	34	Ungraded	3
4th	25	9th	17		
5th	36			Total	285

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

CASH ACCOUNTS

Receipts

Income:			
Sales		\$2,099.04	
Telephone Commission		5.59	
Meat Subsidy		375.34	
Other Receipts—Prior Year Refunds			\$2,479.97
			1.18
			<u>\$2,481.15</u>

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriation:			
Advance		\$26,000.00	
Current Year Refunds		616.72	
On account of maintenance		193,093.79	
			219,710.51
			<u>\$222,191.66</u>

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:			
Institution Income		\$2,479.97	
Current Year Refunds		616.72	
Prior Year Refunds		1.18	
			\$3,097.87
Maintenance Appropriation:			
Return of Advance		\$26,000.00	
Payment on account of maintenance		193,093.79	
			219,093.79
			<u>\$222,191.66</u>

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$353,200.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)	349,340.13
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	<u>\$3,859.87</u>

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$191,593.80
Religious instruction	1,580.50
Travel, transportation and office expense	2,869.32
Food	32,412.66
Clothing	14,430.21
Furnishings and household supplies	5,909.52
Medical and general care	6,507.17
Heat and other plant operations	52,025.58
Farm	33,665.16
Garage and grounds	2,403.39
Repairs, ordinary	5,942.82
Repairs and renewals	.....
Total expenses for maintenance	<u>\$349,340.13</u>

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Whole amount	Expended previous years	Expended fiscal year	Balance at end of year
For fuel conversion equipment	\$9,512.63	\$9,406.55	\$102.00	\$4.08
For renovation and replacement of fire damage to Boulder Cottage	\$6,000.00		\$4,954.78	\$1,045.22
During the year the average number of inmates has been 321.70.				
Total cost of maintenance, \$349,340.13.				
Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$20.88.				
Receipts from sales, \$2,099.04.				
Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$0.13.				
All other institution receipts, \$380.93.				
Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$0.02.				
Net weekly per capita cost of \$20.73.				

The principal items of this report are in agreement with the Comptroller's books.
February 26, 1946. J. D. MACDONALD.

FRANCIS X. LANG, *Comptroller.*

Valuation of Property

June 30, 1945

Real Estate

Land	\$57,525.57	
Buildings	901,092.30	
Total Real Estate		\$958,617.87
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal Property		\$168,135.00
Total valuation of property		\$1,126,752.87

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	305	—	305
Number received during the year.....	868	—	868
Number passing out of institution during the year.....	841	—	841
Number at end of fiscal year	332	—	332
Daily average (i.e. number of inmates actually present) during the year	321.70	—	321.70
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	79.53	41.45	120.99

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:

1. Salaries	\$191,593.80
2. Subsistence	32,412.66
3. Clothing	14,430.21
4. Ordinary repairs	5,942.82
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	104,960.64

Total for institution \$349,340.13

Executive head of institution (superintendent): CHARLES A. DUBOIS.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

ROBERT T. GREY, *Superintendent*

Our average population for this fiscal year was 217 boys, as compared with an average population of 245 boys for the preceding year. Our new commitments totaled 298 as against 315 for the preceding year. Yet we served a grand total of 589 individual boys during this period. Our average length of stay dropped to 10.0 months. We forecast this lessening of the average stay because of the many war opportunities open to boys of our age group, because of the generally favorable economic situation, and because of our own extreme shortage of personnel.

These commitment figures do not sustain the frequently heard generalization that juvenile delinquency had increased greatly because of war conditions. It is our considered opinion that the upsurge will come after the cessation of hostilities, when the armed services become no longer an immediately attainable goal, and when the adjustments of economic reconversion are felt keenly by unstable young people who cannot possibly continue to earn, in the face of sterner competition and fewer industrial opportunities, the money to which they have become accustomed. Our experience and observation indicate that, in boys committed to us, there is no correlation between increased earnings and increased moral stamina; between a higher economic standard and a higher standard of good citizenship. We look then, to an increase in commitments in the post-war period, and we are planning, in so far as we can, to meet this problem by bettering our plant, our training program, and our personnel, as conditions permit.

It may well be, as we have noted before, that any increase in juvenile delinquency not reflected in institutional commitments is being successfully combatted on the community level by the excellent work done by a variety of social agencies. If this be true, it may be one factor in accounting for the many atypical cases we receive and fail to help in any appreciable degree. We refer here, of course, as we have so many times before, to the physically handicapped, the feeble-minded, the incorrigibles, and the psychopathic personalities who fail to profit by an open training school program, and who so patently need specialized treatment, custodial and therapeutic, which we cannot provide. This problem is not unique with us, but is the concern of training schools throughout the nation.

These serious problems point to the need of a prompt and definitive study of the place and function of the twenty-four hour correctional school within the Commonwealth's institutional system. The time has long passed since the training school could be all things to all boys. We need legislative strengthening of our admission policies, we need more professional personnel, we need closer administrative cooperation with other departments of the state in solving our common problems, many of which differ much more in degree than in kind.

In normal times, one of the serious personnel problems of training schools is the inevitable aging of the staff while the boys always remain young and active. Ordinarily this situation is partially rectified by the addition of some younger personnel from time to time. But during the war years the normal condition did not obtain. Young men with the proper personal and professional qualifications were just not around. The older staff members carried on splendidly, but the strain of advancing years, added assignments, and extra burdens, took its toll in sickness and infirmities. This desperate personnel situation seems insolvable at this writing.

As professional progress depends so much on personnel, not many forward strides have been taken during these war years. Some minor curtailments of program have been necessary. For example, we have had no music in the school since 1943, and boys like to sing. Young men teachers have been entirely unavailable.

Yet in spite of these manifold handicaps, the morale of both boys and staff has been exceptionally high. Our inter-cottage athletic competitions have been outstanding, and the success of our varsity teams phenomenal. It is impossible to even estimate at this time the number of our young men who have entered the armed forces, and are acquitting themselves splendidly all over the world.

His Excellency, Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, bestowed the sacrament of Confirmation on a large class at the school, and delivered a very inspirational address to the boys. It was one of the most impressive and significant ceremonies ever held at the school.

In spite of difficulties in securing materials, we have endeavored to maintain the physical plant in good condition. No major projects were undertaken, but routine repairs were made and the usual painting done. One very old cottage was closed due to low numbers, lack of personnel, and the need for complete repair. It was hoped that a replacement of this building might be had before it was again needed, but this apparently was a forlorn hope. We shall have to repair and reopen it in all probability.

The fiscal year does not now correspond with the farm year, but our 1944 farm report shows the following products raised or produced: 13,475 dozen eggs; 4,174 pounds of dressed fowl; 8,036 pounds of dressed chicken; 13,240 pounds of pork; 183,000 quarts of milk; these items exclusive of the truck gardens and field crops.

Unlike many of the other social agencies of the Commonwealth, the training school, perhaps because of its physical location or perhaps because its demands so far tie down its administrative personnel, is not too well known or understood by the general public. The nineteenth century conception of a reform school, with all its unfortunate and unhappy connotations, comes too readily to mind when thinking about our twenty-four hour correctional schools. If our problems and needs are to be adequately understood and met, a broad public relations program is indicated. We need to encourage interested persons and groups to visit us, and see us at work. We need to emphasize again and again that our institutions are dedicated

solely to the purpose of character education through the processes of living, working, and playing together. We are charged with a serious mission and we need all the encouragement, support, and help which the people of a generous Commonwealth can give.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWARD LILLY, M.D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year ending June 30, 1945 is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:

Number of visits by physician, 343.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 8,236.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 223.
 Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 5,408.
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 223.
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 218.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 72
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 9.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 2 plus.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 323.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 298.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 66.
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 1.
 Special cases:—Fractured arm, 1; foreign body in eye, 3; foreign body in ear, 1; nose injury, 1;
 breast tumor, 2; eye removed, 1; scarlet fever, 5.
 Wasserman test, 1.
 X-rays taken, 26.
 Average gain in weight, 13.5 pounds.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith:

Number of amalgam fillings, 41; of cement fillings, 27; of porcelain fillings, 78; of extractions, 297; of novocaine infiltrations, 166; of novocaine manibus, 125; of prophylaxis, 238; of partial dentures, 25; of dental repair, 1.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat:

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 237.
 Number of commitments whose vision was particularly tested, 149.
 Number of inmates who were given glasses, 8.
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 54.
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 21.
 Number of inmates given treatment for throats, 13.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for
 year ending June 30, 1945.*

Boys in the school June 30, 1944	231	
Committed during the year	298	
Re-committed during the year	15	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer	25	
Returned by order of Supervisor of Boys Division	16	
Returned upon recommendation or request of court	35	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital	1	
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital	2	
Returned from Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary	1	
Returned from Leave of Absence	1	
Returned from Court	5	
Paroled	241	630
Returned cases re-paroled	57	
Granted leave of absence	1	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	18	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys	9	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	1	

Taken to Gardner State Hospital	1	
Taken to Boston Psychopathic Hospital	3	
Taken to Court	11	
Committed to Belchertown State School	2	
Discharged as unfit subject	15	
Absent without leave	36	
	<hr/>	395
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys June 30, 1945.....		235

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Both parents born in the United States	163
Both parents, foreign born	73
Father foreign born and mother native born	38
Father native born and mother foreign born	19
Mother foreign born and father unknown	2
Father native born and mother unknown	4
Father foreign born and mother unknown	4
Mother native born and father unknown	10
Nativity of parents unknown	25
	<hr/>
Total	338

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Born in the United States	336
Foreign born (Canada and provinces, 1; Albania, 1)	2
	<hr/>
Total	338

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Larceny	44	Abduction	1
Breaking and entering	14	Carrying weapon	1
Breaking and entering and larceny	38	Arson	2
Attempted breaking and entering	1	Disturbance of peace	1
Attempted larceny	2	Rape	1
Unlawful appropriation of auto... ..	40	Drunkenness	3
Violation of auto laws	2	Violation City Ordinance: Curfew law	1
Receiving stolen goods	2	Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent	120
Assault and battery	6	Transferred from Lyman School for Boys	25
Assault with dangerous weapon... ..	2	Being a runaway	19
Armed robbery	1	Vagrancy	1
Indecent assault	2		
Lewdness	4		
Unnatural act	2		
Abuse of female child	1		
Exposing person	2		
		Total	*338

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints being made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic conditions and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents	244
Had father only	29
Had mother only	46
Father dead and mother unknown	1
Had foster parents	6
Parents unknown	3
Both parents dead	9
Had step-father	24
Had step-mother	16
Had intemperate father	99
Parents separated	66
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned	65
Had parents owning residence	51
Had attended school within a year	162
Had attended school within two years	68
Had attended school within three years	18
Were attending school	90
Had been in court before	315
Had drunk intoxicating liquors	45
Had used tobacco	277
Had been inmates of another institution	113

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Age	Number
Under 15	2
15-16	132
16-17	158
17-18	46
	<hr/>
Total	338

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Ungraded class	26	In the 7th grade	52
In the 4th grade	4	In the 8th grade	97
In the 5th grade	2	In High School	136
In the 6th grade	21	Total	338

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending June 30, 1945.*

BOYS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY	
		YEARS	MONTHS			YEARS	MONTHS
1	—	1	—	43	—	11	—
1	—	5	—	19	1	—	—
4	—	7	—	6	1	1	—
13	—	8	—	3	1	2	—
84	—	9	—	2	1	3	—
52	—	10	—				

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 241; thirteen of these were paroled in absentia; average length of stay in school, 10 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income:			
Personal Services:			
Reimbursements from Board of Retirement	—		
Sales	\$443.53		
Meat Subsidy Payments	44.63		\$488.16
Refund Previous Years			49.24

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriation:			
Advance	\$16,000.00		
On account of maintenance	126,543.57		
Maintenance refunds	40.00		
			142,583.57
			\$143,120.97

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:			
Institution Income	\$488.16		
Refunds, account maintenance	40.00		
Refunds, previous years	49.24		
			\$577.40

Maintenance Appropriations:			
Payments on account of maintenance	\$126,543.57		
Return of Advance	16,000.00		
			142,543.57
			\$143,120.97

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$220,600.00		
Expenses (as analyzed below)	215,611.83		
			\$4,988.17

Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth

Analysis of Expenses

Personal Services	\$124,123.57		
Religious Instruction	2,000.00		
Travel, Office Expenses, etc.	2,003.51		
Food	18,554.44		
Clothing and Materials	7,800.14		
Furnishings and Household Supplies	4,656.41		
Medical and General Care	4,083.12		
Heat and Plant Operations	22,432.11		
Farm	22,796.65		
Garage and Grounds	2,233.81		
Repairs Ordinary	4,884.19		
Repairs and Renewals	43.88		
Total expenses for maintenance			\$215,611.83

Special Appropriations

Object	Whole Amount	Expended Previous Years	Expended Fiscal Year	Balance at end of year
Land	\$8,000.00	—	—	\$3,000.00
Repair of Fire Damage to Infirmary Building	8,000.00	\$6,173.36	\$1,807.71	18.93
Totals	\$11,000.00	\$6,173.36	\$1,807.71	\$3,018.93

During the year the average number of inmates has been	217.6
Total cost of Maintenance	\$215,611.83
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of	19.055
Receipts from Sales	443.53
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of .....	.03919
All other institution receipts	93.87
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of .....	.008
Net weekly per capita	19.008

The principal items of this report have been checked with the Comptroller's records and found to agree.
December 5, 1945. J. D. MACDONALD.

FRANCIS X. LANG, *Comptroller*.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

June 30, 1945

REAL ESTATE			
Land		\$32,623.50	
Buildings		655,689.95	
Total Real Estate			\$688,313.45
PERSONAL PROPERTY			
Personal Property			\$143,397.06
Total valuation of property			\$831,710.51

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	231	—	231
Number received during the year	399	—	399
Number passing out of the institution during the year	395	—	395
Number at end of fiscal year	235	—	235
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year)	217	—	217
Number of individuals actually represented	589	—	589
Average number of officers and employees during the year (Monthly)	53	19	72

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:			
1. Salaries			\$126,123.57
2. Subsistence			18,554.44
3. Clothing			7,800.14
4. Ordinary repairs			4,884.19
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses			58,249.49
Total for institution			\$215,611.83
Executive head of institution (superintendent): ROBERT T. GREY.			

BOYS DIVISION

RALPH S. BROWN, *Acting Supervisor*

This year many of the difficulties mentioned in last year's report continued, due partly to wartime conditions and the current economic situation. The fact that a list of eligibles for the Supervisor's position was not established prevented the Acting Supervisor from initiating any long range program for the improvement of the Division.

The Division was very short of personnel both in the office and on the visitors'

staff. Mr. Charles Barter retired on December 31, 1944, after 37 years of faithful service. Because of this serious shortage of personnel two school teachers were employed in a temporary capacity during the summer of 1944, and one student from a graduate school of social work assisted the department greatly, as well as providing himself with valuable training experience, throughout the year. The clerical staff had a large turnover in personnel because of the difficulty in retaining clerks at the pay rate offered by the State service. During the year eight temporary workers and two permanent workers were employed.

A redistricting program for the Visitors was planned in order to divide more evenly the number of cases under supervision. This program was delayed, however, pending the appointment of a permanent Supervisor.

A start was made in establishing a home-finding department in the Division. This was necessitated by the scarcity of suitable foster homes available for the continuation of treatment recommended. This effort, even on a small scale, was at least a start and was successful in relieving the existing long foster home placement list.

It had been found over a period of years that there were many boys under supervision who the Division could no longer help. These boys could not be given Honorable Discharges because of their records since release from the institution and were, consequently, carried on the rolls. New legislation: Chapter 147 of the Acts of 1945, provides for discharge, other than Honorable, for boys of this type under supervision. Thus it will be possible to reduce somewhat the case load of the Visitors.

The Division has continued to encourage boys to save part of their earnings under the savings system instituted by the Trustees.

The Supervisor would like to make the following recommendations as goals for the coming year:

1. A redistricting program should be worked out and new Visitors obtained so that the case load for each Visitor would not be more than 50 to 60 boys. At the present time it is practically impossible for the Visitors to do an adequate job. The Visitor with 100 cases or more can only attend to emergencies and write reports.
2. Daily reports by Visitors should be turned in weekly to the main office. In this way the Supervisor would have a clearer insight into the work of the Visitor.
3. The appointment of a skilled and well-trained Head Social Worker should be made so that more attention could be given to the supervision of the Visitors and release the Supervisor for other administrative duties.
4. A visible index should be installed in the main office, showing visits and other pertinent information, so that the Supervisor or Head Social Worker could talk over the cases with the worker. Clerical workers should be increased so that the Visitors could dictate their work in the main office thus giving them more time for work with the boys and releasing them from much of the routine clerical work.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF BOYS DIVISION

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

On parole June 30, 1944	952	
Paroled during year ending June 30, 1945	555	
On visiting list during year ending June 30, 1945	—	1,507
Returned during year ending June 30, 1945	349	
Upon recommendation or request of court	155	
By order of Supervisor of Boys Division	156	
For relocation in foster home or employment	27	
For medical care or treatment	11	
Became of age	51	
Committed to Industrial School for Boys	34	
Committed to other institutions	21	
Recommitted to Lyman School for Boys	5	
Died	3	
Honorably discharged from custody	163	
		626
On parole from Lyman School for Boys June 30, 1945	881	
Net Loss		71

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys on June 30, 1945.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy or Marines	67	7.60
At board, attending school	52	5.91
Attending school, not boarded	240	27.24
Chauffeurs	10	1.14
Clerks or salesmen	9	1.02
Defense workers	46	5.23
Idle	29	3.29
Ill	3	.34
In factories or textile mills	100	11.24
In institutions	27	3.06
Miscellaneous occupations	94	10.68
In shoe shops	5	.56
Laborers	49	5.57
Machinists	11	1.25
Odd jobs	35	3.98
On farms	37	4.20
Out of Commonwealth	13	1.47
Recently released	19	2.15
Whereabouts or occupations unknown	35	3.97
	881	100.00

The reports of the above 881 boys show that at the time of the last report 565, or 64.13 per cent were doing well; 190, or 21.56 per cent were doing fairly well; 78, or 8.86 per cent were doing badly; 13, or 1.47 per cent were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 35, or 3.98 per cent were unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Paroled to their own homes, or with relatives	421
Paroled to others	37
Paroled and boarded out	97
Paroled during the year and becoming subject to visitation	555
Boys boarding on June 30, 1945	52

TABLE 27.—*Boys returned to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

(See Table 24)

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of boys who had been in Lyman School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1945.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy or Marines	14	27.12
Chauffeurs	2	3.92
Clerks or salesmen	2	3.92
Defense workers	5	9.80
Idle	1	1.96
In factories or textile mills	1	1.96
In institutions	5	9.80
Miscellaneous occupations	3	5.88
Laborers	3	5.88
Occupations unknown	3	5.88
On farms	1	1.96
Out of Commonwealth	2	3.92
Whereabouts unknown	9	18.00
	51	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Lyman School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1945.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	20	39.00
Doing fairly well	13	25.00
Doing badly	9	18.00
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	9	18.00
	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 100.00

During the year 16 boys who became of age in 1945 were granted honorable discharge by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status June 30, 1945, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys, and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In United States Army, Navy or Marines	67
On parole to parents, or with other relatives	677
On parole to others	37
On parole at board	52
On parole out of Commonwealth	13
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	35
Total number on parole	<hr/> 881

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

On Parole June 30, 1944	546
Paroled during year ending June 30, 1945	298
On visiting list during year ending June 30, 1945	<hr/> 844
Returned during year ending June 30, 1945	51
(Upon recommendation or request of court	35
By order of Supervisor of Boys Parole Branch	15
for relocation in foster home or employment	1)
Became of age	50
Recommitted to Industrial School for Boys	10
Committed to other institutions	38
Died	3
Honorably discharged from custody	157
	<hr/> 309
On parole from Industrial School for Boys, June 30, 1945	533
Net Loss	13

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on June 30, 1945.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy or Marines	95	17.82
Attending school	28	5.25
Chauffeurs	16	3.01
Clerks or salesmen	5	.94
Defense workers	48	9.01
Idle	18	3.38
Ill	2	.38
In factories or textile mills	80	15.00
In institutions	27	5.06
Miscellaneous occupations	40	7.51
In shoe shops	5	.94
Laborers	45	8.45
Longshoremen or seamen	30	5.63
Machinists	13	2.44
Odd jobs	14	2.62
On farms	18	3.38
Out of Commonwealth	6	1.13
Recently released	15	2.80
Whereabouts or occupations unknown	28	5.25
	<hr/> 533	<hr/> 100.00

The reports on the 533 boys show that at the time of the last report 340, or 63.73 per cent, were doing well; 108, or 20.33 per cent, were doing fairly well; 51, or 9.56 per cent, were doing badly; 6, or 1.13 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 28, or 5.25 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1945.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy or Marines	12	24.00
Defense workers	5	10.00
In factories or textile mills	4	8.00
In institutions	3	6.00
In miscellaneous occupations	7	14.00
Laborers	1	2.00
Out of Commonwealth	3	6.00
Whereabouts unknown	15	30.00
	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1945.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	16	32.00
Doing fairly well	9	18.00
Doing badly	10	20.00
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	15	30.00
	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 100.00

During the year 25 boys who became of age in 1945 were granted honorable discharge by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial School for Boys, year ending June 30, 1945.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$50,178.17
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors	\$997.36	
Use of visitors' own autos	7,378.74	
Passenger auto purchase	250.00	
Gasoline, repairs, etc.	166.81	
Telephone and telegraph	171.40	
Travel of boys	347.52	
Return of Runaways	35.00	
	<hr/>	9,347.33
Office Expenses:		
Postage	453.01	
Stationery and office supplies	48.13	
Telephone and Telegraph	1,624.21	
Rent	1,139.30	
Premium on bond	59.24	
Office furniture	10.00	
Sundries	157.48	
	<hr/>	3,491.37
Boys Boarded Out:		
Board	\$13,708.57	
Clothing	3,762.17	
Medical attendance (Doctors, Dentists, Hospital)	525.28	
Return of Runaways	65.00	
Sundries	118.11	
	<hr/>	18,179.13
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial School for Boys		\$81,196.00
Instruction in Public Schools for boys (and girls) boarded out		\$5,900.01

The principal financial items of this report are in agreement with the Comptroller's books.

February 20, 1946.

J. D. MACDONALD.

FRANCIS X. LANG, *Comptroller.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

V. MARION ROLLINS, *Superintendent*

The fiscal year 1945 has passed and in retrospect, quickly. It does not seem necessary to enumerate the many trying events that have beset the administrative personnel during this period, nor to point out the necessity for employing personnel, because of war time employment conditions, not equipped to carry out and maintain the high standard needed for the proper care and training of delinquent girls.

The school has been receiving a large percentage of borderline and feebleminded girls. A complete revision of the entire institutional program to meet fully the needs of this mentally retarded group has not been possible because of a lack of trained personnel and proper equipment. The presence also of the pre-psychotic child in larger than usual numbers has called for individual scientific study and treatment not yet available in the institution.

While the institution has not been able to give the girls committed to its care, for the most part, abilities and skills for making a living, it has been extremely difficult, partly because they could not be held in the institution long enough because of crowded conditions, to instill the qualities for successful living. Hence, the assets of living, satisfaction of success in achievement, of recognition and approval, of being wanted, satisfaction of having learned to accept and respect authority and the rights of others and the satisfaction of knowing one is a responsible person, have in many cases been outweighed by the liabilities of life brought on by unwholesome and frustrating experiences in the formative years. Re-education, even by the most accomplished of personnel, is a slow process after so much damage has been done and a continuation of that re-education in the home and community is essential if the training school is to be more than a custodial institution.

The academic program has included all grades from the first through third year high. The average girl attended academic classes one half day, spending the remainder of the day in some type of vocational or pre-vocational training. Younger girls attended classes for the full day and children of first and second grade level had individual help. Remedial work in reading and arithmetic was provided.

Sewing classes from model work through dress making have been maintained. Opportunity was offered for creative work. Subjects included: fabrics, application of decorative stitches, simple interior decorating and hat making. Children's garments for relief organizations were made in the sewing classes. Older girls were given training in the operation of power sewing machines.

In the field of home economics, elementary and advanced cooking was taught as well as elements of nutrition, menu making, the purchasing of food and waitress work.

Rug making was emphasized in the Arts and Crafts this year. Drawing was given in the lower grades. Girls showing special interest and ability in art work received individual help.

Regular classes in Physical Education formed a part of the school curriculum. Every effort was made to create wholesome interest and to meet the leisure time needs of the girl in the community. The program included: Danish exercises, game fundamentals, tennis, badminton, bowling, ping pong and volley ball. A patriotic physical education demonstration in the form of a mass flag drill in which flags of the United Nations were presented was held at the annual Graduation Day exercises.

General music of a recreational nature was given to all girls once a week. Music instruction was given in the lower grades and music appreciation was taught in the 7th grade. A tonette and recorder group offered recreational activity to a large number of girls.

The library has functioned as a valuable part of the school system. New books have been added and girls showing special interest have been given an opportunity to assist in the library as a part of their school curriculum.

The annual exhibition and graduation was held on June 26. The graduation exercises took the form of "Our Heritage" based on the Bill of Rights and was

given by a verse speaking choir of thirty voices. Certificates of Promotion were presented by Mr. Benjamin Joy of the Board of Trustees. Work of all classes was on exhibition at the school building.

With character training and re-education of first importance and promise to the individual girl of a program filled with opportunity it is to be hoped that it may be possible next year to attract to our staff, as needed, well qualified understanding teachers so essential to the success of our program.

The farm effort has been seriously handicapped by the lack of help and proper equipment and by delays encountered in receiving material with which to work. However, truck and garden crops were planted and harvested with a considerable amount canned and stored for winter use. Five acres at Bolton were set to apple trees and over an acre to peach and pear trees and to grapes. The bearing orchard at Bolton has received fertilizer and mulching and trees and brush have been removed to establish wind drainage and a lessening of danger from spring frosts. The entire tillable acreage has been thoroughly worked and its fertility increased. Drainage is a necessity if much of the land at Lancaster is to be profitably worked. Few crops will mature safely except during a very dry season.

The piggery has produced well but at too great a cost. Poultry and egg production has been fairly satisfactory.

Filter bed, springs, reservoir and roads have received care and it is hoped that more care can be given in the near future.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the twelve months period ending June 30, 1945, is respectfully submitted:

Number of visits by school physician, 410.
 Number of visits by other physicians, 22.
 Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 10,680.
 Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 407.
 Average number of patients in infirmary, 12.
 Number of commitments examined by physician, 145.
 Number of returned girls examined by physician, 61.
 Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 488.
 Number of smears taken, 713.
 Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 6,243.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 1.
 Number of girls pregnant when committed, 7.
 Number of returned girls pregnant, 4.
 Number of X-rays taken, 26.
 Number of injections of Tetanus Antitoxin, 15.
 Number of Sulfathiazole treatments, 6,184.
 Number of girls vaccinated, 6.
 Number of girls examined when leaving school, 131.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 4.

Report of work by Francis A. O'Toole, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:

Number of visits, 27.
 Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses, and throats were examined, 146.
 Number of other eye examinations, 102.
 Number of other ear examinations, 66.
 Number of other nose examinations, 18.
 Number of other throat examinations, 17.
 Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 18.
 Glasses adjusted and repaired, 107.
 Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 25.
 Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 122.
 Number of returned girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 52.
 Total number of girls seen, 545.

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Isidore W. Smith:

Number of visits made, 72.	Treatments, 45.
Amalgam fillings, 1,343.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 136.
Enamel fillings, 169.	Full plate, 2.
Cement fillings, 146.	Impactions, 3.
Extractions, 271.	Partial plates, 7.
Novocaine administrations, 253.	Impressions, 9.
Cleansings, 23.	Gutta Percha, 9.
Pulp removed, 3.	Number of girls seen, 1,027.
Root fillings, 1.	Visits to other dentists, 5.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Division)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school June 30, 1944	295	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, June 30, 1944	521	
Total number in custody, June 30, 1944	816	
Committed during year ending June 30, 1945	146	962
Attained majority during year ending June 30, 1945	63	
Honorably discharged during the year	25	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment	24	
Discharged from department by vote of Trustees	4	
Died	5	121
Total number in custody, June 30, 1945		841

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1945.*

In the Industrial School June 30, 1944	295	
Since committed	146	441
Recalled to the school:		
From leave of absence	4	
From absence without leave	18	
From hospitals	9	31
Returned from parole:		
For further care and training	45	
To await transfer and commitment to other institutions	4	
For visit	7	56
		87
Released from school:		528
On parole to parents or relatives	99	
On parole to parents to attend school	8	
On parole to other families for wages	73	
On parole to other families to attend school	1	
For leave of absence	4	
Absence without leave	20	
From visit to school	8	
Transferred to hospital	9	
Committed to schools for feeble-minded	7	
Died	1	230
Remaining in the Industrial School for Girls June 30, 1945		298

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending June 30, 1945.*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months		Years	Months
1	—	6	10	1	6	2	2	5
3	—	7	7	1	7	1	2	6
2	—	8	9	1	8	1	2	9
1	—	10	10	1	9	1	2	10
1	—	11	2	1	10	1	3	0
2	1	0	8	1	11	2	3	1
8	1	1	5	2	0	1	3	6
9	1	2	4	2	1	1	3	9
11	1	3	3	2	2			
7	1	4	8	2	3			
6	1	5	2	2	4			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 129; average length of stay 1 year 7 months and 23 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental conditions.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Assault and battery	2
Delinquency by reason of stubbornness	12
Delinquency, drunkenness	1
Delinquent	9
Delinquent, being a lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior	3
Delinquent, being a runaway	27
Delinquent child	16
Delinquent child, being a stubborn child	39
Delinquent child by reason of lewd and lascivious cohabitation	1
Delinquent child, larceny	11
Delinquent child, idle and disorderly person	4
Delinquent, committing fornication	2
Delinquent, forgery and uttering forgery	1
Delinquent, lewdness	4
Delinquent, lewd, wanton and lascivious person	2
Delinquent, stubborn and disobedient child	1
Drunkenness	1
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	1
Lewdness	1
Robbery, armed	1
Runaway	2
Stubborn child	1
Stubbornness	1
Transfer from Division of Child Guardianship	3
Total number committed	*146

*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaint having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Between 9 and 10 years.....	2	Between 15 and 16 years.....	44
Between 10 and 11 years.....	2	Between 16 and 17 years.....	37
Between 11 and 12 years.....	1	Between 17 and 18 years.....	8
Between 12 and 13 years.....	3		
Between 13 and 14 years.....	14	Total number committed.....	146
Between 14 and 15 years.....	35		

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years 2 months 15 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Born in the United States	145
Born in Ireland	1
Total number committed	146

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Both parents born in the United States	89
Both parents foreign born	27
Father native born and mother foreign	15
Father foreign born and mother native	14
Nativity of both parents unknown	1
Total number committed	146

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Idle	16	Hospital	3
In school	79	Housework	2
Bakery	1	Housework at home	1
Candy shop	1	Laundry	3
Chamber maid	1	Office work	1
Counter girl	1	Mother's helper	1
Creamery	1	Restaurant	9
Dye house	1	Salesgirl	4
Elevator operator	1	Store	4
Factory	13	Toy shop	1
Farm	1		
Fish packer	1	Total number committed	146

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1945.*

In high school (1st year).....	10	In Grade II	3
In high school (2nd year).....	8	In Special Classes	19
In high school (3rd year).....	1		
In Grade XI	3	Total number committed	146
In Grade X	11		
In Grade IX	18	In school when committed.....	79
In Grade VIII	29	Out of school less than one year	36
In Grade VII	25	Out of school between 1 and 2 years... ..	22
In Grade VI	10	Out of school between 2 and 3 years... ..	8
In Grade V	5	Out of school between 3 and 4 years... ..	1
In Grade IV	3		
In Grade III	1	Total number committed.....	146

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

CASH ACCOUNT

*Receipts**Income:*

Personal Services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	
Sales	\$55.13
Miscellaneous	672.95
	<hr/>
	\$728.80

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Appropriations:

Advance	\$14,000.00
On account of Maintenance	100,343.68
Maintenance refunds	109.44
	<hr/>
Total	\$114,453.12
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$115,181.20

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution income	\$728.08
Refunds, account maintenance	109.44
	<hr/>
Total	\$837.52

Maintenance Appropriations:

Payments on account of maintenance	\$100,343.68
Return of Advance	14,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	114,343.68
	<hr/>
Total Payments	\$115,181.20

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$200,750.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)	198,443.32
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to Treasury	\$2,306.68

Analysis of Expenses

Personal Services	\$99,215.24
Religious Instruction	1,670.00
Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses	1,459.14
Food	28,457.78
Clothing and Materials	8,528.36
Heat and other plant operation	23,110.84
Medical and General Care	3,671.53
Furnishings and Household Supplies	8,946.87
Farm	13,874.36
Garage and Grounds	1,374.74
Repairs, Ordinary	3,690.11
Renewals	4,444.35
	<hr/>
Total Expenses for Maintenance	\$198,443.32

During the year the average number of inmates has been 288.27.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$198,443.32.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$13.2383.
 Receipts from Sales \$55.13.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.00367.
 All other institution receipts \$672.95.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0448.
 Net weekly per capita cost of \$13.1898.

The principal financial items of this report are in agreement with the Comptroller's books.
 December 4, 1945. J. D. MACDONALD.

FRANCIS X. LANG, *Comptroller.*

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

June 30, 1945

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$20,775.00	
Buildings	480,243.27	
Total real estate		\$501,018.27

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal Property		119,574.41
Total valuation of property		\$620,592.68

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	295	295
Number received during period (committed, returned from parole)	—	201	201
Number passing out of the institution during the period	—	197	197
Deceased during the period	—	1	1
Number at end of period in the institution	—	298	298
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during period	—	288.27	288.27
Average number of officers and employees during the year	17.28	60.53	77.81

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of period	702
Number coming of age within the period, or for other reason passing out of custody..	121
Employees of parole branch	18

Expenditures for the Institution

Current expenses:		
1. Salaries	\$99,215.24	
2. Subsistence	28,457.78	
3. Clothing	8,528.36	
4. Ordinary repairs	3,690.11	
5. Office, domestic, outdoor, religious instruction and medical expenses	54,107.48	
6. Repairs and renewals	4,444.35	
Total for institution		\$198,443.32
Executive head of institution (superintendent): V. MARION ROLLINS.		

GIRLS DIVISION

ELEANOR F. BRENNAN, *Supervisor*

The senior Visitor has continued to act in the position of Supervisor of the Girls Division pending the establishment of an eligible list from which a permanent Supervisor could be appointed. During this period there were numerous changes in personnel, both in the clerical force and in the Social Workers' staff, entailing the training of three new Social Workers. The experienced Social Workers have cooperated and have done excellent work; the new ones have done well and show good promise.

The work of the Girls Division has continued with little change in basic policy. Improved economic conditions have resulted in fewer foster home placements. The girls have found more remunerative employment in the community, both in factories and at housework. There has been a wide choice of good foster homes with higher wages for those girls who, for one reason or another, could not return to their own homes.

We have continued to use the Massachusetts General Hospital and clinics when the girls needed medical attention. Excellent work has been done by the hospital. We are most grateful to them as well as to the various hospitals and clinics which have given us medical and psychiatric service, for the kind of care given and the small cost to the division.

As in other years, a number of girls on parole have been assisted financially from the proceeds of the Female Wards Trust Fund. On June 30, 1945 the principal of the fund was \$12,667.74 and the unexpended income was \$931.11.

GIRLS' SAVINGS—Cash received from savings, to the credit of two hundred and fourteen girls, and other sources (parents or other relatives, or other institutions, etc.) from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945 amounted to \$13,241.38. There were nine hundred and fifty-seven bank deposits; and cash withdrawn by two hundred and three girls for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, insurance, etc., amounted to \$10,565.39.

TABLE 45.—*Status June 30, 1945, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	191
On parole with relatives outside Massachusetts	36
On parole in families earning wages	83
Attending school—living at home	12
Attending school—earning wages	8
Attending school—boarding	2
Boarding temporarily	1
Boarding—earning wages	11
In hospitals or convalescent homes	12
Married (but still under supervision)	93
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	25
In custody	1
Left home, or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year	37
b. Previously	24
Institution runaways	7
	<hr/>
	543
In Industrial School for Girls June 30, 1945	298
	<hr/>
	841

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending June 30, 1945.*

Balance on deposit July 1, 1944	\$9,657.03
Cash received from savings to credit of 214 girls and other sources ¹	
from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945	\$13,241.38
Interest on deposit	159.48
	<hr/>
By 957 deposits with the department	13,400.86
	<hr/>
	\$23,057.89
Transferred to Female Wards Trust Fund	\$28.89
Cash ² withdrawn by 203 girls	10,565.39
	<hr/>
	\$10,594.28
	<hr/>
Balance on deposit June 30, 1945	\$12,463.61

¹Other sources means from parents or relatives, other institutions, etc.

²Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.

TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending June 30, 1945.*

Salaries:		
Superintendents, visitors and clerks		\$36,207.93
Visitors:		
Travel	\$1,562.49	
Use of visitors' own auto	2,814.88	\$4,377.37
Office Expenses:		
Advertising	46.83	
Postage	593.49	
Premium on bond	51.74	
Stationery and office supplies	234.62	
Telephone and telegraph	1,118.37	
Rent	1,892.80	
Sundries	81.48	
		<u>\$4,019.33</u>
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$44,604.63
Assistance to girls:		
Board	885.33	
Clothing	1,940.89	
Medicine and medical attention	583.80	
Travel	462.03	
Funeral expenses	75.00	
Miscellaneous	22.54	
		<u>\$3,969.59</u>
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$48,574.22

The principal financial items of this report are
in agreement with the Comptroller's books.
February 20, 1946. J. D. MACDONALD.

FRANCIS X. LANG, *Comptroller.*

TRUST FUNDS

Under the provisions of Chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of the Trustees.

MALE WARDS TRUST FUND

Established in 1927 from the unclaimed savings belonging to former male wards. This fund is "for the purpose of securing special training or education for, or otherwise aiding meritorious wards."

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balances, July 1, 1944	\$223.54	\$11,668.25	\$11,891.79
Deposits received	8.09	3.85	11.94
Balance, June 30, 1945	<u>\$231.63</u>	<u>\$11,672.10</u>	<u>\$11,903.73</u>
<i>Income</i>			
Balance, July 1, 1944	1,023.62		1,023.62
Interest received	175.04		175.04
Re-deposit received	62.00		62.00
	<u>\$1,260.66</u>		<u>\$1,260.66</u>
Warrants drawn	80.28		80.28
Balance, June 30, 1945	<u>\$1,180.38</u>		<u>\$1,180.38</u>

FEMALE WARDS TRUST FUND

Established in 1927 from the unclaimed savings belonging to former female wards. This fund is "for the purpose of securing special training or education for, or otherwise aiding meritorious wards."

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$188.19	\$12,450.66	\$12,638.85
Deposits received		28.89	28.89
Balance, June 30, 1945	<u>\$188.19</u>	<u>\$12,479.55</u>	<u>\$12,667.74</u>
<i>Income</i>			
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$708.74		\$708.74
Interest received	249.22		249.22
Re-deposit received	63.15		63.15
	<u>\$1,021.11</u>		<u>\$1,021.11</u>
Warrants drawn	90.00		90.00
Balance, June 30, 1945	<u>\$931.11</u>		<u>\$931.11</u>

LYMAN FUND (LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS)

Established in 1852 by a bequest of the Honorable Theodore Lyman amounting to \$50,000. From the necessities then existing the Legislature authorized the expenditure in part of this fund for enlarging the school to accommodate additional inmates. The principal and accrued interest are accumulations from unexpended balances. The income and principal are expendable by vote of the Trustees for the benefit of meritorious wards of the school for, what, in the discretion of the Trustees, under ordinary and emergency circumstances, seems to them to promote the best welfare of the wards of the institution.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$5,408.02	\$43,226.00	\$48,634.02
Interest received	1,426.92		1,426.92
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance, June 30, 1945	\$6,834.94	\$43,226.00	\$50,060.94

LYMAN TRUST FUND (LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS)

Established in 1848 by the Honorable Theodore Lyman. The amount of the initial gift was \$10,000 which was increased to \$20,000 by a Resolve of the Legislature, April 25, 1848. A brief statement of the purposes of the Trust is that "These sums united shall constitute a fund, the income of which shall be expended at the discretion of the Trustees."

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance, July 1, 1944		\$20,000	\$20,000
(No transactions in 1944-1945)			
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	<i>Income</i>		
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$12,811.62		\$12,811.62
Interest received	1,397.50		1,397.50
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$14,209.12		\$14,209.12
Warrants drawn	277.21		277.21
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance, June 30, 1945	\$13,931.91		\$13,931.91

LAMB FUND (LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS)

Established in 1856 by bequest of Miss Mary Lamb. No conditions were attached to this bequest but the Trustees in their 10th Annual Report (1857) stated: "The income of the Mary Lamb Fund is, by a vote of the Board, to be applied to the future increase of the library."

Balance, July 1, 1944		\$1,000	\$1,000
(No transactions in 1944-1945)			
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	<i>Income</i>		
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$157.42	\$100.00	\$257.42
Interest received	48.75		48.75
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance, June 30, 1945	\$206.17	\$100.00	\$306.17

LAMB FUND (INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS)

Established in 1856 by a bequest of Miss Mary Lamb. No restrictions were attached to this bequest but the Commission appointed for the establishment of a State Reform School for Girls in 1856 suggested that the income of this fund be used for the increase of the library of the institution.

Balance, July 1, 1944		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
(No transactions in 1944-1945)			
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	<i>Income</i>		
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$176.91		\$176.91
Interest received	40.00		40.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$216.91		\$216.91
Warrants drawn	57.42		57.42
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance, June 30, 1945	\$159.49		\$159.49

FAY FUND

(INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS)

Established in 1877 by bequest of the Honorable Francis B. Fay. This money was "to be put at interest and the interest annually divided between the best girl in each house in said institution for that year—if at any time doubts shall arise as to which is the best girl—the Trustees may sub-divide the money at their discretion."

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance, July 1, 1944		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
(No transactions in 1944-1945)			
	<i>Income</i>		
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$250.00		\$250.00
Interest received	40.00		40.00
Balance, June 30, 1945	\$290.00		\$290.00

ROGERS BOOK FUND

(INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS)

Established in 1857 by bequest of Mr. Henry B. Rogers. The conditions upon which the gift was made are stated in the following extract from the Acts of 1857, Chapter 215: "That the same shall always be safely invested, and the interest and profits thereof from time to time, be applied to the purchase of books—for the use of the State Industrial School at Lancaster."

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance, July 1, 1944		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
(No transactions in 1944-1945)			
	<i>Income</i>		
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$62.14		\$62.14
Interest received	25.00		25.00
Balance, June 30, 1945	\$87.14		\$87.14

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